THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD: OR, AN Account of Time.

Compiled by the

Learned Dionisius Petavius.

And Continued by Others,

To the Year of Our Lord, 1659.

Together with

A Geographicall Description

OF

Europe, Asia, Africa, and *America.*

LONDON,

Printed by *J. Streater*, and are to be sold by *Humphrey Moseley*, at the Prince's-Arms in S. *Paul's* Church-Yard, MDCLIX.

To the Reader.

Ingenious Reader,

WEE preſent thee One of the moſt Eminent pieces of Hiſtory in the whole World. The acutenſſe of the Author in his manifold polite Writings is fully demonſtrated to all perſons in Chriſtendome. Inſomuch, that who hath not heard of his Fame, may be juſtly reputed to have ſpent his dayes in ſome Anchorite's Cell in the *Terra incognita*. Great and Exquiſite is the Learning, which he hath manifeſted in his Books of the *Doctrine of the Times*: though it muſt be confeſt, he is ſomewhat too liberal in his laſhing of *Scaliger*, a man of great Knowledge, yet too much doting upon his own parts. In this Diſcourſe he ſhews the conciſeneſſe of his pen without obſcurity. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* and others that have highly deſerved by their Atchievements in the Theatre of Hiſtory, have ſo voluminouſly inlarged themſelves, that the Reader's patience is too diſcourteouſly oppreſſed. We muſt acknowledg much to the view of the four Monarchies exhibited by *Sleidan*; yet the curtneſſe of that Piece is ſuch, that many ſtately and heroick Actions of Noble Princes are either not toucht at all, or ſleightly paſt over, without ſatisfaction given to the diligent Inquirer. *Cluverius* hath written well, but not comparably to this Learned Man: having not ſo well ſtated the Chronological part of his Hiſtory. Whereas Here, beſides the innumerable teſtimonies of all the Ancient and Modern Authours, whoſe Writings are of any uſe and ſubſidiary help to ſo general and brave a Work; ye have likewiſe many of the moſt famous Eclipſes and Celeſtial Characters ſet down in their diſtinct places out of *Herodotus*, *Thucydides*, *Ariſtotle*, *Plutarch*, and hundreds of others in the Monkiſh Age, which are moſt infallible demonſtrations of the truth of thoſe paſſages and relations herein delivered. So that we may ſafely ſay, without the Cenſure of arrogance, That in reſpect of thoſe heavenly *Phænomena*, whereby Hiſtory is made to ride in its moſt triumphant Chariot, there was never yet an Hiſtoricall Book ſo Compleat as this, Extant in any Age. He is not ſo ſhort, as to draw the vail of brevity over any Noble Actions: He is not ſo long and profuſe, as to Nauſeate the Reader with prolixe and tedious

dious circumſtances: wherein others take too much liberty to inſert their own private Judgments and deſcants upon the Warlike Actions and deliberated Counſels of great Kings and Generals, ſometimes impertinently, ſometimes abſurdly and childiſhly; whereas the matter of fact, a thing principally to be attended by ſober Hiſtorians, might be comprehended in a ſmall view. Inſomuch, that we may truly term this, *The Index of Times*; ſo that any perſon that is inquiſitive into more ample Narrations, may by his choice Citations furniſh himſelf with a whole Library of Hiſtory. In a word, he deſerves the Laurell from them all, a Temple of praiſe to be erected to his honour, and all other Hiſtorians to be offered up as Victims to his renown.

Furthermore, We muſt acquaint thee (moſt Candid Reader) that where Our Noble Author does terminate his Account of the Hiſtory of former times; that the Work might be produced Compleat in all its parts, we have made uſe of various helps and obſervations of thoſe who have lived beyond the Seas, as well as at home, to draw the Diſcourſe down to this very day. We have indeed in the latter years more copiouſly inlarged, becauſe the great and general Wars of Chriſtendome, ſince the blazing of the great Comet in 1618, have adminiſtred more plentifull matter both at home and abroad, then ſeveral Ages that have preceded.

In the laſt place, We have annexed a Compendious Geographical Diſcourſe of the whole Earth, and its moſt memorable places, that ſo the beautifull Statue of Hiſtory might have both her eyes (*Chronology* and *Geography*) in a moſt lively manner inſerted for the grand ornament of her perſonage. From whence the Hiſtorical paſſages in the foregoing Treatiſes may be fixed to the very places wherein they were acted by the Noble Chieftains of Armies, in their ſeveral Warlike Expeditions againſt their Enemies.

Accept therefore this Tract as a moſt choice Treaſure: whereby thou mayeſt be inriched with the knowledge of the rareſt and moſt material Tranſactions that have happened under the Conduct of Divine Providence ever ſince the World began.

Thine to ſerve thee,

R. P.

TO

The moſt Illuſtrious PRINCE,

D. Ludovick Borbon,

Duke of *Enguienna.*

IF Arts and Diſciplines (Moſt Famous Prince) could of themſelves ſpeak, truly they would give great thanks unto thee and thy Father, a moſt excellent man; neither would they leſſe gratify themſelves with this honour, the which, at this day, by your judgment concerning them, they have attained, very great.

For this is a clear witneſſe, how much ye have made of them; becauſe both being of ſo great a Nobleneſſe, he would have thee be brought up in the Boſome, and Lap of them; Thou haſt held the delights and pleaſures of the Court, inferiour to the company and familiarity of the ſame. This is, I ſay, a thing altogether Noble, and Honourable unto our Learning, that thou, a child of a Kingly ſtock, and towardneſſe, doſt accuſtome thy ſelf in handling theſe; not that thou calleſt forth the Maſters of them home unto thee, or receiveſt them in the room of a delight, and pleaſant Narration, but that thou thy ſelf of thine own accord commeſt daily to their houſes; neither in performing the Duties of Schollers, doſt take any thing proper to thy ſelf above others. Wherefore either of you both get unto your ſelves an everlaſting name, and fame; and alſo do give an example to this and the following Age, in what great eſteem henceforward they ought to be accounted; That that may be plucked out of the opinion of men, which ſeemeth to have made many of that rank, either openly, or by a ſilent cuſtome and judgment, to believe: that as every one is born in the higheſt place ſo he is to have the leaſt commerce with thoſe idle and ſloathfull ſtudies. But if anyone ſhall dare to boaſt for the future; not of Alexander *the Great, not of* Charls *our Countryman, not of the reſt (whom from the remembrance of Antiquity we are wont to produce) but, by that thy more modern, and the praiſe of thy moſt famous Parent, he ſhall be refuted. By this honour therefore, as I have ſaid, how very great thanks ſhould Sciences, if they could uſe ſpeech, profeſſe themſelves to owe unto you both, and alſo they who can do this, their Favourites, and Lovers, ſhall plentifully, and abundantly do it; and they ſhall joyn the commendation of this praiſe to others, the ſtanding Corn, and matter of which, they have finiſhed in thy moſt fa-*

mow Father; but in thee nothing leſſe, and they truſt will be agreeable to theſe good things of Birth and Nature, which thou beareſt before thee. The which hope, conceived of thee by the opinion of all, thoſe ſo many tokens of excelling Vertues, which thou haſt even at that Age, do render confirmed, and ſure. I know not what altogether Divine thing there is in you Princes, and a higher towardneſſe then the common capacity, which ſeparateth you from the common ſort, and plainly ſheweth that ye were born unto the Rule of Men, and to take in hand great and difficult matters. And as in the Bee's kind, ſome ſigns are put on their Kings, whereby they are eaſily known from the reſt. Or as the ſucceſſours of the Spartans *were made remarkable by a Launce; The* Pelopidans *by an Ivory ſhoulder; The* Seleucidans *by an Anchor, others by other naturall marks: So there is wont to be in Great men ſome excellent thing; whom the will of God, who governeth not ſo much the condition of a ſtock, as all things, and ſetting down to every one his own rank, lifteth up above the Lot of other men.*

Theſe ſame things we have learned to be in Thee; firſt of all a ſharp, and excelling wit, of which there is ſuch a ſpeedineſſe to comprehend all Arts, that now it being the Eleventh year of thy Age, thou holdeſt the chiefeſt ſeats of Learning and induſtry in the School of Eloquence, a Mind alſo ſtirred up with the pricks of praiſe and glory; often Combats with the Adverſary concerning all kind of Learnings; neither are the Conqueſts and Victories more ſeldome then the contentions. Whiles thou indeed obtaineſt the chiefdome among thy Equalls, of all things, wherewith that Age is wont to be adorned; and, whether by the perſwaſion of thy father, or of thy own accord, thou attaineſt that, which unto a certain Prince (with Homer*) going to Warfare, his father is read to have commanded him---*

Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων

Alwaies to be the beſt i'th Train;
Other's exceller, and remain.

That, being a Child, in this ſhadowy, and ſporting encounter, thou makeſt a flouriſh with thoſe Triumphs, which afterward in a ripe Age thou ſhalt carry back from lawfull enemies, and battels. Unto theſe, which commonly ſeem more gorgeous, thoſe many better things happen; A certain flower of integrity, and comelineſſe, beſmeared with the ſpots of no Vices, a teachable nature, and pliant and bending to the will of the faſhioner, as alſo pure Manners, and lovely, and, toward all, even the loweſt, the greateſt gentleneſſe, and courteſy of talk. Laſtly, a diligent lover of Chriſtian Piety, and worſhip, without guile. Theſe, and others of like ſort, great of themſelves, yet in thee they are but the ſeeds and beginnings, with which thy mind waxeth by degrees ripe, and is perfected unto the grace beſeeming a Prince.

But I have not determined here to make a ſolemn cry of thy praiſes. That, when there ſhall be need, the which I had begun to ſpeak of, it ſhall behoove all chiefly, who follow after Learning's Studies, to agree, and endeavour together for that end: and alſo above all, our Society ſhall need

to do it: unto whoſe education, thy Father (never without praiſe to be named) hath paſsed thee over. The which when he did, he gave together therewith, a pledge and token of his ſingular eſteem and affection of it; and likewiſe he obliged Its faithfulneſſe towards thee, that by what means it could, it ſhould imploy it ſelf both for the enlarging thy renown, and alſo for helping, and ſtirring up thy ſtudies. I therefore, who, becauſe I am of that Fellowſhip, and a lover of liberall Arts, do think my ſelf held by the law of both duties, I judged that I muſt perform my duty in that very thing, by fathering this Work on thee: within which all Hiſtory from the beginning of the World unto the times of our Age, with as much briefneſſe, and diligence as I could, I have contained. For ſo I thought I might chiefly profit thy ſtudies; whoſe chief part is placed in the knowledge of Hiſtory, and Antiquity. But Wiſe men rightly deliver, this to be not onely comely for Princes, but very profitable. Whether becauſe the civill learning of Prudence is taken out of that, while men learn from others examples and chances, with no pains of theirs, and danger, what in managing their own, or common affairs, is to be held, and avoided; or from ſo daily acangeableneſſe of humane affairs, and fortune, which they gather from thence, and the downfall of Empires, and Cities, they are wont to make little regard of thoſe, and, both in defending them, or requiring them, to give a mean to their deſires; and paſſe over their purpoſes unto the fruit of ſound and conſtant glory, which by vertue and godlineſſe alone is received. That this is even the moſt excellent uſe of reading Hiſtory, eſpecially that grave Author Otho of Friſingia, *doth (not once) admoniſh, chiefly in theſe words, which he hath placed in the end of his ſecond Book. All theſe evills of things, nodding, or ſhaking (as I may ſo ſpeak), the dayly deaths of mortall men, ought to ſend us unto the true, and remaining life of eternity. Thou ſhalt gather out of this our book the ſame kind of fruit, of manners, and life, not onely more profitably, but alſo, which is the goodneſſe of thy Wit, more pleaſantly, than that of ſcience, and knowledge, of which there is eſpecially a forcible love in Children. And hence, laſt of all, from thoſe two duties towards thee, which I have ſaid to be owing from me with the whole ſociety, there will be made another conſequent, that although there being as yet no private Deſerts of thine; of thy moſt illuſtrious Father, ſurely there is toward me, as alſo toward our Society, common to both, I will in like manner pay the Honour, and Obſervance due from me by this (what ſort ſoever) commendation of thy name.*

I L L. C. T.

Thy Moſt Obliged,
Dionyſ. Petave.

A Collection or Summe of the most Christian King's Prerogative-Royall.

IT is provided by the Authority of the King, That none in his Kingdom, or other places subject to his power, may in any character or form, print, or otherwise sell being printed, or in any other manner sell or spread abroad, the Book which is thus inscribed, *An Account of Times, of* Dionysius Petavius, *Jesuite*, within ten years, to be reckoned from the day of the first Edition finished, besides *Sebastian Cramoisy*, chief Printer of the King and Queen, Governour of the King's Printing, and who also hath been Consul of the City. He that shall do otherwise, a Fine is proclaimed, as in the King's Letters Patents is more largely contained. Given at *Paris* the 19th day of September, 1647.

This first Edition was perfected the 25th day of *May*, 1651.

The Sufferance of R. P. *V. Provinciall.*

I *Charls* of *Allemant* V. Provincial of the Jesuites Society in the Province of *France*, do grant, that the Book inscribed, *The Account of Times, of Dionysius Petavius*, and approved by three Learned Men of this Province of the same Society, be committed to the Presse; For the confirmation of which thing, we have given these Letters subscribed with our hand, and fortified with our seal, at *Lutetia* of *Paris*, the 29th day of *Aprill*, 1651.

Charls of *Allemant*.

Anno 730. J. P. unto 2386.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The First Book.

CONtaining the years from the beginning of the World, or from the year of the Julian *Period* 730, *unto the third of* Solomon, *which is the* 3702 *year of the same Period.*

CHAP. I.

What things have first come to passe worthy of remembrance from the Creation of the World, unto the Deluge; wherein first is treated of the six dayes Works, and of the year of Noah's *Floud.*

IF Divine Authority could not perswade us, that God did create the World, yet its contemplation would sufficiently teach us the same: Although that great Artificer could in a moment of

Anno 730. J. P. unto 2386.

Gen. 1.

time create it whole and compleat in all its parts, yet was he rather willing to perfect it by little and little, in the ſpace of ſix dayes.

Wherefore in the beginning of all things nothing did appear and exiſt beſides the earth, and that huge immenſity of waters that overſpreaded the Earth: Then the waters were not ſo thick joyned together, as we ſee them now, but thin, and like unto a vapour, and the miſt had filled up this whole *vacuum* or hollow place, which the vaſtneſſe of the celeſtial bodies, and of the other Elements did poſſeſſe upon the Earth. *Moſes* declareth them partly by the denomination of waters, and partly of the deep; which he ſaith to have been encompaſſed by darkneſſe, when the light was not yet brought forth, and that the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. Out of the Water and Earth, as out of their matter, were afterward all the other bodies formed, that are reckoned in the ſix dayes work. Now when *Moſes* ſaith, That, *In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth*; it's a general ſentence that comprehends all that which was done in thoſe ſix dayes, which afterwards is expounded throughout all its parts.

On the firſt day God created the Light, which the Water or that thin and immenſe Region of vapours did receive, the Sun not being yet produced; and that he might define and diſtinguiſh the ſpaces of the day and of the night, he encompaſſed this ſame Light with the motion and agitation of that miſty body.

On the ſecond day was the Firmament formed of God; by which appellation we believe are ſignified as well the celeſtial bodies, as the Ayr and Skye: that is, all that which appears from the Earth unto the extremities and farthermoſt parts of the World, which is vulgarly believed to be hollow and empty: for the forming of all which, the deep, that is, that huge and infinite lump of waters ſubtiliſed and attenuated into a vapour, did afford the matter: Again, the Firmament hath that power given unto it to divide the waters above, from the waters below: not that it ſelf whole ſhould in its middle come betwixt them both, but onely in one of its parts, which being the neareſt to the Earth, is called the lower Region of the Ayr; for as it is part of the Firmament that is of that outſtretched voidneſſe, ſo likewiſe it may be called Firmament or ſpreading: the higher-moſt waters are clouds, hanging in the midſt of the ayr, out of which rain is engendred, the lowermoſt are the Seas and the Rivers, which had their beginning the day following.

On the third day he firſt gathered the waters into one place, yea even into ſo many places as there are Seas and Rivers, for having heaped the Mountains to an immenſity, and made hollow channels, he made them receptacles and paſſages of waters: thence he commanded the earth to be cloathed with the greenneſſe and verdure of the herbs and plants, and to bring forth Trees.

And

Anno 730. Jul. Period, unto 2386.

And God ſet the Sun, the Moon, and the Stars in the Firmament of the Heaven on the fourth day.

And on the fifth day God created the fiſhes and the fowls out of the water.

On the ſixth day he at laſt formed Man out of the earth, and breathed into his noſtrils the breath of life, and man became a living ſoul, to whom he gave the name of *Adam*, from the Earth: Then did God tranſport this new man into thoſe moſt pleaſant and delightfull Gardens which he had planted, which by a right apprehenſion were in the Land of *Babylon*, or in the Confines of *Babylon* and *Meſopotamia*: for *Tygris* and *Euphrates*, which *Moſes* mentioneth by name, have not their channels running in any other place. Now in this garden, amongſt all other Trees, for the uſe and delight of Man, God did plant two remarkable Trees, the one of life, and the other of Knowledge of Good and Evill; the former hath gotten its name from the effect, becauſe it had vertue to lengthen health, and foment life, as *Auguſtine*, *Proſper*, and others do judge: the latter is ſo called from the event, becauſe that as ſoon as they had taſted of its fruit, they underſtood into what a great evill they had fallen, having loſt ſo great a good, as it ſeemeth to the ſame *Auguſtine*, and alſo to *Bar Cephe* in his Commentary of Paradiſe; or becauſe the Serpent did promiſe from that Tree, the knowledge of good and evill, as *Rupertus* obſerves it, very diſcreetly: There the Lord formed that ribb which he had taken out of the ſide of *Adam* when he was aſleep, into a woman, which he gave to him for his companion and help-meet: but ſhe brought upon her ſelf and him a more grievous ruine, then any cruel enemy; who, being inticed by her flatteries, did eat that fruit preſented by her to him of the forbidden Tree; the guilt of which wickedneſſe procured upon him a ſudden and preſent puniſhment, and a future upon his poſterity: Therefore being caſt out of that bleſſed Manſion, he with the companion of his fault is caſt out into the miſeries of this life. Then the firſt of men that were born of them, were *Cain* and *Abel*, of whom the firſt exerciſed his life in the tilling of the ground, and the other in the feeding of Cattel, who for his integrity and uprightneſſe was beſt accepted of God; And for this cauſe *Cain* burning with wrath and envy, murthered his innocent brother; and in revenge of this his murther, being a fugitive and vagabond on the Earth, he begat children like to himſelf, namely rebels and enemies of God; and he built a City, and called it by the name of his ſon *Enoch*: But *Seth*, a while after *Abel*'s death, being born to *Adam*, begat a poſterity contrary to that, namely godly and religious; whoſe ſon *Enos* is ſaid to have began to call upon the Name of the Lord; becauſe, as the opinion is, he did publickly re-eſtabliſh that Worſhip of God, which had been blotted out by *Cain's* children; and amongſt the reſt came that excellent and renowned *Enoch*, *Jared*'s ſon: Whom God having loved for his innocency, he took up to himſelf alive from the eyes of men, having not yet fully ended

The Earthly Paradiſe.

Auguſt. 3. civ. c. 20. Proſper. 2. de vita cont. c. 18. Auguſt. 14. civ. c. 17. par. 1. c. 19.

Rup. 2. de Trin. c. 27. Gen. 4. Gen. 4. 14. Gen. 4. 26. Gen. 5. 22.

Gen. 6.

Anno 2387. Julian Period, unto 2752.

his dayes; whose posterity, whom the Scripture calls, The sons of God, being grown worse, and degenerated from their good manners, joyned themselves in marriage with *Cain*'s posterity, out of which mixture and commerce were Gyants brought forth. Then mortal men addicting themselves to all sorts of wickednesse, did turn and draw Gods wrath upon themselves. When no cause of delay could be objected to him, all Vertue being extinguished and blotted out from amongst men: Then therefore God, angry and offended by *Adam*'s posterity, decreed to destroy them all by an inundation of waters. There remained one onely of *Seth*'s bloud, who did persist in the faith and obedience of God: to him doth God reveal the certainty of his counsel a hundred and twenty years before-hand; and commands him to build an Ark for himself, in it to save few men and beasts. This Patriarch employed a whole hundred years in the building of it, which was three hundred cubits in length, in breadth fifty, and in heighth thirty, having the first, second, and third stories, in which he gave to every kind of living creatures their mansion; eight heads of men in all, of every clean beasts and fowls by seven, and of unclean by two, were shut up in this Ship, and so raised up and taken away by the waters of the deluge, all other things were destroyed by the overflowing and inundation of the waters over all the earth, which the continuall rain of fourty dayes, and the fountains of the great deep, being broken, had caused; so that the high Hills that were under the whole Heaven were covered by it, and the water prevailed fifteen cubits over them. And that was the year from the Creation of the World, 1656, and before Christs birth, 2329.

Noah's Ark.

Gen. 7. 2.

CHAP. II.

What things are remembred both out of Sacred and profane Histories, that were done in that interval of time, which begun from the year of the Julian *period* 2387, *unto* 2752. *wherein is spoken of the building of* Babel, *of* Abraham's *original, and of his pilgrimage. Of the Kingdoms of the* Assyrians, Ægyptians, *and* Sicyonians.

Josephus 1. anct. 6. 4.

THe Deluge being past, *Noah* being come forth out of the Ark, offered burnt-offerings unto the Lord in the Mountains of *Armenia*; where some ancient Authors have recorded, That the remnants and pieces of this Ark were reserved a very long time.

After this, *Noah* having applyed his mind to husbandry, planted a Vineyard, and having drunk somewhat largely of the Wine, whose virtue and strength he did not yet know, became drunk, and then fell into a sleep, whom undecently lying in his Tent, with his shame uncovered, *Ham* mocked, and shewed to his brethren; but they turning their backs and going backward, did cast a cloke upon it: But their father afterwards knowing the thing, having cursed

cursed *Ham*'s posterity, and blesse *Seth*'s and *Japhet*'s children. Then Mankind being propagated by these three, did soon encrease so much, that one Countrey could not alone contain them any longer, and even the other parts of the World also were to be inhabited. Into which before they went to sojourn, and before they were separated asunder, they went about to build a high Tower in the Land of *Shinar*, whose top might reach unto Heaven, that might be to them a name, and a general Monument to all their posterity; for then the whole Earth was of one language, and of one speech, and God did confound it, for to frustrate their endeavours and Imaginations, distracting it into several other tongues; so the commerce and understanding of the voice being taken away from them, they then left and cast away their counsel and design of building; And what remained of this matter, is thought to have been for the beginning of *Babylon*; for that Tower began to be named *Babel*, from the mixture and confusion of tongues. And as these things are lesse judged to have been done at the beginning of this great Tower, which was a full Century of years after the Floud; so it's not convenient for us to inlarge our selves farther upon them. Now the first part of the next Century being past, then happened the diversity of Languages, and the propagation of People and Kingdoms.

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From *Heber*'s posterity, with whom the use of the first tongue, and the true Religion remained, had *Abraham* his pedegree, who was to be an excellent and great proof and example of godlinesse and obedience. His father was *Terah* of *Caldea*, out of which Countrey by Gods command, he being aged seventy years, went together with his father into *Mesopotamia*, and he dwelt in *Haran* about five years. There having left his Father, as he was commanded, he soon travelled into the Land of *Canaan*, with his Wife *Sarah*, and *Lot* his Nephew, it being then the 145 year of *Terah* his father, and his 75th year: Then in the dayes of his father he lived near sixty years in the Land of *Canaan*, which being expired, he in the 135th year of his age returned into *Mesopotamia*, and into his fathers house, whence, by the command of God, he returned again into *Canaan*: And thus are reconciled those things which are usually objected out of the History of *Moses*, and of the *Acts*.

Abraham's pedegree.

After that *Noah*'s posterity was dispersed throughout the whole face of the Earth, then began the diversity of Nations and Kingdoms, of whom the first beginnings are recorded in the Scriptures; the ancientest of which, was that of the *Assyrians* or *Chaldeans*: That began first in *Babylon*, thence in *Nineveh*, and thence was transported into *Assyria*, and there remained, near a thousand and three hundred years. For those things which *Eusebius* relates out of *Africanus*, concerning ancienter Kingdoms of the *Arabians* and *Chaldeans*, are more like unto a fable, then to a real truth.

The *Assyrians* Kingdom.

Belus is put the first in the list of the Kings of the Kingdome of *Assyria*, who reigned in *Babylon*; and by profane Authors is thought to

Belus, or rather *Nimrod*.

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to be the builder of it, whence he ſeemeth to be he, who in the Divine Records is called *Nimrod*; to him, having reigned 65 years, ſucceeded *Ninus*, of whom was built *Nineveh*, and thither was the Throne of the Kingdom tranſported, which afterwards received its name from the *Aſſyrians*. Beyond him the prophane Hiſtories do not mention any one; And he is ſaid the firſt to have waged Warrs againſt other Nations, out of the luſt and deſire he had to inlarge and extend his Empire, having brought *Aſia* into his own ſubjection, he at length overcame the *Battrians*, and their King *Zoroaſtres*: Thence having taken *Semiramis* for his Wife, and by her having begotten his ſon *Ninia*, he dyeth fifty two years after he had began his reign.

Diod. 2. Juſt. 1.

Semiramis having put out of the Kingdom this young ſon, ſhe taketh by art and cunning the Kingdom to her ſelf, the which ſhe obtained fourty two years. The Greek Chronicles do aſſert, That *Babylon* was built by her, but it may rather be ſaid, that *Babylon* was amplified and enlarged by her, and environed by a moſt admirable wall, whoſe circuit was of four hundred and eighty furlongs; and the ſaid Annals record farther, That ſhe entred into *Aſia*, *Media*, *Perſia*, *Ægypt*, *Libya*, and *Ethiopia*, and ſubdued them, and that ſhe after that entred with her Army into *India*, and ſpoyled and ruinated it. At length this laſcivious woman provoking her ſon to inceſt, is by him killed in the 42. year of her reign; and in the 24th year of *Semiramis* reign was *Abraham* born, and not as *Euſebius* falſly hath perſwaded himſelf.

Diod. 2. Juſt. 1. Euſeb. Chro. Herodot. 2.

Ninias having killed his Mother, with much ſloath and idleneſſe held that Kingdom, which had been exceedingly amplified and inlarged by his Anceſtors, and governing all things by Governors and Deputies, and ſeldom appearing; he paſſed the reſt of his life in the company of Harlots, and was ſet in the liſt of the effœminates; which life the Kings that followed him embracing, were ſcarcely known to poſterity by their name, or remarkable in any thing, being reckoned in *Euſebius*'s Chronicles three hundred and three; *Africanus* numbreth four more in their rank, and lengtheneth that intervall of the whole Empire more then reaſonably he ſhould; which (as I have already demonſtrated) is limited in 1300 years.

B. 9. de doct. temp. 25.

In the ſame time that the Kingdom of the *Aſſyrians* had its beginning, there were alſo other Kingdoms eſtabliſhed in other places; eſpecially the Kingdoms of the *Ægyptians*, and *Sicyonians*, but the licence of fables hath corrupted and perverted their beginning and original: The *Sicyonians* Kingdom was erected in *Sicyo* almoſt twelve years after that of the *Aſſyrians*, and 2164 years before Chriſts Nativity, and continued near upon a thouſand years.

The Egyptians fable.

CHAP.

Anno 2753. Jul. Period, unto 3183.

CHAP. III.

The ſumme of the Sacred Hiſtory comprehended in that ſpace of time which was from the year of the Julian *Period* 2753. *unto the* 3183. *of the ſame. Wherein is treated of the deeds of* Abraham, Iſaac, *and* Jacob, *and of his Children; And alſo of* Job *at laſt.*

Abraham's deeds.

THe various Pilgrimages and things acted, both by *Abraham*, and his Poſterity; are contained in the ſpace of theſe years. *Abraham*, the Famine being great almoſt in that very firſt year that he tranſported himſelf into *Canaan*, went into *Egypt*: Where God preſerved his Wife *Sarah* from the luſt of the King: Thence being returned again into *Canaan*, he is put away and ſeparated from *Lot* his brothers Son, who had travelled with him out of *Meſopotamia*, and had long been his domeſtical companion. He deſired and choſe to dwell in the Countrey of *Sodom*, but *Abraham* dwelt in *Hebron* in the plain of *Mamre*.

Gen. 12. 10. Gen. 13. Gen. 14.

Thence followed that War in which thoſe five Kings, of the number of whom the Kings of *Sodome* and *Gomorrah* were; being overcome, and their Cities deſtroyed by *Chedorlaomer* and the three other Kings. His Confederates *Lot* with his family and all his goods, was part of the prey; but *Abraham* having heard of it ſurpriſed on a ſudden the Conquerours, and they ſmitten and put to flight, in an unexpected and quiet night, he recovered all things ſafe, together with *Lot* his Kinſman. And *Melchiſedeck* King of *Salem*, as he was returning from the defeat of the Kings; brought him gifts, and an oblation of Myſticall Bread and Wine, and this *Salem* is *Jeruſalem*, and to him *Abraham* reciprocally gave the tenth part of all the ſpoil.

Gen. 16. 3. Gen. 16. 16. Gen. 17. 1. Gen. 18. & 19.

Ten years after that, *Abraham* had began to dwell in *Canaan*. *Sarah* ſeeing her ſelf barren, ſuffered, and gave her handmaid *Agar* to her Husband; She being with child, and deſpiſing her Miſtreſs, being hard dealt by with her, flyeth into the Wilderneſs, but being returned home by the Angels command, brought forth *Iſmael* to *Abraham* then aged 86. years.

This Patriarch in the 99th year of his age, by that Covenant that he had made with God, was Circumciſed with all his family, and *Iſmael* his Son, then aged between thirteen and fourteen years.

This ſame year was fatall to *Sodom*, *Gomorrah*, *Admah*, and *Zeboim*; which Cities for their abominable wickedneſs, and by reaſon of their unreaſonable luſt, the fire from Heaven being kindled and fomented with Pitch and Brimſtone conſumed them. Out of which burning *Lot* being delivered and ſnatched by the Angels, having loſt his wife, which contrary to the forbidding command looking back, was Metamorphoſed into an Image of Salt, he firſt eſcaped into the City *Zegor* or *Zoar*, which by his prayers he delivered from that imminent danger and deſtruction, thence

The burning of *Sodom*.

Gen. 17. 17.

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thence he retired himself into the next mountain; where, in the night, and through drunkenness, he defiled his daughters with incest: thence were begotten *Moab* and *Ammon*, from whom did also two people descend and propagate.

Gen. 21. 5.

Abraham in the hundreth year of his age begat *Isaac* of *Sarah* his Wife, then ninety years old, it being 1936. years before *Christ's* birth; and some few years after, he by her warning, as well as by Gods command; turned *Agar* out of dores, together with *Ishmael* her Son. *Isaac* having now attained unto mans estate, that is (as *Josephus* thinketh) the 25th year of his age, stands ready to be offered up for a sacrifice by his father, in the Mountain of *Moriah*, being soon delivered again by the command of God that had commanded him to be offered up. After his mothers death, which died the 127th year of her age: he married to wife *Rebeccah*, the daughter of *Bethuel*, Son of *Nahor*, *Abrahams* brother. And then was *Isaac* in the fourtieth year of his age. *Abraham* having taken *Kethura* for his second Wife, got six sons by her.

Gen. 23. 1. Joseph. 1. Orig. c. 14.

Gen. 24. Gen. 25. 20.

Gen. 25. 26.

Isaac aged sixty years, having by his prayers turned away his Wives barrenness, he begat of her twins, *Esau* and *Jacob* in the year before *Christ* 1876. Then dyeth *Abraham*, in the 175. year of his age, and before *Christs* birth 1862.

Gen. 25. 7. Gen. 26. &c.

Then *Isaac* being exercised by divers travels and troubles, his Son being grown to the age of 77. years, he himself being 137. years old (as it is deducted from *Joseph's* age when he went into *Ægypt*, and from *Jacobs* abode with *Laban*) desirous to bless his Son *Esau*, he first commands him to get him some Venison; but *Jacob* by his Mothers advice surreptitiously beguils him. After which, fearfull of his brothers revenge, he flies into *Mesopotamia*, to his Uncle *Labans*. In which Journey he is incouraged by divers promises from God, appearing to him in a Vision, as he slept on the top of a ladder. But when he had served *Laban* seven years in the nature of a Shepheard; he was not permitted to have *Rachell*, for whom he had bargained, before he married her elder sister *Leah*, which was effected by guile, in the 84. year of his age, in the 2921. year of the first Period. From these and their two handmaids, *Bala* and *Zelpha*, had *Jacob* twelve Sons; of *Lea* seven; *Reuben*, *Simeon*, *Levi*, *Judah*, *Issachar*, *Zabulon*, and one daughter called *Dina*. Of *Rachel*, two; *Joseph*, and *Benjamin*. Of *Bala*, two; *Dan*, and *Nepthali*. Of *Zelpha*, two; *Gad*, *Aser*. Twelve Sons and one daughter; After twenty years spent with *Laban*, *Jacob* returns to *Canaan*, (a) about the 97. year of his age. Where he pitched his Tent in divers places, but especially at *Succoth*, and at *Salem*, a Town of the *Sichemites*. Where after ten years that he came from *Mesopotamia*, his Daughter *Dina* is ravisht by *Sichem*, the Son of *Hemor* the King. Which two of her Brothers, *Simeon* and *Levi* revenged, by the death of the *Sichemites*, and spoiling of their City; From thence *Jacob* departs for *Bethlem*, having received the name of *Israel*. Which the Angel with whom he wrastled at his return from *Mesopotamia* to his fathers; gave

Gen. 29.

Gen. 30.

(a) A.C. 1780.

(b) Alexand. Poly. apud. Euseb. 9. præ. pag. 227.

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gave him as (c) a token of his strength. (d) *Rachel* dieth in childbirth of *Benjamin*, when *Joseph* was between (e) fixteen and seventeen years old. Who a while after through the envy of his brothers being drawn away and carried into *Ægypt*, was bought by *Potapher* one of *Pharaoh's* chief officers. With whom after he had been a while, being by his wife often, in vain, allured to commit fornication, by means of her false accusation suffered a three years imprisonment, as the reward of his innocency; from whence being fetcht to interpret the Kings dream, when as he had presaged the ensuing plenty of seven years, as also the imminent scarcity of seven other, he was placed as governour over all *Ægypt*. Thither went *Jacob* by the importunity of his Son (f) with all his Family and goods, being in the third year of the Famine, before the comming of *Christ* 1747 years, himself being (g) 130. years old, and in the fourtieth year of his Son *Joseph's* age. *Jacob* lived in *Ægypt* 17. years compleat. Where dying, his body by his own direction, was carried into *Palestine*, where he was buried in the Sepulchre of his Parents.

(c) Gen. 23. 28. (d) Gen. 35. 19. (e) Gen. 37. 2. &c.

(f) Gen. 47.

(g) Gen. 47. 9.

(a) *Joseph* having compleated 110 years, dyes in the year of the World 2308. being about 71. years after *Jacobs* journey into *Ægypt*. The Generation of *Israel* now every day increasing, (b) the King of *Ægypt*, whether of envy or fear, to obstruct their growth, Commands all their Males to be killed and thrown into the River as they were born; (c) so that *Moses* exposed to drowning, was by the Kings daughter taken up, and fostered in the Court as her own. He was *Amrams* Son, *Caathus* Grand-son, *Levi* being his great Grandfather, *Maria* was his sister, and *Aaron* his younger brother. Being of the age of (d) fourty years, going to see his Countreymen, he slew an *Ægyptian* whom he found smiting an *Hebrew*, which comming to the Kings ear, he for fear flew into *Midian*, where he married *Sephora* *Jethro's* daughter, the Priest. (e) In the 80. year of his age, feeding his sheep in *Oreb*, which is also called *Sinai*, being incouraged by a divine voice from out a burning bush, he returns into *Ægypt*.

(a) Gen. 50. 25

(b) Exod. 1.

(c) Exod. 2.

(d) Acts 7. 30.

(e) Exod. 3. 4.

At that time it is very probable that *Job* that admirable pattern of patience and fortitude was in being, (f) whom, as most of the Ancient writers suppose, was descended from *Esau*. Him from probable grounds we conjecture to be much about this time. He was born of *Zara*, being Grand-child to *Esau*, the 232. year before the children of *Israels* Journying out of *Ægypt*; Before *Christ* 1763. He in the 50. year of his age was permitted to suffer various afflictions from the Devill in one year: After which having escaped, he lived 139 years, and died in the 189th year of his age, (a) 45. years before the Children of *Israel* went out of *Ægypt*.

(f) Euseb. 1. de Dem. c. 4. Epiph. Chry. Sost. Hom. 2. de Job.

Aug. 18. civ. c. 47.

(a) A.C. 1575.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Kingdome of the Grecians, Inachus *his Poſterity, and* Ogyges *his deluge; of* Prometheus, *and the Kingdome of the* Athenians.

Argivorum regnum init.

IN the ſixth year after *Abrahams* death; 1857. years before *Chriſt*, the new Empire of *Greece* was eſtabliſhed in *Peloponneſus*; *Inachus* being the Author of it. Whom moſt of the Ancients make equall to *Moſes*. But *Euſebius* affirms that he was long before his time. We limit the beginning of his Kingdome from 327. years before the Children of *Iſrael* went out of *Ægypt*. After *Inachus*, *Greece* continued its Empire 546. years under 13. Kings. Of whom the nine firſt, even to *Gelanore*, were called *Inachads*, as deſcending in a direct line from *Inachus*. *Gelanore* being expelled of the *Grecians*, by their generall conſent, *Danaus* is inveſted with the Empire, having been a Sojourner in *Ægypt*. He derived his Originall from *Inachus*. For *Epaphus*, *Belus* his ſon, whom *Io* the daughter of *Inachus* bore to *Jupiter*, was reported to be his great Grand-father. Between *Danaus* and *Acriſius* were four others poſſeſt of the Empire, who after that by his imprudence, he was ſlain of *Perſeus* his Grand-child, *Micenus* interpoſeth in the Kingdome. The laſt of whoſe bloud, was *Eryſthem*. He being ſlain by the *Heraclides*, the *Pelopides*, in number ſix, enjoyed his eſtate, the laſt Kings of whom, were *Tiſamenus*, and *Penthilus*, *Oreſtes* Son. The *Mycæni* reigned 210. years. In the whole from *Inachus*, 756. years, to the 80. year after the deſtruction of *Troy*. All which, though here glanc'd at, will afterwards be ſet down in their direct intervals. Theſe happened for the moſt part, in that intervall which terminates the Children of *Iſraels* progreſſe out of *Ægypt*.

Caſtor apud Euſeb.

(a) Apol. 2. Euſeb. (b) Pauſ. cor. p. 52.

Phoroneus, Son of (a) *Inachus* and *Meliſſa Oceanina*, Inſtituted laws to govern them, who hitherto were (b) rude, and lived diſperſt, and, if we may credit (c) *Apollodorus*, had *Peloponneſus* under his Government.

(c) Init. l. 2. (d) Apol. 2.

(d) His Son was *Apis*, from whom *Apia* derives its name, which afterwards was called *Peloponneſus*, who being hated for his tyranny, was treacherouſly ſlain of *Thelxion* and *Thelchines*, leaving no Iſſue behind him. After his death he was conſecrated with divine (e) honours in *Ægypt*, and alſo *Io* (f) *Inachus* his daughter, they report, was there canonized, (g) and named *Iſis*. But *Pauſanias* attributes it to *Jaſus* Son to *Triopas*, which ſeems more probable.

(e) Euſeb. & Aug. 18. civ. c. 6. (f) Herod. 1. (g) Euſeb.

Under the ſame *Phoroneus* reigned *Ogyges* in *Attica*, in whoſe time hapned that great inundation which was called by his name. (b) This is reported by *Acuſilaus* to precede the firſt *Olympiade* 1020. years. By which computation it was before *Chriſt* 1796. being

(b) Excerpta Scal. Græca p. 363.

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being in the fifth year after the death of *Iſaac*, (i) Although ſome would have it to be about twenty two years before.

(i) Vide 5. 1. 2. par. 2.

In the reign of *Apis* was built *Sparta*, ſaith *Euſebius*.

(a) In the time of *Triopas* the ſeventh King of *Greece*, *Cecrops* alſo governing in *Attica*, were *Prometheus* the Son of *Iapetus*, and *Atlas* his brother, two famous *Aſtrologers*, made much more famous by the fictions of the Poets. This was about the time of the *Hebrews* departure out of *Egypt*. *Triopas* truly began his (b) raign in the 1557. year before *Chriſt*, and the 23. before the progreſſe of the people of God. In a ſhort time after, *Cecrops* began to reign over *Athens*, which, ſaith *Euſebius*, was 1558. years before Chriſt.

(a) Tatianus. (b) Vid. loc. cit. par. 2.

CHAP. V.

Of thoſe remarkable paſſages which happened to the people of Iſrael *the firſt Fourty ſix years after their departure out of* Ægypt.

MOſes in the 80. year of his age, (d) went according to command, to deliver the children of *Iſrael* from the *Egyptian* bondage. (a) And having in vain ſued to *Pharaoh* for their diſmiſſion, He by many prodigious calamities ſo terrified the *Egyptians*, that when (b) laſt of all, the firſt born of all *Egypt* were by an Angell ſlain in the night, they thereupon ſuffered them to depart. Which before they did, they ſolemnly dedicated the Feaſt of the Paſſeover, which day was from thence forth for ever Inſtituted to be obſerved in memoriall of their deliverance. (c) That appears to be the ſecond night in *Aprill*. (d) There were numbred of the children of *Iſrael*, of able Sword-men onely, ſix hundred thouſand. (e) Immediately after, *Pharaoh* purſues them in their departure. But *Moſes* broke a way thorow the red Sea for them to paſſe; whom when by the ſame true *Egyptians* purſued, *Moſes* ſmiting with his rod, even as it parted, ſo it cloſed again, and overwhelmed their trembling enemies. So the *Iſraelites* paſſing over to the *Arabian* ſhore, in the third Moneth, which is (f) *Siwan*, received the Law made by God, by which both ſacred and prophane Laws were inſtituted.

(d) Ant. Chri. 1531. (a) Ex 5. 6. &c. (b) Exod. 12. (c) Lib. 9. de duct. temp. c. 14. (d) Ex. 12. 52. (e) Exod. 14. (f) Ex. 19. 1.

After many journeyes ended, in the beginning of the next (g) year after their comming out of *Egypt*, about the eighth day of *April*, *Moſes* erected a Tabernacle; and made *Aaron* a High Prieſt, his Sons being Prieſts under him. But the ungratefull people notwithſtanding ſo many benefits received, as continually *Manna* rained down from Heaven to feed them, (h) with Quails alſo ſent down amongſt them, diſreliſhing theſe dainties, deſiſted not yet to murmure againſt God, and at *Moſes*. (i) Afterwards *Moſes* ſent ten men to ſearch the Land of *Canaan*. Who returning after fourty dayes, did ſo poſſeſſe the minds of the people with terrour; notwithſtanding *Joſhua* and *Calebs* indeavours to

(g) Ex. ult. 17. (h) Numb. 11. (i) Numb. 13.

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the Contrary, who themſelves alſo went to view the Land, that they were ready to rebell, (*a*) for this they were denyed an admittance into the land of *Canaan*, and led back again by the deſarts of *Arabia*, till after all the Rebells being conſumed, and dead, two onely remaining of the whole multitude, *Joſhua* and *Caleb*, who had perſevered in Faith. Wherefore about thirty nine year they wandred up and down in that Deſart like Pilgrims; in which they ſuffered the ſevere puniſhment of their obſtinate rebellion against God and *Moſes*. (*b*) Firſt of all *Core*, *Dathan*, and *Abiram*, the Authors of a wicked revolt, were with their families ſwallowed up by the earth, and 250. of their faction burning Incenſe, were by fire from Heaven devoured. 14700. more being immediately devoured by the ſame fire, were made exemplary to the reſt. Many more alſo, for their daily provoking of *Moſes*, were ſlain with the biting of fiery Serpents. Which evill to prevent from ſpreading too far; *Moſes* (*c*) erected a Brazen Serpent. Theſe things hapned in the fortieth year of their comming out of *Egypt*. In which *Aaron* the (*d*) High Prieſt dying, his Son *Eleazer* ſupplied his room. After this *Sion* King of the *Ammorites*, and *Og* the King of *Baſhan* being overcome, *Balaak* King of the *Moabites*, joyning with him the *Midianites*, oppoſed the *Hebrews*, not ſo much by open war, as by ſubtile craft, bringing along with him *Balaam* the Soothſayer to curſe them. But his curſes being by divine providence turned into a bleſſing. The King of *Iſrael* by *Balaam*'s advice, thought to have inſnared them by the beauty of their Women whom they proffered to them, (*a*) at which time *Phineas* the Son of *Eleazer*, out of his great zeal of piety to God, finding one of the chief of the people in company with a Harlot, ran them both thorow in the ſight of all the Congregation, by which means he not onely gained to himſelf the perpetuall honour of his Prieſthood, but pardon to the people for that great ſin.

(*b*) Numb. 16.

(*c*) Numb. 22.

(*d*) Numb. 20.

(*a*) Numb. 25.

(*b*) In the fourtieth year of their departure out of *Egypt* at the latter end of the eleventh Month, *Moſes* dyeth in Mount *Nebo*, which riſeth from the plains of *Moab*, in (*c*) the 120. year of his age. He was ſucceeded by *Joſhua* the Son of *Nun*, of the Tribe of *Ephraim*, who led the people into *Canaan* over *Jordan*, the River being dryed up; the (*d*) tenth day of the firſt Month, which is *Niſan*, which is about the ſixth day of *Aprill*. After which beſieging divers Cities, he deſtroyed them and their Inhabitants by fire and Sword, (*e*) beginning with *Jericho*, the walls of which City after ſeven dayes ſurrounding with the Ark, by blowing of horns, and the ſhout of the Souldiers, he level'd with the ground. He put to flight (*f*) five Kings of *Gibeon*, which was ſurrendred up to the *Hebrews*, in purſuit of whom, and to their utter ruine, that he might have the more ſpace, he commanded the Sun and Moon to ſtand ſtill a whole day. After all this, in the laſt place having overcome (*g*) thirty one Kings, and in ſix years ſpace overcome the greateſt part of *Paleſtine*; He devided it amongſt the *Hebrews* by their Tribes about the year before Chriſt, 1486. Chap.

(*b*) Deut. 34.

(*c*) Ant. Chr. 1491.

(*d*) Joſh. 4.

(*e*) Joſh. 6.

(*f*) Joſh. 10.

(*g*) Joſh. 12.

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CHAP. VI.

The remainder of the ſacred Hiſtory to the building of the Temple, wherein both what was done by the Judges, as by Saul, David, *and* Solomon *are contained.*

Joſhuah (*a*) departing out of his life the 14th year after *Moſes* his deceaſe in the 110th year of his age; The Elders then governed the Common-wealth about 10 years; after which others ſucceeded them both in order and time. To ſpeak more fully of each particular action of them, and their deputies, brevity doth here forbid. Wherefore ſome few of them ſhall here ſuffice. (*b*) After the death of *Joſhua*, the Tribe of *Judah* overcame *Adonibezec* King of the Canaanites in battel, whom apprehending in his flight, they cut off his thumbs and his toes, the ſame puniſhment being reſerved for him, which he before had inflicted upon ſeventy other Kings. Other Cities this Tribe overcame, taking ſome, and making the others their Tributaries; not without offending God, by whom all conditions with that Nation were forbidden to them.

(*a*) Joſh. ult.

(*b*) Judg. 1.

The Hiſtory of *Micha* and the Tribe of *Dan*, which is comprehended in the 18 Chapter of *Judges*, appears to have come to paſſe under thoſe Elders which ſucceeded *Joſhua*, as alſo *Jonathan*, grandchild of *Moſes*, and his ſons that were choſen for Prieſts to the Tribe of *Dan*, are in the ſame place ſpoken of.

At that ſame time aroſe that Civil War occaſioned by a rape committed by the *Gibeonites* of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, upon the Wife of a Levite; which offence the other Tribes moſt ſharply revenged. The *Benjamites* which ſtood up for the defence of their fellows, being in the third Battel almoſt all ſlain, who had been conquerors in the two former. This happened about the ſame time which I ſpoke of, (*a*) that *Phineas Eliazer*'s ſon, *Aarons* grandſon, officiated in the Prieſthood.

(*a*) Joſh. 20. 21.

Thoſe Elders being now extinct, who although by their Authority they had kept the people in Order, they forſaking now their own Religion, (*b*) and being forſaken of God, were by *Chus*, the King of the *Moabites*, oppreſt with 8. years bondage. That by their adverſity they might be brought to remember God, whom in their proſperity they had forgotten. But upon their repentance God rais'd up *Othoniel* to revenge their quarrel, and for their deliverance, being in the year before Chriſt, 1459, who vanquiſhing *Chus*, for fourty years procured them their liberty. But after his death revolting to the ſame wickedneſs, they were alſo puniſht with the like ſervitude, which they ſuffered 18 years under *Eglon* King of the *Moabites*, till the 3313 year of the Julian Period. *Eglon* being ſlain, *Ehud* for his virtue was preferr'd to be Judge, who governed for a long time, (to wit) 80 years.

(*b*) Judg. 3.

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In the year before Chriſt, 1301, (c) *Iſrael* ſubdued by *Jabin* King of *Canaan*, were for 20 years by him oppreſſed; after which being again reconcil'd to God, they ſhake off their yoke. The Inſtruments of their victory and delivery were two Women; *Deborah* the Propheteſſe, who encouraged and ſtirr'd up *Barack* of *Nephthali* to undertake the War. And *Jael*, who receiving *Sifera* flying from his Army into her tent, ſlew him, by driving a nail through his temples as he ſlept.

(c) Judg. 4. 5.

(a) Judg. 6. 7.

(a) *Deborah* being dead, the Hebrews relapſe into their priſtine wickedneſſe and Idolatry, for which they are delivered into the hands of the *Midianites* in bondage, which when they had undergone 7 years in the year of the World, 2730. they are reſtored to

(b) Ant. Chr. 1254.

their liberty by *Gideon*, (b) who by Gods appointment choſe out 300 men, whom he furniſhed with trumpets and earthen pitchers, which when he brought forth to the battel, breaking their pitchers, wherein their lamps were included, and at the ſame time ſounding their trumpets, their Enemies were ſo terrified, that they ran one upon another to their mutual deſtruction.

(c) Judg. 9.

Gideon after 40 years (c) dying, *Abimelech* his ſon tyrannouſly uſurps his ſucceſſion, aſſiſted by the means of the *Sichemites*, who confirming the Kingdom by murther, which he had gained by guile, moſt barbarouſly ſlew his 70 brothers; having finiſht his third year by great impotence and cruelty. After he took the City of *Thebes*, and beſieg'd the Tower, unadviſedly going under the wall, ſmitten in the head with a ſtone thrown down by a woman, offered himſelf to be ſlain of his Armour-bearer.

(d) Judg. 11.

(d) Some Judges eſcaping us who did nothing worthy of memory. *Jephtha* of great eſteem, though of obſcure birth, (being the ſon of a Harlot) was a valiant and active man: Whom the *Iſraelites* that inhabited at *Gilead*, being oppreſt by the *Ammonites*, choſe to be their Captain, wandring up and down with a company of Robbers. He being about to encounter his enemies, made a Vow to offer in ſacrifice to God, whatſoever firſt met him at his return home. In purſuance of which vow, he ſacrificeth his daughter, who was the firſt that came to meet him. This happened in the year before Chriſt, 1166, about 18 years after the deſtruction of *Troy*, being ten years more after *Agamemnon* likewiſe ſlew his daughter: unleſſe this Fable be feign'd in alluſion to that true hiſtory.

(a) Judg. 14. &c.

(a) In the year before Criſt, 1135, began *Sampſon* to officiate as Judge, a man of moſt heroick valour, appointed by God to ſuppreſſe the Tyranny of the *Philiſtines*; (b) He was born of a woman that was barren, being conſecrated by God from his mothers

(b) Judg. 14.

(c) Ibidem.

womb to be unſhorn, after the manner of the (c) *Nazarites*, by which means he was indued with ſuch ſtrength, That meeting with a Lion, he tore him even as a kid. He married his Wife from amongſt the *Philiſtines*, which in his abſence, joyned her ſelf to another: being highly incenſed with the Injury, he determined in

in a hoſtile manner to oppoſe himſelf againſt them. (d) And firſt of all, taking 300 Foxes, to whoſe tails he faſtned fire-brands, which letting go amongſt their ſtanding corn, immediately conſumed it. After this being by the Philiſtines demanded, to inflict puniſhment upon him, and delivered up to them by the *Hebrews*, whom they had then under their ſubjection, He immediately breaking his bands, and ſnatching up what next him, which was the Jaw-bone of an Aſſe, he therewith ſlew 1000 of his enemies. But (e) all *Gaza's* City gates being ſhut upon him, and he there intercepted, pull'd up the gates with the poſts thereof, which together he carried away upon his ſhoulders to the top of the next hill. After this and the like examples of his unparallell'd ſtrength, being deceived by the allurements of a woman, and by her betrayed to the Philiſtines, by whom he was blinded, and expoſed to be the ſubject of their ſport; He taking the pillars in both his arms, which were the ſupporters of that houſe wherein the Nobles being aſſembled together to feaſt themſelves, and to behold him, were buried together with him in the Ruines of the ſame, in the 20th year after he began to be Judge.

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(d) Judg. 15.

(e) Judg. 16.

Sampſon being dead, in the year before Chriſt, 1115, (a) *Eli* the high Prieſt under the title of Judge, governed the people 20 years; for the former 20 he aſſiſted *Sampſon*. Both of them governing the Common-wealth. In the ſecond year of *Sampſon* before Chriſt, 1134, *Samuel* (it appears) was born. His father was *Elcana*, of the poſterity of *Caath*, of the tribe of *Levi*, as the (b) Scripture demonſtrates: Whom having by prayer obtained from God, his Mother *Anna*, a pious woman, devoted him to the Miniſtry of the Temple. By him *Eli* in vain admoniſht to reſtrain the luſt of his ſons, injurious to their holy office, was of God ſeverely reveng'd. (c) The *Hebrews* being overcome by the mighty Army of the *Philiſtines*, the Ark alſo by them taken, which they had placed in their Campas their chief ſafeguard; both the ſons of the high Prieſt ſlain, Their father at the news falling backward from his Seat, broke his neck.

(a) 1 Reg. c. 1. &c.

(b) 1 Paral. c. 6.

(c) 1 Reg. 4.

(d) Afterwards *Samuel* about the 40 year of his age, takes upon him the charge of the people. To whom with *Saul* the book of the (e) *Acts* aſcribes 40 years; twelve of which to *Saul*, the reſt we attribute to the Prophet onely, as we conjecture. No ſooner *Samuel* came to the Government, but things ſoon changed for the better. (f) The Ark which for 7 moneths had been detained by the *Philiſtines*, which whitherſoever they carried it, brought a peſtilential ruine with it, being ſent back again to the *Iſraelites*, continued 20 years at *Cariathjearim*. (a) After that time in the year of the World, 2909, the people ſolemnly convening it to *Mizpeh*, *Samuel* made a Covenant with the Lord. The token of Gods reconcilement to them, was a remarkable Victory obtained againſt the *Philiſtines*, whom the Prophet compell'd to contain themſelves within

(d) Ant. Chr. 1095.

(e) Act. 13. 20.

(f) 1 Reg. 6.

(a) 1 Sam. 7.

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within the limits of their own Countrey, dispoyling them of the booty they had gain'd in their former battels.

(b) Ant. Chr. 1067.

(b) After this, the people tired out with too much liberty, (c) petitioning for a King, *Saul* (d) the son of *Kis*, of the Tribe of *Benjamin*, first by the appointment of God, and afterwards by the general suffrage of the people, was advanc'd to that dignity; (e) from him the inhabitants of *Jabesh Gilead* dissenting, he overcame *Naash* the King of the *Ammonites*, who had caused them to make a covenant with him, with conditions to thrust out their right eyes. From the *Ammonites* he converted his force against the *Philistines*, which then (f) kept the *Hebrews* under their subjection, whom by the bold attempt of his son *Jonathan*, being discomfited, he slew throughout their whole Camp, and that with so much eagerness, that he permitted not any upon pain of death to taste one bit of food; of which restraint *Jonathan* being ignorant, he with the end of his rod tasted a little honey, being innocently condemn'd of his Inraged father, he hardly escaped, notwithstanding the importunity of the people. But he by degrees varying his manners, was discovered by God; and (g) *David* the son of *Jesse*, of the Tribe of *Judah*, was appointed to succeed him. Whom about the 22 year of his age, *Samuel* privately anointed, in the year before Christ, 1063.

(c) 1 Sam. 8.
(d) 1 Sam. 9.
(e) 1 Sam. 11.
(f) 1 Sam. 14.
(g) 1 Sam. 16. 13.

(a) Ant. Chr. 1057.

Six years after, *Samuel* the Prophet dyes, (a) two years before *Saul*, as *Clemens Alexandrinus* relates in *Strom.* 1.

(b) Ant. Chr. 1055.

(b) 1 Sam. 31.

(*b*) *Saul* after 12 years fighting with the *Philistines*, (c) was, together with his son *Jonathan* slain, whose head being plac'd in the Temple of Dagon, his body they hung upon the Walls.

(d) 2 Sam. 1.
(e) 2 Sam. 5. 4, 5.

(*d*) *David* bewailing the death of them both, takes the Kingdome, ruling first over his own Tribe 7 years (e) and 6 moneths, when as he was anointed with great solemnity in the open Assembly at *Hebron*, in the 30th year of his age.

(f) 2 Sam. 2. 8.

(*f*) In the mean time *Ishbosheth* son of *Saul*, ruled over the other Tribes; nor was the end of this, lesse then Civil Wars between both Competitors; the one claiming the Kingdom by right of Succession; the other vindicating his divine establishment, and both by arms: but humane at length gave place to divine might; in the 5th year (g) that he had succeeded his father, he was in his own house by a desperate attempt privately murthered, leaving the sole possession of the Kingdom to *David*.

(g) 2 Reg. 4. & 5.

(*h*) 2 Reg. 5.

(*i*) In the year before Christ, 1047, all the Tribes of *Israel* convening together, he was at last made King at *Hebron*, being a man of undaunted courage, and famous for his atchievements; yet far more renowned for his piety. His first rudiments he had under King *Saul*, with whom much ingratiated for his behaviour, as also that memorable atchievement in killing *Goliah*, and subduing the *Philistines*, he was admitted into affinity with the King, and (i) married his daughter *Michol*. But the ardent affection in a moment turn'd into the greatest envy and hatred; for being often

(i) 1 Sam. 19. *David's calamities.*

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often sought after to have been slain, through desarts, rocks and caves obscuring himself, he disappointed the sedulity and earnest endeavours of his father-in-laws strict and diligent search of him. Nor would he once lay hands on him when he had him at his mercy. By such like examples of his patience and meekness, being seven years exercised; *Saul* (as before spoken) being dead, first of all over his own Tribe, and afterwards over the rest of the people, (*Ishbosheth* being dead) he without any Competitor obtained the Government.

Rex fit Judæ.

Which no sooner gotten, but he took the Tower of *Sion*, and having (a) thence expell'd the *Jebusites*, he there constituted his Court.

(a) 2 Sam. 5. 7.

But (b) in the year before Christ, 1045, he removed the Ark from the house of *Aminadab*, in the Town of *Gibeah*, which as it was a carrying to *Sion*, *Uzziah* unadvisedly touching, was struck dead. At which *David* affrighted, turns aside with it into the house of *Obed-Edom* the *Gittite*, and from thence after 3 moneths brings it to *Sion* in great pomp.

(b) 2 Sam. 6.

(c) About the year before Christ, 1039, which is computed to be the 17. from the death of *Saul*, happened the Adultery of *David*, and the murther of the Innocent *Uriah* in the *Ammonitish* War. In the following year, was (d) *Solomon* born of *Bathsheba*, which was now become his Wife. About the same time it was, that *Amnon* committed incest upon his sister (e) *Thamar*.

(c) 2 Sam. 11.
(d) 2 Sam. 12.
(e) 2 Sam. 13.

(f) Two years after *Amnon* was slain by *Absolon*, *Thamar*'s own brother trecherously at a feast.

(f) 2 Sam. 13. 23.

(g) Fourty years after *Saul* was made King, being the 27. from his death, was *David* expell'd from *Jerusalem*, and banisht from his kingdom by his son *Absolon*, who entring his Court, did most reproachfully defile his fathers Concubines. But a while after, being overcome and exposed to flight, carried by his Mule under the thick boughes of a spreading Oak, he was there hang'd by the hair of his head; And that which he gloried in as his greatest Ornament, became the Instrument to hang him, as saith (a) *Josephus* in his Commentary, which is scarce credible; but more probable it is, that he hung by the Neck, when *Joab* one of the Captains of *David*'s Army ran him thorow with three darts.

(g) 2 Sam. 15. 7.
(a) Lib. 7. cap. 9.

(*b*) *David* spending the rest of his life, and raign in peace and prosperity, and now become an old man, worn as it were out with his former labours. When he had established his son *Solomon* in his Throne, in the 40th year of raign, being 70 years old, dyed. *Solomon* was then about 23 years old, the beginning of whose raign was before Christ, 1015 years. (c) He suspecting his brother *Adoniah*, slew him. (d) He took to Wife *Pharaoh*'s daughter king of *Ægypt*. God appearing to him in a vision, and tendring him his choice of whatsoever he should desire, when as he preferr'd wisdome before riches and what ever else, he not onely obtained what he desired, wisdome; but, in addition to his wishes, those other things which he neglected.

(b) Lib. 5. 1 Reg. 2.
(c) 1 Reg. 2. 25.
(d) 1 Reg. 3. 10.

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CHAP. VII.

Of the Originall of the Ancient Greeks which was compriſed in that ſpace of time, from the Iſraelites *departure out of* Ægypt, *to the fourth year of* Solomon. *Of the threefold kind of the* Græcians, Æolicks, Doricks, *and* Ionicks; *which ſprang from* Hellen, *Sonne to* Deucalion.

THis Intervall comprehends the Originall of the Ancienteſt *Greeks*: of which, however the truth be; it is ſo confounded with thoſe many fictions of the Poets, that it is ſomething dubious to judge of. Notwithſtanding which, we ſhall endeavour from the probableſt of ancient writers to digeſt it in ſome order of time. And ſeeing the *Grecian* affairs and thoſe renowned people, are the ſubject and ſcope of the work, it will be here pertinent to ſpeak of the *Grecians* themſelves, and of the firſt derination of that name and ſtock.

Their name and ſtock derived from *Hellen* the Son of *Deucalion*, is diſtinguiſhed and divided into three kinds; *Æolick*, *Dorick*, and *Ionick*; the Authour of this progeny, as I ſaid, was *Deucalion*, who is reported to have had his Kingdome and ſeat in *Theſſaly*. In his age was the inundation of *Greece*, whoſe time from the probable opinions of divers, we conceive to be in the year before Chriſt, 1529. the third year after the *Iſraelites* progreſſe out of *Ægypt*, as we ſhall demonſtrate in its convenient place.

Ex. Apollod. lib. 1. Diod. 4. Strab. 8. Pauſan. Conon apud Phot. Cod. 186.

The Sons of *Deucalion* and *Pyrrha* were two, *Hellen*, and *Amphictyon*. *Amphictyon*, expelling *Cranaus*, reigned in *Athens*. From *Hellen* the *Greeks* are called Ἕλληνες. He begot three Sons of *Orſeis*, *Æolus*, *Dorus*, and *Xuthus*. * *Æolus* being the eldeſt ſucceeded his Father, and obtained whatſoever lay between the Rivers *Enipeus*, and *Aſopus*. So that beſides *Theſſaly*, he became maſter of *Locris*, and *Beotia*. To *Dorus*'s lot, fell that Country which is under *Parnaſſus*. He built *Borus*, *Cytinius*, *Pindus*, and *Erineus*, From him the Kingdome of *Doris* took its name. *Xuthus* the youngeſt Son, expelled by his brothers for robbing his Father of his treaſure, took his flight into *Attica*, where he built *Tetrapolis*, and married *Creuſa*, the daughter of *Erechtheus*.

* Conon. apud. Phot. lib. 27.

Æolidarum ſoboles.

Æolus begat ſeven Sons, and five daughters of *Enares* the daughter of *Deimachus*. His Sons were, *Crithеus*, *Siſyphus*, *Athamas*, *Salmoneus*, *Deion*, *Magnes*, and *Perieres*; and his daughters, *Canoche*, *Alcyone*, *Piſidice*, *Calyce*, and *Perimide*. *Crithius* of *Tyro*, his Brother *Salmoneus*'s daughter, begat *Æſon*, *Amythaon*, and *Pheres*. The Son of *Æſon* was *Jaſon*, *Amythaon*, inhabited *Pilos*, in *Peloponneſus*, and begot *Melampos* and *Biantes*. *Melampos* for curing the daughters of *Prœtus* of a Frenzy, had the Kingdome of *Greece*; together with his Brother *Byantes* delivered to him from *Anaxagoras*, the Son of *Megapenthes*; and of *Iphianira*, *Prœtus* his daughter, he had *Antiphas*, *Mantus*, *Bias*, and *Pronoes*: the Sons of *Antiphas* were *Oïcles*,

or as *Pauſanias* calls him, *Iocles*, and *Amphalx*: but *Oïcles* begat *Amphiaraus*, father of *Amphilachus*, and *Alcmeon*.

Bias begat *Talaus*, father of *Adraſtus*, and *Parthenopæus*, of *Perona*, and *Eriphyle* of *Amphiara*, his Wife.

Pheres, begat *Admetus*, and *Lycurgus*, from him ſprang *Opheltes*, who was alſo called *Archemorus*. Theſe were *Critheus* his Sons.

Siſyphus founded *Corinth*, and of *Merops* the daughter of *Atlas* he had *Glaucus* the father of *Bellerophon*.

Athamas being King of *Beotia*, by *Nephele*, had *Phryxus* and *Hellen*: Afterwards of *Ino* daughter of *Cadmus*, he had Sons *Learchus* and *Melicertes*.

Salmoneus firſt inhabited *Theſſaly*, and after that, *Elis*; whoſe daughter *Tyro*, before ſhe was married to her Uncle *Critheus*, brought forth to *Neptune*, *Pelias*, and *Neleus*. Who when they came to age, falling to variance amongſt themſelves, *Neleus* flies to *Meſſana*; and of *Chloris*, *Amphion*'s daughter, had eleven Sons, who were all (except *Neſtor*) ſlain by *Hercules*. And but one daughter named *Pero*.

Peltas governed in *Theſſaly*, having two Children, *Acaſtus*, and his ſiſter *Alceſtis*; *Deion* poſſeſt *Phocis*, and beſides other Sons, had *Cephalus*, whoſe Wife was *Procris*. *Magnes*, his Sons were *Polydectes*, and *Dictys*, Inhabitants of *Seriphus*. *Perieris* of *Gorgophone* daughter to *Perſeus*, begat *Aphareus*, *Leucippus*, *Tyndareus*, and *Icarus*.

Hitherto *Apollodorus* brings the progeny of the *Æolids*. But * *Diodorus Siculus*, beſides theſe, mentioneth another Son of *Æolus*, called *Mimas*, who wandring remote from his brothers, reigned in *Æolis*. his Son was *Hippotes*, who of *Melanippe* begat *Æolus*, whoſe daughter was *Arne*, who being got with child of *Neptune*, and for that reaſon delivered in cuſtody to a *Metapontinean*, by her Father, ſhe at his houſe was brought to bed of Twins, *Æolus* named after his Grandfather, and *Beotus*, of whom *Æolus* inhabited thoſe Iſlands, from him called *Æoles*: and *Beotus*, returns to his Grand-father, and ruled in *Æolis*, who built *Arnes*, naming the Inhabitants *Beotians* after his own name.

† Lib. 4. p. 187. Græc. edit.

But *Xuthus* (for of *Dorus* progeny there is nothing memorable) *Hellens* youngeſt Son, expelled by his brothers, made his abode in *Attica*, where marrying the daughter of *Erechtheus*, King of *Athens*, he had Sons, *Achæus*, and *Ion*. *Achæus* againſt his will becomming guilty of murther, (as *Conon* upon *Photius* hath it) eſcapes to *Peloponneſus*, and in that Kingdome which he named *Achaia*, (but, before, *Ægialea*) he built *Tetrapolis*; After which, by the aſſiſtance and aid of the *Athenians*, and *Ægialenſes*, going into *Theſſaly*, he received his fathers poſſeſſion.

Ionum ſtirps.

Ion remained at *Athens*, and if we may credit *Conon*, *Erechtheus* being dead, obtained the ſame Kingdome; From him alſo were the *Atticks* called *Iones*. But this onely that Authour aſſerts. Neither is *Ion* in-regiſtred amongſt the Kings of the *Atticks*. But

Iones called Atticks.

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Pausanias saith, that after the death of *Erectheus*, there arising a contention amongst his Sons about their succession, that *Xuthus* of *Achaia*, the father of *Ion*, was by them chosen as Umpire, who adjudging the Kingdome to *Cecrops*, as being the eldest, being constrained to obscure himself from the other brothers, he betook himself to *Ægialus*, which was then in *Achaia*, where he died. Of *Ion* the same *Pausanias* relates, that in *Achaia*, when he made his escape out of *Attica* to make war against *Selinunt*, was to him reconciled, by an agreement of marriage with *Helice*, *Selinunt*'s onely daughter, and afterwards succeeding his Father in Law, he named them *Ions*, which before were called *Ægialenses*, Afterwards there arising a war between the *Athenians* and the *Eleusinians*, by whom *Ion* being chosen Captain, coming out of *Achaia*, he finisht his life in *Attica*. This *Pausanias* relates concerning the *Achaians* and the *Atticks*.

De Græcorum variis linguis.

It is now worth our labour to consider what distinction of Languages were used amongst the first *Græcians*, for the people were principally derived into three kinds, *Æolicks*, *Doricks*, and *Ionicks*, to which may be added *Atticks*; who could not consist without being joyned to the *Ionians*. *Strabo* saith of these four languages, or dialects of the *Greeks*, there were but two Originally. The other being corruptly formed from the commixture of the others. The two former are the *Doricks*, and the *Atticks*, whereof the former is the Antient *Æolick*, and the other the *Ionick*. But that which was afterwards termed to be the *Æolick* and *Ionick*, through their commerce with divers Nations, varied its property according to their severall conditions; for the former remained incorrupted, because that they possessed quietly the Countrey of the *Doricks*, and *Atticks*, by reason of their roughnesse and barrennesse, being little invaded by strangers and Forreigners.

The same Author adds, That all the People beyond *Isthmus* were in *Greece*, excepting the *Athenians*, *Megarenses*, and *Doricks*, the Inhabitants of *Parnassus*, and were called *Æolians* even to this time. But of ancient time the *Æolenses* inhabited between *Isthmus*, with whom the *Ions* coming out of *Attica*, and the *Doricks* from *Doris* were mingled. These also the *Heraclides* brought back into *Peloponnesus*: but why the *Doricks* are reported by *Strabo* to be brought back into *Peloponnesus*, I do not very well see; nor that afterwards the *Ionians* and *Æolians* had first their seat there, as we read. But the same Author in his 9th book writes, That *Æpalius* King of the *Doricks* being by *Hercules* restored to his Kingdom, for requital of that favour, adopted *Hyllus*, *Hercules*'s son, whom also he left his successor: from whence sprang the *Heraclides*, the inhabiters of *Peloponnesus*. Moreover, the *Ionians* (as * *Strabo* writes) were by the *Achaians*, of the *Æolian*'s stock, driven out of *Agialus*, or *Achaia*; from whence there remained but two sorts in *Peloponnesus*, the *Doricks*, and *Æolicks*.

* Strabo lib. 8.

Moreover, the *Arcadians* and *Eleans*, who inhabited those ancient Seats, who by reason of the Mountains in that Kingdom, and craggy

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craggy rocks, could hardly be approacht unto, sacrificing to *Jupiter Olympius*, used the *Dorick* tongue; but the others, a language made up of the *Attick* and *Dorick* dialect, saith *Strabo*, in the beginning of his 8th book; which quotation of the Author is something corrupted.

It is not in the power of humane Art exactly to compute the times wherein these things happened, yet I shall endeavour it in a homely style. *Xuthus* banisht out of *Thessaly* into *Attica*, repairs to King *Erectheus*; *Erectheus* began to raign in the year before Christ 1400, *Deucalion*'s flood is reported to be much about the year before Christ, 1529. So that the stock of *Hellen* being named *Grecians*, and distinguished into several kinds of people, were about 14. or 15. ages before Christ. Much about the time that the *Israelites* possest of *Palestine*, began to be under Judges. This order observed, partly out of other probable Histories, and partly by conjecture, we shall prudently compute the time of the several posterities of *Hellen*, which in this place will be needlesse to do.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the time of the Mæcenian *Kings, which succeeded the* Grecians, *and of the* Inachids, *and some remarkable passages of* Perseus *his progeny, conducing to better knowledg of Antiquity.*

THe ancientest family of the *Grecian* Kings (saith *Eusebius*) took its rise from *Acrisius*, and from thence he saith was the Kingdom of *Mycæne* translated by *Perseus*, the City whereof he built, still governing *Greece*; for after the death of *Acrisius*, *Megapenthe Prœtus* his son, *Talaus* and *Adrastus* made this City the head of the Kingdom, *Talaus* succeeding *Megapenthe*; after whose death *Adrastus* his son leaving *Greece*, travell'd into *Sycione*, where after he had govern'd certain years, he return'd to *Greece* again, where he received *Tydius* and *Polynices*, two fugitives. But truly at that time when *Agamemnon* govern'd *Mycene*, did *Diomedes* the son of *Tydius* rule over *Greece*, as *Eustathius* observes about the 9th Iliad in this verse;

Vide 9. de doct. temp. c. 16. & 18.

Ἡμείλεφ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, ἐν Ἄργεϊ τηλόθι πάτρης.

That we may come to the *Mycenians*, we must explain the stock of *Perseus*, with which are contained the chiefest Acts of the *Grecians* in that Age. But deriving their original yet higher, we shall speak of the progenie of the *Agenorians* or *Cadmeians*, in which we shall follow *Apollodorus*. *Inachus* had a daughter named *Io*. she going into *Egypt*, had by *Jupiter*, *Epaphus* the King of *Egypt*, of whose daughter *Lybia* and *Neptune* got *Belus* and *Agenor*, being twins; so saith *Apollodorus*: But we assent rather to (a) *Pausanias*, who makes this *Io*, not the daughter of *Inachus*, but of *Jasus* many years since, which

Bitidarum stirpi.

(a) Paus. Corin. p. 58.

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which alſo appears by the time of *Danaus*. Beſides theſe two, *Neptune* is ſaid to have begotten of *Lybia*, *Buſiris* (*b*) alſo, who leading his life not far remote from *Nilus*, was very noted for theft and murther, much about the Jews departure out of Egypt. I ſhall return to the ſons of *Epaphus*, of whom *Agenor* went into *Phœnicia*; *Belus* governed in Egypt, and had two ſons, *Ægyptus*, and *Danaus*; the former he ſent to *Arabia* to obtain it; the other into *Lybia*. After which, when *Ægyptus* had 50 ſons, *Danus* as many daughters, who being by the Oracle adviſed, that he ſhould be ſlain by one of his brother's ſons, he eſcapes into *Greece* in a Ship rowed with 50 Oars, where *Sthenelus* being dead, and *Gelanor* his Succeſſor baniſht by the conſent of the people, he was made King the year before Chriſt, 1475, the third after the death of *Joſeph*: by his name were the *Grecians* called *Danai*. After this, the ſons of *Ægyptus* going into *Greece*, were there murthered by their Wives, the Daughters of *Danaus*; Onely *Lynceus* excepted, who ſucceeded his father-in-Law. *Lynceus* took his beginning from the year before Chriſt 1425, wherefore a little before this, by conſequence, happened this maſſacre. *Lynceus* had a ſon named *Abas*; he alſo had two ſons, *Prœtus*, and *Acriſius*; the former of whom, *Euſebius* ſaith, governed in *Greece*; but * *Pauſanias* ſaith, That they ſo divided their fathers kingdom, that *Acriſius* obtained *Argos*; *Prœtus*, *Tyrinthe*, *Midea*, and *Hæreon*. (*a*) *Apollodorus* mentions, that after the death of their father *Abas*, they contended for the Kingdom, and that *Acriſius* being conquerour, continued at *Argos*: *Prœtus* making his eſcape to *Iobates* in *Lycia*, whoſe daughter *Sthenobea*, or, as *Homer* would have it, *Antia*, he married; after which, relying upon his father-in laws aſſiſtance, he returned to *Peloponneſus*, and poſſeſt himſelf of *Tyrinth*; but *Euſebius* oppoſeth this, who ranketh *Prœtus* amongſt the Kings of *Greece* in order before *Acriſius*, wherefore his 17 paſt years muſt be reſtored to *Abas* or *Acriſius*. This is that *Prœtus*, to whom *Bellerophon* the ſixth ſon of *Glaucus* fled from *Deucalion*, when he had committed murther; and being allured by *Stenobea* to commit fornication with her, upon his denyal, being ſubtilly by her accuſed, he was ſent to (*b*) *Iobates* in *Cilicia*, where he is ſaid to have encountred with the *Chimæra*, which falls out to be in the year before Chriſt 1360, *Ehud* exerciſing the office of Judge to the Hebrews.

(*b*) Euſeb. Apol. 4.

Danaus of whom the Grecians.

* Corin. p. 58. & vid. 9. de doct. Temp. cap. 18.

(*a*) Apollod. 2.

(*b*) Apollod. 2.

In the raign of *Acriſius*, as I ſuppoſe, was *Perſeus* born of his daughter *Danæ*, which in his ſecond year was computed before Chriſt, 1343, He having overcome thoſe dangers which are noted by thoſe fables of him, about the 25 year of his age going with an Army into the Eaſt, he atchieved thoſe things at *Cepheum*, which are celebrated by the verſes of the Poets, and had to Wife *Andromeda*. Which from ancient Chronologies, *Clemens Alexandrinus* notes to be 34 years before the deſtruction of *Troy*, it being a maniſeſt errour, which in ſome foregoing pages he contradicts by another computation of time. † *Acriſius* was unawares ſlain by

Clement's error, Strom. 1.

† Euſeb. Chron.

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by *Perſeus* his grandchild about the 31 year of his raign, being in the year before Chriſt 1312, or 1311; at that time was *Perſeus* in *Greece* with his Wife *Andromeda*, being about ſome five or ſix years before he deliver'd it; for it's more probable, that *Acriſius* then reigning, and not dead, *Perſeus* was born, who was not above 30 years old when he ſlew *Acriſius*, † who being dead, not any longer abiding to live at *Argos*, he chang'd his Empire with *Megapenthe* his Uncle, ſon to *Prœtus*, and at *Tyrynth*, which fell to *Prœtus* his ſhare, as is before ſpoken, he conſtituted his Kingdom, which afterwards he tranſlated to *Mycenas*, a City by himſelf built. But *Megapenthe*, when he had reigned certain years at *Argos*, reſigns his kingdom to *Talaus*, as is before ſaid.

† Pauſ. Corinth. p. 58.

Perſeus therefore about 1312 years before Chriſt, began to reign firſt at *Tyrinth*, and afterwards at *Mycænas*, who beſides *Perſes*, whom he left with his father-in law *Cepheus*, from whom the *Perſians* are named; He begot of his Wife *Andromeda* at *Mycenas*, ſix ſons, *Alcheus*, *Sthenelus*, *Hela*, *Meſtor*, *Electryon*, and a daughter called *Gorgophone*, whom *Perierus Æolus* his ſon, and *Hellen's* grandſon married, as a little before I ſhewed you.

Perſeus his ſons.

To *Alcæus* of *Hypominome*, *Menœcius* his daughter, was born *Amphitruo*, and a daughter called *Anaxo*; of *Meſtor* and *Lyſidice*, daughter of *Pelops*, was born *Hyppothoë*, of whom by *Neptune* was brought forth *Taphius*, who built the City *Taphon* in *Cephallenia*, naming the people *Teleboans*; *Taphaus* his ſon was *Pterelas*, whom *Neptune* made immortal.

Electrio by *Anaxo* daughter of *Alceus*, had *Alcmena*, beſides nine ſons, and *Licymnius* of *Midea's* baſtard. *Sthenelus* by *Nicippe* the daughter to *Pelops*, begat *Euriſtheus*, to whole ſervice *Hercules* devoted himſelf.

Between the beginning of *Perſeus* his reign, and *Sthenelus's*, were 58 years; for *Sthenelus* began about the year of the World 2730, which interval *Perſeus* doth not ſeem to exceed, if we may credit *Apollodorus*, who ſaith, That *Electrion* govern'd *Micenas* with *Taphius*. But *Pauſanias* in his *Corinth* ſaith, at *Midea*. And that may be, that he might both reign at *Micænas*, and at *Midea* too; for *Antidea* and *Tyrens* are tributaries to *Micænas*. Moreover, in the Catalogue of *Micæna's* Kings, are reckoned *Electrio* and *Taphius*, *Perſeus* his ſons, who are ſet before *Sthenelus*, unleſs that at the ſame time we will have more Kings to govern all together, which in thoſe dayes was uſed, when the Governours but of Cities went under the term of Kings. *Taphius* truly, and *Electrion* ſwayed the Scepter both together, whoſe ſons demanding their part of their father's Kingdom from *Electryon*, there ariſing a great conteſt, ſlew his ſons; which to revenge, *Electrio* gave his daughter *Alcmena* to *Amphitruon*, upon that condition, that he ſhould not have her, till his return from his Expedition againſt the *Teleboans*; but when *Amphitruon* had imprudently ſlain *Electrio*, expell'd by *Sthenelus*, with his Wife *Alcmena*, he eſcapes to *Creon* at *Thebes*,

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Hercules *born.* Euſebius *natatur.*

Thebes, by whom being acquitted according to his former Covenant, he proſecuted his deſign againſt the *Teleboans*. About that time the report goes of *Hercules* his birth, that it was 1289 before Chriſt; which being thus, it doth extenuate the credit of *Euſebius* his catalogue of the *Mycenian* Kings; for *Perſeus* being dead, *Electrio* governed before *Sthenelus*; nor was *Perſeus* over the *Mycenians* above 58 years, as from his and *Pauſanias*'s computation we have already ſhewed.

The Poſterity of *Perſeus* ending with *Euriſtheus*, The *Pelopides* ſprung from *Pelops*, that was ſon to *Tantalus* King of *Phrygia*; from theſe had *Peloponneſus* its name, and, as ſome conjecturèd, they held their dominion over all *Peloponneſus*: but it is not ſo, for he firſt reigned in *Piſia*, and by his great Valour and Induſtry, he reduced moſt of the Inhabitants of that Iſland, as (*a*) *Diodorus* affirms. He removed out of *Phrygia* into *Greece*, and obtained *Hippodamia Oenemaus* his daughter more by craft, then as the true reward of his ſwiftneſſe in the race wherein they contended, which happened in the year before Chriſt 1324, at the expiring of *Ehud*'s Government over *Iſrael*. (*b*) His ſons were *Atreus* and *Thyeſtes*, who became very noted to Poſterity, from their hateſull parricides and Inceſtuous rapes: *Thyeſtes* defiled *Aërope* his brothers Wife. *Atreus* on the other ſide made him a feaſt of his ſons being murthered. After this, *Thyeſtes* in whoredome with *Pelop*'s daughter, begat *Ægyſtus*, which ſlew *Agamemnon*, *Atreus* his ſon, whom *Apollodorus* would have to be deſcended of *Pliſthene*, *Atreus* his ſon, as alſo *Menelaus* aſſerts; and this *Euſtathius*, from *Heſiod* his Author, confirms, at the beginning of his Iliads, in theſe words;

(*a*) Diod. lib. 4. p. 192.

(*b*) Hyg. f. 81. &c.

Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν.

Where it is evident, that the Kingdome of the *Mycenians* was tranſlated to the *Pelopides*, about the time that the *Heraclides* enjoyed *Peloponneſus*; of which hereafter: for the *Pelopides* came came into Affinity with the ſtock of *Perſeus*; ſo that, of *Nicippe*, *Pelop*'s daughter, *Sthenelus* begat *Euriſtheus*, as aforeſaid.

CHAP. IX.

Of another double Progeny of the Inachids, Agenorians, *and* Pelaſgians, *and of* Cadmus *his ſtock.*

Hitherto we inſiſted upon the race of *Belus*, or *Danaus*, from whom the *Perſians* ſprang: now we ſhall ſpeak a little to the other ſtock of the *Inachids*, which took its riſe from *Agenor*; this is not impertinent, for to give us a light into the more ancient Atchievements of *Greece*.

Agenor of *Telephaſſa* begat *Europa* his daughter, beſides three ſons,

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Sons *Phœnices*, *Cadmus*, and *Cilices*; as *Apollodorus* in his third Book, who in his ſecond Book aſſerts that *Agenor* had theſe Sons when he was in Phœnicia, which is a Kingdome in Aſia, and in the third, after his coming into Europe, to which agrees that *Phœnices* being ſent with his brother *Cadmus* to ſeek his ſiſter, whom not finding, he went into Phœnicia, that from thence his father might not ſend him away. Wherefore when *Jupiter* had raviſht *Europa*, *Agenor* appoints his three Sons to go to ſeek her, with whom went their Mother *Telephaſſa*. Whereupon *Phœnix* inhabites Phœnicia; *Cilix*, Cilicia. *Cadmus* after his Mother *Telephaſſus* death, comes into *Greece* and builds *Thebes* after the names, as it appears, of the Country. For *Agenor* ſeems to take his riſe from the *Ægyptian Thebes*. (*a*) *Conon* upon *Photius* writes that *Europa* was the daughter of *Phœnix* (which alſo *Apollodorus* affirms). But *Cadmus* who had great Authority among the Phœnicians, was by their King ſent into Europe to erect a new Government, there diſſembling his intent to be the ſeeking of his ſiſter. And laſt of all he is thought to have built *Thebes* in *Beotia* borrowing its name from the *Ægyptian* word, becauſe the Phœnicians having got a great part of Aſia, placed the ſeat of the *Thebane* Kingdome in *Ægypt*: from this is that fable that *Cadmus* ſailing into Europe to ſeek his ſiſter who came to inhabite Europe; thus ſaith *Conon*. (*b*) *Pindarus Scholiaſtes* aſſerts that *Agenor* raigned in Phœnicia. But however things were, it muſt needs be that *Cadmus* his comming into *Greece*, and building of *Thebes*, was in the time of the firſt conſtitution of Judges, and the Hebrews.

Cadmus.

(*a*) Conon. lib. 32. 37.

(*b*) Nemeac. 10.

Cadmus by *Harmonia*, had theſe daughters *Autonoe*, *Ino*, *Semele*, and *Agave*, his Sons name being *Polydorus*. *Autonoe* he married to *Ariſtæus*, *Ino* to *Athamas*, and *Agave* to *Echionus*. *Semele* brought forth *Bacchus* about 1354. years before Chriſt. *Ehud* being then Judge over the Hebrews. *Euſebius* would have it to be 628. years from *Abraham*, which was before Chriſt 1389. But *Semele* was not then born, *Phryxus* his flight with his ſiſter *Hellen*, was about this time; (*a*) both which *Nephele* bore to *Athamus*. He afterwards married to *Ino*, by whoſe craft *Phryxus* and *Hellen*, being by their Father deſtinated to dye, ſhe compel'd them to convey themſelves to *Cholchos*. In which journey *Hellen* falling into the Sea, It was afterwards called by her name. *Phryxus* arriving whither he ſteered his courſe, committed the Treaſure which he brought along with him, to the cuſtody of the King of *Colchos*. The Licence of Poetick Verſes, relates this to be the Golden-Fleece, which rich booty *Phryxus* bringing along with him, left there to be kept. *Polydorus* ruled at *Thebes*, and of *Nitteis*, daughter of *Nitteus*, he begat *Labdacus*, who dying after *Pentheus*, he left behind him his Son *Laius*, being but a year old, wherefore *Lycus*, *Nitteus* his brother (they both came of *Eubea*) takes poſſeſſion of the Kingdome. *Nitteus* his daughter was *Antiopa*, who being great with child by *Jupiter*, fearing her fathers anger, flyes into *Sycione*, to *Epopeus* whom ſhe married. *Nitteus* dying deſires his

Cadmus his poſterity.

Bacchus his age.

(*a*) Apol. 1. Hyg. fab. 4.

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brother *Lycus* to take revenge upon *Epopeus*, whom having taken at *Sycione* and slain, he brought back *Antiopa*, who in her journey was delivered, at *Eulethera* in *Beotia*, of *Zethus* and *Amphion* being twins; where they were taken by a Cow-heard, and by him brought up. In the interim, *Antiopa* being but ill treated of *Lycus*, and his Wife *Dirce*, is owned by her Sons, being now grown to age, who having slain *Lycus*, and fastned *Dirces* to the tail of a wild Bull, to be torn in pieces, they injoyed the kingdome of *Thebes*. *Laius* being by them expel'd, betakes himself to *Peloponnesus*, and *Zethus* to *Thebes*; *Amphion* marries *Niobe* daughter of *Tantalus*; who being all defunct, *Laius* is restored to the Kingdome, and takes *Jocasta* to wife, the daughter of *Menœcius*, by whom he had *Oedipus*, whose incest in marrying his Mother, and slaughter of his Sons, is the general subject of Poets, being personated upon every Theatre. A little after he was expelled *Thebes*; The time wherein hapned the rest, may be computed from the first year of his comming into *Greece*. Thus *Apollodorus*, *lib.* 3.

(a) Euseb. chron.

(b) Diod. 4. p. 183.

Last of all from *Europa* and *Asterius* King of *Crete*, as (a) *Eusebius* saith, but *Apollodorus* asserts from *Jupiter*, *Minos Radamanthus*, and *Sarpedon* were born. (b) *Diodorus* is the Author of two *Minoes*, one being the Son, the other the Grand-son of *Europa*.

The third race of the Inachids.

The Poets and Historiographers mention a third race, of the *Pelasgians* to proceed from *Inachus*; for *Pelasgus* being descended from *Jupiter* by *Niobe* the daughter of *Phoraneus*, who was *Inachus* his Neece; *Lycaon* Son of (c) *Pelasgus*, had fifty children, who were all except *Nyctimus* slain: he had also a daughter named (d) *Callistone*, of whom was born *Arcas*: His Sons were *Elatus* and *Aphidus*, who begat *Aleus* and *Stenobea*, Wife to *Pretus*. To *Aleus* were born *Cepheus*, *Lycurgus*, and *Auge* sister to them both, who bore to *Theuthrantis*, *Telephus* King of *Mysia*. *Lycurgus* his Sons are reported to be *Anceus*, *Epochus*, *Amphidamas*, and *Ideus*; of *Amphidamus*, *Melanion*, who married *Atlanta*, the daughter of *Jasus* or *Schœneus*, and Mother to *Parthenopæus*, one of the seven Captains that attempted the taking of *Thebes*.

(c) Dion. Hal. lib. 1. Apol. 2. & 3.

(d) Apollod. l. 3.

Strab. l. 5. p. 153. Dion. Halic. l. 4. p. 14.

Therefore the *Pelasgians* seem to be the same with the *Arcadians*, which, expelled out of *Peloponnesus*, went into *Hemonia*, which is also *Thessaly*, under the conduct of *Acheus*, *Pythius*, and *Pelasgus*, from whence after six years being driven by the *Curetians* and *Letegians* which afterwards were called *Ætolians* and *Locrians*, some to *Crete*, some to the *Cyclades*, others to *Hestiotis*, which lyes at the foot of *Olympus*, and *Ossa*. Others to *Beotia*, *Phocis*, and *Eubœa*, others betaking themselves to Asia, Hellespont, and Lesbos, many of them escaping into Saturnia, which is Italy, there made their Original abode, as saith *Dyonisius*, to which *Strabo* assents.

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CHAP. X.

Of Hercules, Jason, *The Expedition of the* Argonautes, Minos, Theseus, Oedipus, *and his sons, and of the* Thebane *Wars.*

AT that time which immediately followed the departure of the Hebrews out of Egypt, were extant those names famous amongst the Poets in their verses, and also those fabulous Grecian Heroes; some whereof are rank'd amongst the greater, other esteemed to be of the demie and lesser gods. Most of these here and there, as occasion hath offered, we have already treated of; and now we shall come to speak of some of the most noted amongst them; and first of all of *Hercules*, which name appears not to be attributed to one alone (a) There were three mentioned by *Diodorus*, one of the ancientest of which was *Ægyptius*, who travelled over all the World in the exercise of arms. The second, *Cretensis*, who came of the Cybells Priests, and instituted the Olympick games. The last of all was born of *Alcmena*, a little before the Trojan Wars, who was subject to the commands of *Eurisstheus*: These, *Diodorus* asserts, are by the Vulgar reduc'd to One. (b) *Cicero* reckons six, the last of which is this same son of *Alcmena*, of whom we shall here speak. The father of *Alcmena*, was *Electrio*, the son of *Perseus* and *Andromedes*; his Mother, as *Apollodorus* thinks, was *Anaxo* the daughter of *Alceus*; but as (c) *Diodorus* saith, *Eurymeda* or *Eurydice* of *Pelops*; She when she had married *Amphitruon* her Cozen-german, (for he was the son of *Alceus*, the brother of *Electrio*, *Perseus* his son,) was delivered of *Hercules* by *Jupiter*, whose age appears to be much about the time of *Gideon*'s command, for *Eurysstheus* began to reign in the year of the Julian Period 3468, the ninth year of *Gideon*, and before Christ 1246. *Hercules* being born at *Tyrene*, was carried with *Amphitruon* to *Thebes*, (d) which City as it began to increase by his means, shook off their subjection to the command of *Erginus* King of the *Minians*, and overthrew Orchomen, a City in Bœotia, which was the Metropolitan of that Kingdom. For which, *Creon* King of *Thebes* gave him *Megera* his daughter to his Wife. After which, obliged to the service of *Eurysstheus*, he atchieved various attempts. (e) He went also with *Jason* amongst the *Argonautes* to Colchos, and encountring the (f) Amazones, together with their Queen *Hyppolita*, overcame them at the City of Themisa, from thence returning to (a) Troy, he is reported, having overcome it, and slain *Laomedon*, to have confer'd the kingdom upon *Priamus*. He also made incursion upon Spain and Italy some 55 years before the last subversion of Troy, as by and by shall be spoken of: but at the celebration of the (b) Olympick games in Greece, falling into a desperate sickness, he cast himself living into a burning fire: of all which, the certain time may be conjectured, from the

(a) Diodor. sine. l. 3. Hercules plures.

(b) Cic. 3. de Nat. deorum. Herculis Postremi gesta.

(c) Lib. 4. p. 151.

Hercules gesta.

(d) Diodor. 4 p. 152.

(e) Diod. 4. p. 18. Hyg. fab. 14. & 89. Apoll. 1.

(f) Diod. 4. p. 156.

Apol. 2.

(a) Diod. 4. p. 165. Hyg. 89.

(b) Diod. 4. p. 170. Eusb Chro.

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Expedition of the Argonautes; of which therefore it will be here convenient to speak a little.

(c) Apoll. 1. Argonautarum Expeditio.

(c) *Critheus* the son of *Æolus*, grandchild to *Hellen*, whose great grandfather was *Deucalion*, begat *Æson* the father of *Jason*, upon *Salmon* the daughter of *Tyron*, and of her, being ravish'd by *Neptune*, *Pelias* was begotten. He, *Critheus* being dead, invades the kingdom of Thessalie, having expell'd his brother *Æson*, whose son increasing now in vigorous years and strength, whom fearing, he commands him to sail for Colchos, to fetch thence the Golden Fleece, which was to regain that Treasure which *Phryxus* in his flight had there laid up. The fame of this Expedition being spread through Greece, which then abounded with most valiant men, many of which he makes his associates and partners of this so glorious an enterprize, whose names are various. The (d) chiefest are famed to be *Hercules* the son of *Alcmena*, *Orpheus* born of *Oeagrus* and *Calliopa*, eminent in Musick and Poetry; *Castor* and *Pollux*, *Peleus* the father of *Achilles*, *Telamon*, *Thesus*, *Peritheus*, and others. Who having constituted *Jason* their Captain, and provided a Ship larger then hitherto had been seen any, to whom for her swiftnesse they gave the name *Argo*, hoist sail for Troas. Where *Hercules* delivered *Hesion* the daughter of *Laomedon*, having slain the Whale to which she was exposed to be devoured; and having a grant of her for his labour, he left her behind with her father, together with his swift horses, till at his return from his Expedition, he might receive them altogether. *Jason* no sooner arrives at Colchos, but falling in league with *Medea*, the daughter of King *Æeta*, is made master of his desires, whom having wedded, he conveys her, together with the Golden Fleece for Thessaly. *Hercules* demanding his contracted-for reward from *Laomedon*, and seeing himself deluded by his perjury, vanquisheth Troy, slayes *Laomedon*, and delivers the Kingdom to his son *Priamus*. The writer of the lesser *Iliads* reports, this to be done about fourty years before the Grecians utterly demolish'd *Troy*. Wherefore the Voyage of the *Argonautes* apppears (if it be so) to have been in the year that is numbred before our Christian Epock 1226; *Dares* the *Phrygian* relateth these things somewhat variously, saying, That these Argonautes being denyed the Harbour of *Troy* by *Laomedon*, that soon after they were returned into Greece, having furnished themselves with a Fleet of Men of War, having sailed to Troas, took the City of *Ilium*, and slew *Laomedon* with all his sons, one onely excepted, who was then happily absent, *Priamus* by name; and that *Hesio* fell to *Telamon*'s lot in reward of his vertue: whom *Priamus* by his Ambassadours in vain redemanding, he sent his son *Alexander* into Greece with an Army, by whom *Menelaus*'s Wife, *Helen* by name, being carried away, hereby was caused that huge and so memorable War; Thus saith *Dares*, the *Phrygian*.

(d) Vid. Hyg. fab. 14. Apoll. 1. Apollon. Rhod. Val. Orph. &c.

Dion. 4. Hyg. &c.

These

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(a) These *Argonautes* being returned home into their Countrey, they appointed to make, in *Jupiter*'s honour, a solemn Play, with great preparation and shew, and they committed the care of it to *Hercules*; who erected the Olympick games in *Elis*, a Province of *Peloponnesus*, near the River *Alpheus*, although that (b) *Velleius* makes *Atreus* the Author of them, and that he saith, That through them *Hercules* was the Conqueror of all sorts of games; but it may be that these games were not onely once, and by both in a short space of time played and celebrated, *Hercules* death was not long before the attempt of his posterity upon *Peloponnesus*, and before *Erisheus*'s death, which falls upon the twentieth year before *Troy*'s utter destruction, as hereafter shall be evidenced.

(a) Diod. 4. p. 176.

(b) Vell. 1.

In the mean time *Jason* living at *Corinth* with *Creon* the King, he married *Glaucis* his daughter, having repudiated *Medea*, having now lived ten years with her; which injury his cruel formal Wife, revenging upon *Creon*'s family, and upon her own children which she had by *Jason*, she flyeth for security to *Hercules* then in *Thebes*; and after tedious and long wandrings, she at last after a long space of time returns into her own Countrey; *Jason* by reason of his treachery being much envied, being destitute of all things, he bereft himself of his life. There escaped *Thessalus*, the onely one of *Jason*'s and *Medea*'s children, who afterwards setting upon *Iolcus* his fathers Countrey, took the Kingdom due to him by his father's right, which from him was called *Thessalia*; though the same *Velleius* attributeth this to another of the same name.

Diod. p. 179. Apoll. 1. Diod. Ibidem.

Diod. p. 180.

Vell. 1. Diod. 4. p. 183. plu. Thes. Apol. 3. Hyg.

At the same time did *Minos* reign in *Crete*, the Nephew of that other *Minos* who is said to be *Jupiter*'s son by *Europa*; *Ægeus*, *Theseus*'s father, caused this man's son named *Androgeus*, to be murthered in *Attica*: And for this cause did *Minos* wage War with the *Athenians*, then at the same time a great famine and drought being sent of God into *Attica*, and throughout all *Greece*, the Princes of the Cities sent to *Delphos* to consult the Oracle, What remedy they might take for this evil? And as they were asking, the Oracle answered, That they should make *Æacus* the son of *Jupiter* and *Ægena*, the Patron and Mediator of all *Greece*. *Æacus* having taken well and in good part their vows, restored fertility and plentifulnesse to the fields of them all, except of the *Athenians*: But they going again to the Oracle, *Apollos* answered, That they should not have an end put to this evil, untill they satisfied *Minos*'s desire concerning *Androgeus*'s death; therefore by his decree, every seventh year they are commanded to send seven Males, and so many females into *Crete*. Whither *Theseus Ægeus*'s son, being come, either by his own free will, or by chance having overcome the *Minotaurus* (which is said to have been *Minos*'s General under the name of a Bull) by the help and danger of *Ariadna*, which was in love of him, he freed for ever the *Athenians* from this bondage: This happened a little before the death of *Ægeus*, and the beginning of *Theseus*'s reign; for when *Ægeus* saw a ship of *Theseus* sailing from *Crete* with sails, and not white, as amongst them

Diod.

Hyg. fab. 41. 42.

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Clem. Alex. 1. Strom. Diod. 4. p. 194. Hig. 43. Thef. vide. par. 2. v. l. 2. c. 9.

tneon was agreed, into the harbour of *Athens*, he is said to have cast himself headlong into the Sea. Again, *Theseus* began to reign some fourty seven years or thereabouts before the ruine of *Troy*. Then *Minos* fetching back by force of arms, *Dedalus* his ingeneer, who had fled from *Crete* to *Cocalus*, King of *Sicily*, was smothered in a Bath by the said *Cocalus*. *Theseus* at the emulation of *Hercules* having atchieved great things, got a famous name throughout all *Greece*.

Plu. Thes. Diod. 4. p. 163. Diod. 4. p. 185. Vetus Chronol. apud. Clem. Alex. l. 1. Plutarch. Arund marm. Plut.

Amongst his chief exploits he cut to pieces the *Amazonian* Armies, which from *Pontus* had bordered upon the coasts of *Athens*, in the Moneth *Boedromio*, having spoiled them of their Colours; who for the memoriall of this signall Victory, had afterwards this name. Afterwards, he preserved in the safeguard of the Athenians, with an excellent commendation of fidelity, *Hercules* his posterity from *Euristhem*, who pursued them with arms. At length having ravished *Helen*, a Virgin of ten years of age, some five and twenty years before the destruction of *Troy*, and having provoked the *Tyndars* to war against himself, being expelled out of *Athens* by *Menestæus*'s faction, he retired himself into the Iland *Syrus*, and there he dyed for grief, not without the detestation of his ungrateful Countrey, which divided into Borroughs and Villages at the beginning of his reign, he had brought into a body of a whole City. Before this time, there was a sad spectacle done at *Thebes*. *Oedipus* having slain his father *Laius* unadvisedly, in recompence of his slaying *Sphinx*, he married *Jocasta* his Mother, from which wedlock were born *Etheocles* and *Polynices*. The thing being found out, *Oedipus* his eyes being plucked out, freely and willingly suffered punishment; his Sons did so agree together, that they should reign every year at their turns, but *Eteocles* having reigned his year, would not afterwards yield the dominion to his brother *Polynices*, who retiring to *Adrastus* into *Argos* became his Son in Law. Hence, *Thesem* being yet living, there arose a vehement war against the *Thebans*, *Polynices* stirring up *Adrastes* and other Princes, who are said to be seven in number, to war against his brother *Etheocles*. *Adrastus* who ruled at Argos. *Tydeus* the son of *Oeneus*, the *Calydonian*, *Capaneus*, *Hippomedon*, *Parthenopeus*, born of *Atalanta*, *Schenoeus*'s daughter, *Amphiaraus* who had married *Eriphilis*, *Adrastes* sister, and *Polynices*: all which perished with an exceeding great slaughter of their Army, the Carcasses of all whom *Creon*, the brother of this same mans Mother, and brother in law to *Oedipus*, forbad to be buried; *Adrastus* onely escaping alive. But the Athenians, *Theseus* being their Captain-General, denounced wars to the *Thebans*, according to common civility; and having taken their City, they gave them liberty to celebrate the Funerals of their Friends.

Diod. 4. p. 185. Hig. 67. &c. Apoll. 3.

Apoll. 3. Diod. 4. p. 185. Hyg. 68. &c. seq.

The names of the seven Princes that went against Thebes.

Apol. 3.

Clem. Alex 1. Strom. Diod. 4. p. 187. Hyg.

This *Thebane* war was, if we may give faith to the old Chronicles of *Clemens*, thirty seven years before the overthrow of *Troy*, and ten years after that, those Princes were destroyed before *Thebes*: their Sons who were called *Epigonians*, having chosen *Alcmeon*,

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Paus. Acha. p. 208. Diod. 4. 187.

meon, *Amphiaraus*'s Son for their Generall, they undertook a War against the *Thebans*, and these *Thebans* being overcome in fight, they demolish the City; they lead away prisoner *Tiresia*, who died by the way, and send away his daughter from *Manto* to *Delphos*, which thence went into *Asia*. *Diodorus* calls her *Daphne*, and saith that she remained at *Delphos*, and relates that the Oracles have elegantly set forth her beauty, and rare qualities, out of which Oracles he saith that *Homer* took not a little: The *Thebans* being expelled out of their City, they likewise turn the *Dorians* out of their Towns and City, and many of them afterwards returned to *Thebes*.

Diod. 4. 187.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Trojans *Kingdome, and of the ruine of* Troy, *of* Æneas's *travell into* Italy, *of the age of* Jupiter *and* Saturn.

Apollod. 3. Diod. 42. p. 191.

ALmost fifty years after the Children of *Israel* went forth out of *Ægypt*, a little before *Joshua*'s death, was erected the Kingdome of *Troy* in *Asia*, by *Dardanus*, although *Teucer* is said to have reigned the first in *Troy*, who was the Son of *Scamander* and of *Idea* the Nymph, from whom the people were called *Teucri*. Moreover *Jupiter* and *Electra*, had yet two Sons more, *Dardanus* and *Jasion* or *Jasius*, who both reigned first in *Italy*, and that in the City *Coritus* in *Tuscia*, though some do not consent that they draw their Originall out of *Italy*, but out of *Arcadia*; therefore having both left their fathers Court, they came into *Samothracia*.

Virg. 3. Æn. & Ser. Varro. and Greeks. apud. Serv. ibid.

Whence afterwards; *Dardanus* travelling to *Troy*, was courteously received of *Teucer* the King, and married his daughter *Batiea*. Some say that *Dardanus* slew his brother *Jasius*. *Apollodorus* saith that for his attempting to violate *Ceres*, he was killed by a Thunderbolt: There are yet some who think that *Dardanus* reigned in *Troy* before *Teucer*, and that this man came from *Crete*. *Teucer* being dead, *Dardanus* built a City of his name in Mount *Ida*, near the Sea, and called the people *Dardanians*, after his name: his Son *Erichthonius* begat *Troë* of *Astyoche*, *Simoes* daughter; by whom the Countrey was called *Troia*. This *Troë* begat of *Callirrhoe*, *Scamandrus*'s daughter, *Ilus*, *Assaracus*, *Ganimedes*, and *Cleopatra* a daughter. *Tantalus* King of *Paphlagonia*, stole *Ganimed* away about 192. years before the destruction of *Troy*, as *Clemens Alexandrine* asserteth out of the old Chronicles. *Eusebius*'s Chronicles mention this History a little after this time, and calls the King of *Phrygia*, which then was called *Meonia*, *Tantalus*. *Ilus* avenging this injury by arms, expells *Tantalus* out of his kingdome. To *Assaracus* was born *Capys*, who begat *Anchises*, father to *Æneas*. *Ilus* built up *Ilium* in the Champion Countrey of *Troas*, and begat *Laomedon*, who had two Sons *Tithonus* and *Podarces*, and a daughter

Serv. ad 3. Æn. aut Troy. Apoll. 3.

Serv. ad 3. Æn. auct. I. de prog. aug. Apol. Diod.

Apoll. Ibid.

Diod. 4. p. 191. Clem. Alex. 1. Stro.

Diod.

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daughter called *Hesion*. *Tythonus* being gone into the East, and *Æthiopia*; there he begat *Memnon* his Son. *Podarces*, *Laomedon* being slain, as we have said above, received the kingdome of *Hercules*, which he is said to have held fourty years, he had many children. Amongst whom was *Alexander* who is called *Paris*, who being carried by shipping into *Peloponnesus* and *Sparta*, he ravished and stole away his Host *Menelaus*'s Wife: For whose sake the *Greeks* waged a cruel and bloudy war of ten years time against the *Trojans*, to the great detriment of both Nations, and to losse of both their valiant Generals. But the *Greeks* at last whose cause was more Just, obtained the Victory, having taken and demolished the City by *Anthenors*'s and *Æneas*'s treason. This overthrow certainly was in that very year 3530. of the *Julian Period*, before Christ, 1184. in the time of *Jair* Judge over the *Hebrews*: fortune was not much more favourable, to the Conquerours, as they returned home, than she had been to them that were conquered; for most part were cast away or oppressed by the Tempest. *Agamemnon* in the imbraces of his houshold Gods, and of his wife, was thrust through, and so murthered by the adulterer *Ægisthus*, *Thyestes*'s Son, but his Son *Orestes* did afterwards avenge his death, who with *Electra* his sister, familiar to all his counsells, did slay *Ægisthus* and *Clytemnestra* his own Mother, the Gods (as it is reported) approving this his parricide, blessed him with a long and happy reign, for he reigned seventy years and lived ninety, and he married *Hermio*, *Menelaus*'s and *Helena*'s daughter, *Pyrrhus Achilles* Son, being slain at *Delphos*, who had taken to himself his contracted spouse twenty years after *Ilium*'s destruction.

The Trojan War. Dyctis Cret. Dares Phryg. Hyg.

Velle l. 1. Hyg. fab. 119.

With better successe did those two *Trojans*, *Antenor* and *Æneas*, from the burning of *Troy*, go into far Countreys; of whom, the first landing in the *Venetian* shore, built there *Patavia*, the other with a fleet of two and twenty ships arrived into *Latium* which was then ruled by *Latius*, *Faunius*'s son, or as some would have it *Hercules*'s Son: Before whom we find there was but four Kings, *Janus*, *Saturnus*, *Picus*, and *Faunus*: whilest *Janus* reigned *Saturn* being expelled by his Son *Jupiter*, he came to the *Italian* shore, and there being courteously entertained, he built a Tower not far from *Janiculum*, which from his name he called *Saturnia*. *Eusebius*'s Chronicles allot 130. years to these four Kings: whence it appears that the beginning of *Janus*'s reign was about 1330. years before Christ, and by this we may gather what is the ancienty of the heathenish Gods: for being *Saturn* as I have said, was alive when *Janus* ruled in the year 1330. before Christ, his son *Jupiter* could not be born much before that, and that was in the time of *Ehud*, judge over the *Hebrews*, about three thousand years before this our age, about which time was the Golden age so much commended by the Poets Fables. *Virgil* and *Ovid* assert that *Picus* was *Saturns* son: But when *Faunus* reigned, then did *Evander* sail from *Arcadia* into *Italy*, it being some threescore years

Eusebi. Æneas goes into Italy. Dictys l. 5. Virg. 1. Æn. Dares Halic. 1. Liv. 1. Euseb. Chron. l. de orig. Rom. Halic. vide par. 2. l. 2. c. 10.

Vide Lact. fine l. 1.

The age of Jupiter and Saturn. Æn. c. 7. 14. Met. Dion. Halic. 1. Victor de Orig.

years before *Troy*'s destruction, and built there *Palantium*, where room was built after: Before his time, the *Pelasgians* went first out of *Thessaly* into *Epiros* and *Dodona*; then, being gone thence into *Italy*, they joyned themselves with the *Aborigenians*, who long time before had gone into *Italy* from *Arcadia*, by whom the *Sicilians* being expelled in the space of sixty years, as *Philistus* saith, or ninety, that is three *ætates*, as *Hellanicus* hath written; they went into *Trinacria* or *Sicania*, which from them was called *Sicily*: five years after, *Evander* arrived in *Italy*; and five and fifty before *Troy*'s destruction, *Hercules* with a fleet of *Græcians* abborded the shores of *Italy*, was courteously received and entertained by *Evander*.

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Hercules's arrival into *Italy*.

Then *Latinus* reigning, in the 35th year of his reign, *Æneas* three years after the *Trojans* calamity was brought to *Laurentum*'s Countrey: he made peace and alliance with *Latinus*, marrying his daughter *Lavinia*, after whose name he called that City he built, *Lavinium*. Then *Turnus* the *Rutulians*'s King waged Warr with *Latinus* and *Æneas* together, being displeased with both, because he had given his daughter *Lavinia* rather to a stranger, then to him an inborn Prince, to whom she had already been promised. The *Rutulians* being overcome in fight, there were both *Turnus* and *Latinus* slain the fourth year after *Troy*'s destruction: And so *Æneas* alone enjoyed all for the space of three years, whom being slain in the next Warrs he had with the *Rutulians* and *Mezentius*, Kings of the *Tyrrhenians*, his son *Ascanius* succeeded, he having dispersed his enemies, and made peace with *Mezentius*, 30 years after the building of *Lavinium*, he built *Alba*: In which City 14 Kings after *Ascanius*, had their seat, ruling unto *Romulus*'s time, and to the first foundation of *Rome*.

Dion. Halic. 1. Liv. 1. Aliter Conon apud Phot. cod. 186. l. 46.

Æneas his death.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Expeditions of Hercules's *Posterity into* Peloponnesus; *of* Melanthus *and* Codrus, *Kings of* Athens; *then of the* Archontians, *of the* Æolick *and* Ionick *transplantations*; *and of some other particulars.*

HErcules the son of *Alcmene* and *Amphitryo*, had his original both from *Peloponnesus*, and from the *Mycenian* Kings: for both his Father and Mother were *Perseus*'s grandchildren, and were brothers children; for *Alcæus*, *Amphitryo*'s father, was *Perseus* his son; and *Alcmena* was daughter to *Electrio*, *Perseus*'s son: *Amphitryo* having slain his brother and step-father inconsiderately, being banished out of *Mycenas* by his Uncle, went to *Thebes*; *Hercules* being dead, *Euristhe*us the King of *Mycenas*, *Sthenelus*'s son, did endeavour utterly to extinguish his posterity, fearing, that if they should come to age, they would sway the Scepter of the *Mycenians*

Ex Apoll. 2. Diod. l. 4. p. 181. & seq. Paus. Corin. p. 60. et alibi passim. Euseb. 5. de præp. p. 124.

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nians Kingdom. Therefore he denounceth to *Ceycus* King of *Trachone*, with whom they were to banish out of his Countrey those Children whom he suspected, if he had not rather to deliver them up to him; the which if he doth not, he must expect nothing but Warr. The *Heraclides* being affrighted by this command, no body daring to receive and entertain them for fear of *Eurilheus*, they retire themselves to *Theseus*, then King of the *Athenians*, and not

In Heraclid. to *Demophoon*, as *Euripides* saith: *Eurisheus* raiseth a great Army against them, thereupon was the battel given; In which were chief Commanders *Iolaus* the son of *Hercules*'s brother, and *Hillus*, whom *Hercules* had begotten by *Deianira*, and *Theseus*; *Eurisheus* being overcome, is killed by *Hillus*, and all his posterity, being a

Apol. 2. son, dyed with him. The *Heraclides* being conquerours, possesse themselves of *Peloponnesus*, and in a short time recover all that they had lost. But the Plague being imminent, having hastened their return before the time appointed, being warned by the Oracle, they freely departed. After this, *Hillus* having again consulted the Oracle, he was answered, to stay untill the third gathering of

Eusеb. 5. de præp. the fruits; that was as much as, unto the third age of man: But he understanding it to be the third year, after this time he prepares

Thucyd. 1. a new Expedition, and sendeth his Forces through *Isthmus*, being again deceived by that ambiguous Oracle, that promised the victory to the Leaders *through wet straights*: by which deceitfull speech, *Apollos* understood the Sea, through which one sayls to the

Thucyd. & Scholl. l. 1. mouth of *Peloponnesus*. As the *Heraclides* approached near *Atreus*, *Eurisheus*'s Uncle and his opposed himself with forces to them: The fight being begun, *Aristomachus*, one of the *Heraclides*, is killed, and then *Hillus* challenges any one of the enemies to fight with him in a single duel, upon the condition, That whosoever of either party should overcome, the same party should possesse *Peloponnesus*, and that the *Heraclides* if their enemy should overcome them, should not come again against *Peloponnesus* such a certain time; (which *Diodorus* saith, was the space of fifty years, and others say an hundred. The condition being excepted, *Echemus* King of the *Tegeatars*, fights with *Hillus*, and at length kills him; The *Heraclides* return back again to *Attica*. This first irruption was twenty years before *Troy*'s ruine.

Schol. Thucyd ad l. 1.

Then an hundred years after this, and fourscore years after the overthrow of *Troy*, the *Heraclides* assault *Peloponnesus* again. The Chiefs of this Expedition were *Aristomachus* his three sons, *Temenus* or *Temenes*; *Cresphontes*; and *Aristodemus*; while they sayled to *Lepantum*, *Aristodemus* dyed either by a Thunder-bolt, or by the plot of *Pylades* and *Electra*, children, *Tisamenus* Kinsmen, whose place his two sons *Procles* and *Euristhenus* supplyed, who by the Oracle's command made *Trioculus*, or a man with 3 eyes, General of the Expedition, they lighted upon a purblind man, riding upon a Mule, *Oxylus* by name of *Ætolia*, having agreed with him to give him *Elis*. By his conduct and encouragement, they prepared a Navy

Thucyd. 1. Vell. 1. Tatian. Eratost. apud Clem. Alex. 1. Strom. Apoll. 2. Paus. init. Lacon. Apollod. 2. Pausan. Eliac. 1.

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a Navy, and invade *Peloponnesus*. About this time the Countrey was inhabited almost by two people, the *Achaians* and the *Iones*, so called from *Xuthus* his two sons; the *Achaians* dwelt at *Argos* and *Lacedemon*, under the dominion of the *Pelopides*, which were *Agamemnon*'s posterity, *Tisamenus* and *Pentilus* by name, whose father was *Orestes*. The *Iones* possessed *Achaia*: The *Heraclides* having expelled the *Achaians*, they distribute their lot into three parts, of which *Argos* befell to *Temenes*, and *Messenia* to *Cresphontes*, and *Laconia* to *Aristomedes*'s sons; and they said, that these Countreys did belong to them by right of inheritance, as well as Pausan. Messen. 113. Apoll.

of conquest, because that the posterity of *Perseus* possessed *Argos* Paus. Cor. p. 60. before *Pelop*'s children, and that *Hercules* had committed *Laconia* to *Tindareus*, having slain *Hippocoontes* who held it first, and *Messenia* to *Nestor* which he had conquer'd, having slain *Neleus* his father, and all his brothers. Paus. Eliac. 1. p. 150. Strabo. l. 8.

Oxylus took possession of *Elis* as they had covenanted, of whose off-spring was *Iphitus*, who renewed the Olympick agonals. The *Arcadians* alone remained in their former situation, because they lived in unaccessible and rocky places. The *Elidians* received Paus. Cor. p. 56. in one part of their Countrey the *Ætolians* that were strangers. *Renindas Falcus*'s son did invade the *Phliasians*, having expelled *Hippasus*, who thence went to *Samos*, and had a son called *Euphrones*, who was father to *Mnesarchus*, of whom descended *Pythagoras*.

This incursion of the *Heraclides* afforded great motions and transmigrations throughout all *Greece*: for whensoever any one Nation was ejected out of her own Countrey by a stronger, she Paus. in Eliac. 1. and in Achа. p. 106. fell upon the next weaker then her self; even as it's done in the Sea, tormented and tossed by the winds, where the waves arising from far off, drive away the next in their way. The *Achaians* being forced to yield their Country to them, as I have said, they fall upon the *Ionians* in *Achaia*, and these being overcome and put to flight, they went into their Countrey, having killed *Tisa-* Paus. in Achа. *menus* the King in the battel. The *Ionians* fled into *Attica*, where *Melanthus* received them, who himself had come thither with the children of *Neleides* and *Nestor*, together with others not long afore.

Pausanias saith, That this man was *Andropompu*'s son, the grand- Corint. p. 60. child of *Borus*, whose father was *Penthilus*, who was the grandchild of *Periclymenus*, *Nestor*'s son, and that since the *Heraclidian* Conon. l. 39. apud Phot. cod. 186. expulsion he went to sojourn in *Athens*, with whom *Conon* agrees. Pernaps then the *Athenians* with the *Bœotians* waged Warr at *Oenon*, and so for the singularity of these Kings battel it was demolished. *Thymetes* King of *Athens* fearing him, *Melanthus* being in hope of the Kingdom, underwent the danger. And having slain *Xanthus* the King of the *Boetians*, he changed his banishment to the *Athenian* Empire, soon after he a stranger received the *Ionians* that the *Achaians* had driven away. Hence it appears, that

Suid. in voce Μέλανθος.

Anno 3184. Jul. Period, unto 3701. Velle. 1. Juſt. 2. Pauſ. Acha. p. 232. Codrus.

Melanthus began his reign in *Attica*, after the *Heraclides* return into *Peloponneſus*; though *Euſebius* in his Chronicles ſeems to think otherwiſe. *Codrus* æmulating his father *Melanthus*'s glory, he alſo deſerved greater praiſes; for in the Warr that was between the *Dorienſes*, the new Inhabitants of *Peloponneſus*, and the *Athenians*, *Apollos* having anſwered, That thoſe ſhould be the Conquerors whoſe General ſhould die in the battel, having put on a Shepherds habit, he enters the enemies Army, there raſhly ſtirring up a quarrel, he is ſlain by a common Souldier whom he had wounded: The *Dorienſes* finding it to be the corps of the King, they then retired without fighting: In which deed of his, whether his contempt of his life, or of his Kingdom, is moſt to be admired, it's hard to reſolve, becauſe mortal men uſually prefer theſe two things before any other thing, though never ſo dear and precious. This fight was in the year before our Chriſtian account 1071, which is according to the Julian period 3643.

By *Codrus*'s death the Kings of *Athens* ſucceſſion being extinguiſhed, and the Government of the Republick being permitted to the Magiſtrates, whom they called ἄρχοντας, they at the beginning were in office for life, and the firſt of them was *Medon*, *Codrus*'s ſon, lame of one foot, whom his brother *Neleus* not willing that he ſhould be a Prince, the thing being referred to *Apollo*'s anſwer, he commanded *Medon* to have the office.

Pauſ. Acha. p. 206.

The *Æolians* tranſplantation.

Strabo, l. 13.

That I may make an end to what I had reſolved touching the tranſplantations and Colonies of the *Grecians*, After the return of the *Heraclides* there was two remarkable ones. The firſt *Æolick*, whereof was Commander in chief *Penthilus Oreſtes*'s ſon, who as ſoon as he left *Laconia*, entred firſt with his men into *Thracia*; then he being dead, there they tranſported themſelves into *Aſia*, and poſſeſſed that part which afterwards was called *Æolis*; for the *Achaians* who inhabited *Laconia*, were the *Æolians*. The other tranſplantation was much more renowned, which is called *Ionick*, an hundred and thirty years after the ruine of *Troy*, or, as ſome other do think, 140 years. The *Ionians* being gone to *Athens*, as we have already declared, after *Codrus*'s death, his ſons *Neleus* and *Androchus* being their Leaders, they tranſported themſelves into *Aſia*, and into that confine of it which by them was called *Ionia*, the Towns whereof they inhabited.

Pauſ. Acha. p. 206. Ælian. l. 8. Varr. c. 5. Herod. in vita Hom. Vellcius.

In the ſpace between theſe two tranſplantations, *Theras*, *Autesion*'s ſon, the great grandchild of *Polynices Oedipus*'s ſon, whoſe ſiſter *Argia* being married to *Ariſtodemus*, brought forth to him *Procles* and *Euriſtenes*, led a Colony of *Minyans* out of *Laconia*; Now theſe *Minians* were the poſterity of the *Argonautes* of *Lemnos*, who being driven out of *Lemnos* by the *Pelaſgians*, they with entreaties obtained entertainment in *Lacedemon*, where being courteouſly received, and ſuffered to dwell in the City, as they began to grow inſolent, and to vindicate to themſelves the right of the Kingdom, they are caſt into priſons; thence having changed their habits with their

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Pauſ. Acha. p. 206. Strabo 13.

their Wives, they eſcape into *Taygetum*. But as the *Lacedemonians* were leading them to the puniſhment, *Teras* required, that they might be forgiven and granted to him, for to lead them to a new Plantation: Having obtained them for the companions of his Voyage, he led them into the Iſland *Caliſtis*, which is between *Crete* and *Lybia*, and commanded it to be called *Thera* after his name; *Pauſanias* ſaith, That this was done an Age before the *Ionick* tranſplantation, which is eſteemed to be thirty years.

Herod in vita Hom. Ælian. l. 8. Varr. c. 5.

After the *Iones* tranſplantation out of *Attica*, the *Æolians* began to inhabit the City *Cuma Phricotis*, or *Phriconis*, or *Æolick*, who about the ſame time being departed out of *Laconia* towards *Locris*, and poſſeſſed that Mountain *Phriſium*, whence being tranſported into *Aſia*, they called that City *Cuma*, from that Mountain which they haſt poſſeſſed twenty years after *Leſbon*, was frequented by her Citirens; but it's manifeſt, that this Plantation was increaſed at the *Ionians* arrival into *Aſia* with new Colonies.

Velleius. Cyril. 7. Con. Juſ. Vide Euſ. 10. de præp.

The *Ælians* in the eighteenth year after they had arrived to *Cuma*, built *Smyrna*, that is 168 after the deſtruction of *Troy*; At which time was born that admirable and clear light of underſtanding, *Homer*, about a thouſand years before Chriſt, *Solomon* then ruling over the Jews; although Authors do not punctually agree about his age: Near equal to him was *Heſiodus*, at the ſame time both in genius and fame, then living, who ſome ſay was a fore him, and others ſay, after him; but the learned in the Poetick Art do gather from *Arcturus* riſing, that he was equall to him.

Longom. a Spher. p. 83.

Cuma was one of the Towns of the Iſland *Eubœa*, out of which *Calcides*, *Hippocles*, *Cumeus*, and *Megaſthenes*, the *Chalcidonian* leading Colonies into *Italy*, there they built *Cuma*, whoſe travel and ſteering (as it's ſaid) a Pidgeon directed flying about before them, or the noyſe of braſs, ſuch as was wont to be done at the Vigils of *Ceres* feſtivals. It's ſaid, that they agreed ſo amongſt themſelves, that of the two people, the one ſhould be the Colony, and the other ſhould give him his name; and ſo having the *Cumeans* name, ſhe was properly of the *Chalcidonians*, which *Virgil* therefore doth call *Eubœick*. *Strabo* ſaith, That of all the tranſplantations which went into *Italy* or *Sicily*, this was the ancienteſt, and therefore ancienter then the *Trojan* affairs; but *Velleius* and *Euſebius* judge it far otherwiſe.

Steph. Strabo 5. Vell. 1. Euſeb. Chron.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Kingdomes of the Lacedemonians *and* Corinthians, *and of* Cypſelus *and* Periander.

THe *Dorians* with the *Heraclides*, having poſſeſſed *Peloponneſus*, eſtabliſhed there two chief Kingdomes the *Lacedemonian*, and the *Corinthian*, the ſons of *Ariſtodemus*, having expelled the *Achaians*, and *Oreſtidians*, inveſted themſelves of *Lacedemon*.

Procles

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Procles and *Euriſtides* by name, whom *Cicero* hath declared to have been both alive, onely that *Procles* dyed a year before his brother and did greater atchievements, of whom the two families of Kings were propagated in that City, of the *Euresthidians* which was eſteemed the chiefeſt, and of the *Procledians*, which was the ſecond in Principality; this ſame was alſo called the houſe of the *Euredipondites*, from *Euripontes*, *Procles* his Grandchild: the liſt of the Kings, out of the firſt ſtock was more diligently obſerved, the other remained more obſcure, without the number of the years that every one of them reigned. The beginning of that firſt Kingdome was ſoon after the return of the *Heraclides* into *Peloponneſus*, in the 1102. year before Chriſt, it ended in *Egeſipolis* and *Lycurgus*, who both after *Cliomenes* death, did reign about the firſt Olymp. year, 140.

L. 2. de div.

Polyb. 4. p. 271. and 304.

Vide l. 9. de doct. temp. c. 31. Corint. p. 47.

About the ſame time that the *Heraclides* began to rule in *Lacedemon*, then alſo did the *Corinthians* erect a Kingdome, the which the *Æolians* or *Siſiphians* held afore, as *Pauſanias* ſaith, out of which progeny the laſt *Doridas*, and *Hyantydas* being diſinveſted of the kingdome by *Atletes*, *Hippotes*'s Son, grand-child of *Philantes*, and kinſman to *Antiochus* in the third degree, and to *Hercules* in the fourth, remained as private men in the ſame City, and after that *Atletes*'s children did enjoy the kingdome, of whom *Teleſtes* is numbred the laſt by *Pauſanias*, after whom were choſen the annuall Conſulls; *Automenes* being the firſt; whom *Euſebius* makes a king, yet the new family of the *Corinthian* kings is wont to be eſteemed, as extracted firſt of *Bacchides*, and is called the houſe of the *Bacchides*. The laſt king of the *Heraclides*, *Teleſtes* by name, according to *Euſebius* ceaſed to reign three years before the firſt Olympiad, unto which are reckned 324. years from the beginning of *Atletes* reign, which is the next year after the *Heraclides* return to *Peloponneſus*.

After *Automenes*, the chiefeſt of the ſame houſe of the *Barchidians* did govern the City, one of the family being every year created chief Magiſtrate, whom they called προύτανιν, unto *Cypſelus*, who had his originall of *Melas*, *Antaſus*'s ſon. This *Melus* was born in the Town *Goneüſa*, near to *Sycio*, who with *Atletes* and the *Heraclides*, overcame *Corinth*: he was by them afterwards made a Citizen. *Cypſelus* reigned thirty years in Tyranny, and his Son *Periander*, fourty four. And therefore from the beginning of the *Heraclides* reign, unto *Periander*'s death were 518. years.

Herod. l. 5. c. 92. Ariſtot. 5. Poll. c. 12.

The END of the FIRST BOOK.

THE

Anno 3702. Jul. Period, unto 4185.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD OR, AN Account of Time.

The Second Book.

Containing 484 *years, from the fourth year of* Salomon, *which is* 3702 *year of the* Julian *Period, to the death of* Cyrus, 4185 *years of the ſame Period.*

CHAP. I.

Of the Kings of Judah, *from* Solomon *to* Jehoſaphat; *and of the Kings of the* Iſraclites, *from* Jeroboam *to* Baaſha, *things done, and the times.*

3 Kings 6. *Solomon.*

IN the 2972 year from the framing of things before Chriſt 1012 years. *Solomon*, Wiſdome being gotten from God, and being furniſhed with incredible proviſion of plenty, which his father in times paſt unto this time had gathered together, he goes about the Temple in Jeruſalem; which hereafter ſhould be the holy place of the Jewiſh Religion. That was finiſhed in the eighth year.

(a) After the Temple *Solomon* builded princely Palaces for himſelf,

(a) 3 Kings 7. 1.

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himself, and his Wife the daughter of *Pharaoh*, and also other houses, thirteen years. Although it may be, that he built the Temple of the Lord, and those Palaces at the same time, and so, that not in the 24th year of his Kingdom, but in the sixteenth all the building was brought to an end.

(b) 3 King. 11. (*b*) In the mean while he far excelling all mortal men in riches and wisdom, when as he was rewarded with honour by the gifts and services both of Kings and people, and the bounds of his kingdome being farther enlarged, he enjoyed peace and rest; at last he bare not the greatness of prosperous affairs. For age now declining, he being taken by the enticements of Wives and Concubines, (both of which he had gathered to the number of a thousand) he is drawn away unto forbidden and wicked superstitions. Neither is it hitherto certain, whether he repented before his death, whereby a doubtful conjecture is left to posterity of his salvation.

(c) 3 Kings 12. *Rehoboam* overthroweth the Kingdom, trodden under foot by his fathers vice. (*c*) For this King being intreated by the people, that it might be done a little milder toward them, then had been done by his father, exerciseth dominion, the counsel of the old men being rejected, who thought something must be granted to their just complaints, he answereth them proudly and roughly after the opinion of his equals. Which thing so heightened their minds, that ten Tribes being wholly rent from *David*'s family, they appointed themselves a new King, *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat*, an *Ephramite*, onely the two Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, being the numbers left for *Rehoboam*. By that, was the Jewish name cleft into two kingdoms; whereof one was called the kingdom of *Judah*, the other of *Israel*; but this latter also was wont to be called the kingdom of *Ephraim*, from its builder *Jeroboam*, and of *Samaria*; afterward the seat of the kingdom was transported into that Town, which hitherto had been placed in the City of *Sichem*, (*a*) which *Jeroboam* built in Mount Ephraim; for the strength of either kingdome was in Jerusalem. One and twenty Successours of *David* held the kingdom in the Tribe of *Judah*; of *Israel*, eighteen. The former ruled after the death of *Solomon* about 387 years, the latter almost 254.

(a) 3 Kings 12. 25. That I may return to both those Kings, True piety towards God remained with neither. Yet the *Israelite* sooner failed, (*b*) who as soon as he was made King, fearing lest if his Subjects should go together to Jerusalem unto the solemn Feasts appointed, by little and little a wearinesse of their divorce should take them, he forbade them to go any more thither for the sake of holy things: and, that they might have that with them which they might worship, he rais'd up the golden likenesses of Calves, especially in *Bethel*, and *Dan*: to the which he also appointed sacrificing Priests, and profane worshippings of god like the true. Whom, burning Frankincense to the golden Image of the Calf, the Prophet did exceedingly chide. But the King bearing that unworthily

(b) 3 Kings 22. &c.

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unworthily straightway commanded him to be laid hold of; but when his hand, wherewith he beckened that he should be taken, had dryed up, he being affrighted with this wonder, and being turned to intreaties, obtained favour of his punishment. The Prophet returning thither from whence he came, he is invited by another Prophet to his house, and there taking care of his body, contrary than was commanded him of God; straightway as soon as he departed, he is slain by a Lion, the Asse: whereby he was carried, being left safe.

(a) 3 Kings ch. 14. & 2 Chr. 12. (*a*) *Rehoboam* being touched with the same superstition of gods, he also drew his Subjects into destruction. Therefore he placed Altars and Temples here and there, and dedicated groves in profane places to gods. Hence God being angry, sent *Sesacus* King of *Egypt* against them, whom *Josephus* thinketh to be (*b*) *Sesostris*, who coming to Jerusalem in the (*c*) fifth year of *Rehoboam*, the treasures, and all the presents being taken away, he departed.

(b) Lib. 8. ch. 4. (c) 3 Kings 14. 25. (*d*) Under *Abiam* the king, the son of *Rehoboam*; *Jeroboam* received a great slaughter. This king drew out eight hundred thousand into an Army. Against whom *Abiam* going with four hundred thousand, and being nigh besieged, he begging the help of his father's God, obtained a famous victory, five hundred thousand of his enemies being slain: The which by reason of the straits of both kingdomes, may scarce have credit, if it were related by any other witnesse then God. Neither yet could he by so great a blessing, be affrighted from imitating his fathers impiety.

(d) 2 Chr. 13. (*e*) The beginnnings of *Asa* were most laudable. For he took away the Altars and Idolls, and the steps of his fathers superstition, onely the high places being left. These Altars were indeed for the worship of the true God, but here and there erected, and elsewhere, than in the chief City, against the injunction of *Moses*. (*f*) He reigning, *Zerah* king of the *Æthiopians* breaking in with ten hundred thousand souldiers, and three hundred Chariots; God serving the turn at the godly prayers of the king, he was vanquished with an universall slaughter. (*g*) Afterwards *Baasha* fencing *Ramah* against *Asa*. *Benhadad* king of *Syria* being called out by great gifts, compelled him to leave off his enterprize. Which the Scripture maketh mention to be done in the (*a*) year 36. to wit, from that time wherein both kingdomes were rent asunder. But when he was reproved by *Hanan* the Prophet, for that he had passed over his hope from God unto humane defences, he taking that grievously, commanded the admonisher to be led away into custody: Neither afterwards stood he in his duty. Therefore being afflicted for three years space with pains of his feet, the help of God being despised, he being diligently bent on the art onely of Physitians, he perished in the 41. year of his kingdome. (*b*) His buriall was celebrated with ambitious pomp, and pretious superfluity of sweet smells and Oyntments.

(e) 3 Kings 15. & 2 Chr. 14. (f) 2 Chr. 16. (g) 3 Kings 15. & 2. (a) 2 Chr. 16. 1. (b) 2 Chr. 16. 14.

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The sixth from *David* was *Jehoſaphat*, alike famous, both in godlineſſe and riches. He had the chiefeſt care in the beginning of his kingdome, of appointing religion. (*c*) For the Monuments of wicked ſuperſtition being taken away, in the third year of his kingdome, he ſent forth his Princes with Levites, about the walled townsto inſtruct the people, in the year of the *Julian* Circuit 3802. which was the year of Sabbath's or reſt, and therefore the more fit for that purpoſe. By that thing ſo great a terrour of his name caſt it ſelf on the neighbouring nations, that ſtriving who ſhould exceed, they paid him tributes. (*d*) But he had for the Garriſon of his kingdome, that which may be incredible, ſeventeen hundred thouſand of valiant men.

(*c*) 2 Chr. 17.

(*d*) 2 Chr. 17.

CHAP. II.

Of the other Kings of Judah *and* Iſrael, *even to* Hezekiah.

But in the *Iſraelitiſh* Kingdome, (*a*) *Baaſhah* being dead, and his Son *Elam*, who both reigned twenty and four years, nor thoſe entire; *Zimri*, by whom *Elam* was ſlain, enjoyed his affairs only ſeven daies. (*b*) From that time the people of *Iſrael* went into two factions. For the one part obeyed *Thebni* the Son of *Gineth*, the other part followed *Amri*; (*c*) by whom when *Zimri* was beſieged at *Tirza*, deſpairing of ſafety, he burned himſelf with his Pallace. And that Civill diſſention ſeemeth to be continued for four years; that is, to the 31 year of *Aſa*, wherein *Amri* (*d*) fought for the kingdom; the which we ſo interpret, that from that time he reigned alone, his competitor or fellow-ſuiter being taken away. (*e*) This is that *Amri*, who when he had the ſeat of his kingdom ſix years at *Tirza*, he bought the Mountain *Semoron*, of *Semer*, and there built *Samaria*, whither alſo he paſſed over the manſion place of the kingdom, about the year of Chriſt, 923.

(*a*) 3 Kings 16 15.

(*b*) 3 Kings 16. 21.

(*c*) In the ſame place, v. 18.

(*d*) In the ſame place, v. 23.

(*e*) 3 Kings 16. 24. *Samaria* built.

This man, being dead, in the twelfth year of his reign (*f*) *Ahab* his ſon ſucceeded, worſe than his father, (*g*) who took to Wife *Jezabel* the daughter of the King of *Tyre* by unhappy enterprizes, a deſtroying and troubleſome Woman. With affinity of this King *Jehoſaphat* was infolded. (*h*) For he gave his daughter to *Joram* the ſon of *Ahab* & *Jezabel*. About that time, and about the 13 year of *Ahab*, as the Jews affirm in *Sederholam*, *Eliah* the *Tiſhbite* began to go forth; that is, about the year of the Julian Circuit 3809, before Chriſt 905, whoſe parents, and beginning of age the Scripture is ſilent of. (*a*) This man foretold a drought of three years and ſix moneths. Then ſtaying ſometime at the Brook *Cerith*, a Raven ſupplying him with victuals, he came forward to the Widow of *Sarepta*, whoſe dead ſon afterwards he reſtored to life. The ſame man, as it were an Umpire of the World, at the promiſed day reſtored rain and fruitfulneſſe to the Earth: When the Prieſts

(*f*) 3 Kings 16. 19.

(*g*) 3 Kings 16. 31.

(*h*) 2 Chr. 21. 6.

(*a*) 3 Kings 17. & 18.

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Prieſts of *Baal* being called forth to confirm the faith of the true God by a miracle, and they beſtirring themſelves in vain, he had obtained or pleaſed God, by ſacrifice-fire being called forth out of Heaven, and had ſlain 850 of thoſe Prieſts in number. For that thing he being ſought for to the death, and flying from the threatenings of wicked *Jezabel*, he enjoyeth talk with God, and by his (*b*) warning, chooſeth *Eliſha* the Prophet his Succeſſour.

(*b*) 3 Kings 19. 19.

(*c*) *Benhadad* King of *Syria* moving War again and again againſt *Ahab* with a ſtrong Army, *Eliah* fruſtrating all his endeavours, after a moſt foul ſlaughter, in which a hundred and twenty ſeven thouſand (*d*) *Syrians* were ſlain, he being humble deſired peace.

(*c*) 3 Kings 20.

(*d*) In the ſame chap. v. 29.

(*e*) But the King of the *Iſraelites* being fully bent to falſhood againſt ſo many benefits of God, gave puniſhments to the utmoſt, both by other wickedneſſes, & alſo by the reproach of *Naboth* who was ſlain, and in the battel which he had begun againſt the *Syrians*, in the third year when he had made peace with them, being ſmitten thorow with an Arrow, he dyed the death. But *Jehoſaphat*, who by joyning Armies together came into the fellowſhip of his danger, by the help of God is wonderfully ſnatched out. (*g*) After theſe things innumerable multitudes of *Moabites* and *Ammonites* pitching their Camps againſt *Jehoſaphat*; by his prayers they were deſtroyed by a ſlaughter: Whereby the prey was ſo great, that they could not carry it away in three dayes.

(*e*) 3 Kings 22. & 2 Chr. 18.

(*g*) 2 Chr. 20.

Ahab being dead, *Ahaziah* his ſon held the kingdom of the *Iſraelites* in the year before Chriſt 897. Moreover, in which year *Elijah* being caught up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot, caſt his cloak on the top of *Eliſha*, and appointed him the heir of his Prophetical gift. The Chronicle of the *Hebrews* which they name *Seder-holam* doth confirm that to have happened in the 17th year of *Jehoſaphat*. But alſo the (*a*) fourth book of the Kings ſheweth, that not long after the death of *Ahaziah* King of *Iſrael*, *Elijah* was a liver on the earth. For in the ſame year *Ahaziah* dyeth, who being ſick, had ſent certain men on a Meſſage, to ask counſel of *Baalzebub* concerning his recovery; whom *Elias* meeting, bade them to tell the blamed Prince, that he ſhould dye of that diſeaſe. (*b*) By and by, fire being called down from Heaven, he conſumed the men of the guard that were ſent to take him.

(*a*) 4 Kings 1. & 2.

(*b*) 4 Kings 1.

After *Ahaziah* his brother *Joram* was chief over *Iſrael* in the (*c*) eighteenth year of *Jehoſaphat*, an heir of his fathers wickedneſs, although he was ſometimes more gentle. To this King leading an Army with *Jehoſaphat* and the King of the *Edomites*, againſt the *Moabites*; and being in danger in a thirſty Country for want of drink, *Eliſha* came for relief for *Jehoſaphats* ſake: and beſides water, gave victory alſo over the enemy: in which War the King of the *Moabites* came unto that deſpair, that he being incloſed by a ſiege laid, and in vain endeavouring to break forth, (*d*) he ſacrificed

(*c*) 4 Kings 3.

(*d*) Ibid. ver. 27.

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crificed his own ſon the heir of his kingdom, through a cruel murdering Religion. After theſe things *Eliſha* waxed famous in a greater manner by miracles, and foretellings of things to come; the which are declared in ſome Chapters of the (*a*) fourth book of the *Kings*.

(*a*) 4 Kings 4. & following.

About the ſame time two *Jorams* both ruled in the kingdome, the one the ſon of *Jehoſaphat*, the other of *Ahab*. For *Jehoſaphat* in twenty and five years finiſhed his reign; after whoſe death *Joram* ſlew his brethren, and by the like unhappineſſe and treachery the other four years being finiſhed, he (*b*) gave place to *Ahaziah* the ſon of *Athaliah*, the daughter of *Ahab*, the Neece of *Amri*, who ſcarce performing his office a whole year, was ſlain by *Jehu* with *Joram* the King of *Iſrael*. For the Lord carried up this man to the kingdom of *Iſrael*, to blot out utterly the ſtock of *Ahab*. The which as ſoon as he had gotten, he ſtoutly indeed endeavoured that work for God: for he commanded *Jezabel* to be caſt headlong out of a window: whoſe dead carcaſs when it was ſought for burial, nothing of her was found beſides the skull and feet, and upper parts of her hands; the reſt, the dogs devoured: but he took care alſo at the ſame moment to have the ſeventy ſons of *Ahab* ſlain. Alſo all the ſacrificing Prieſts of *Baal* gathered together into one place through the ſhew of a holy ſolemnity, he commanded to be killed, he burned the Image with fire, demoliſhed its houſe; but that which remained, he reſtored not the worſhip of his fathers god: and he abode in the worſhipping of the Calves which *Jeroboam* had placed.

(*b*) 4 Kings 10. & 2 Chr. 2.

But (*c*) *Athaliah* the Wife of *Joram* King of *Judah*, *Ahaziah* being dead, whatſoever remained of the kingly ſtock, ſhe took away, and proceeded with tyranny. One ſon of *Ahaziah*, *Joaſh* by name, was delivered from death by his Aunt *Joſaba*, the Wife of *Jehoiadah* the high Prieſt. Whom, after ſix years, *Athaliah* being killed, *Jehoiadah* reſtored into his fathers Throne.

(*c*) 4 Kings 11.

(*a*) *Joaſh* King of *Judah*, as long as *Jehoiadah* lived, might be reckoned among the beſt kings. He being dead (*b*) in the 130th year of his age, being corrupted by the flatteries of Courtiers, his fathers Religion being deſpiſed, he had regard to groves and Idols. And he added to his wicked ſuperſtition the (*c*) moſt unworthy death of *Zachary* the Prophet, the ſon of that *Jehoiadah*, to whom he owed his life and kingdom: becauſe he, the Spirit of God conſtraining him, reproved their wickedneſs. Neither did God long defer the revenging of ſo great wickedneſs. The year following, *Hazael* King of *Syria* with ſmall Armies, having waſted the kingdom of *Judah*, ſlew all the Princes, and could ſcarce be turned away from *Jeruſalem*, the which he now ſought occaſion againſt, by great gifts, into which all the treaſures were poured out. *Joaſh* himſelf a little after being taken with a moſt grievous ſickneſſe, being thruſt thorow by his ſervants in his bed, dyed in the fourtieth year of his reign, neither was he laid among the Sepulchres of the Kings.

(*a*) 4 Kings 12. & 2 Chr. 24.
(*b*) 2 Chr. 24. 15.
(*c*) In the ſame place, v. 20.

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Among the *Iſraelites* *Jehu* being dead, his ſon *Jehoahaz*, as alſo *Joaſh* the ſon of *Jehoahaz* do both reign ſixteen years. Then *Jeroboam*, the ſon of *Joas* fourty one years, all not worthy to be named, and given to Idols. Moreover, *Joaſh* king of *Judah* had *Amaziah* his ſon his Succeſſour thirty one years. *Amaziah*, *Azariah* took by craft, who is alſo *Oziah*, and was chief 52 years.

4 Kings 13. & following. *Jehoahaz* king of *Iſrael*.

The eleventh from *David* reigned *Amaziah* the ſon of *Joaſh*, (d) whoſe beginnings, even as of his father, were worthy of praiſe, their ends were unlike. He raiſing war againſt the *Edomites* with the whole ſtrength of the kingdom, armed three hundred thouſand of his Souldiers: beſide whom, he hired out of the Iſraelitiſh kingdome an hundred thouſand; the which the charges which he had beſtowed on them being ſleighted, he ſtraightway ſent home at the word of one Prophet, forbidding him to make uſe of the help of ſuch. God being delighted with the king's obedience, gave him to overcome his enemy. But that victory, as proſperous affairs are oftentimes wont, turn'd into the deſtruction of the Conquerour. For very many Images of gods being gotten among the ſpoyles, he purſued with worſhip and holy rites: Neither would he hearken to the Prophet affrighting him from that wickedneſs. Therefore he being forſaken of God, firſt of all he is overcome and taken by *Joaſh* king of *Iſrael*, whom he had fooliſhly provoked; the Walls of *Jeruſalem* being broken down; all his riches as well ſacred as kingly being taken away. At length, *Amaziah* after fifteen years from the death of *Joaſh*, was ſlain by the conſpiracy of his ſervants.

(d) 4 Kings 14. & 2 Chr. 25.

(a) *Joaſh* reigning, and in his tenth year, if any credit may be given to the Hebrew Chronicles, *Eliſha* dyeth, which is the 3884 year of the Julian Circuit; the which by this account, muſt needs perform that Prophetical gift very long, under ſix kings of *Iſrael*; he dying, promiſed a threefold victory to King *Joaſh* over the *Syrian*; which alſo a little after he obtained. But into his Sepulchre the dead carcaſs of a man being caſt, ſtraightway as ſoon as it touched the bones of the good man, it is raiſed to life.

(a) 4 Kings 13.

Azariah reigned the twelfth from *David*, or *Oziah*, a Prince good enough, and therefore he being covered with God's defence, happily governed the kingdom. But at laſt forgetting himſelf whiles he uſurpeth through pride the offices belonging to the Prieſts, being made leprous on a ſudden, he is driven out from all, even civil office, the ordering of the kingdom being paſſed over unto his ſon *Jotham*.

Among the *Iſraelites* *Jeroboam* at that time ſwayed the Scepter, in which time *Azariah* began; for this man is ſaid to have begun in the (b) 27. year of him.

(b) 4 Kings 15. 1.

Under this and *Oziah* kings, many Prophets flouriſhed, eſpecially in the kingdom of *Iſrael*; the which as it was more corrupt, ſo it had need of more often remedies. (a) Therefore while *Jeroboam* reigned, *Jonah* ſtood forth or up, who foretold to him a victory over the *Syrians*. Moreover under *Oziah* were famous, *Hoſea*, *Joel*, *Amos*, *Abdiah*, *Iſaiah* alſo prophecied under the ſame king. (b) The

(a) 4 Reg. 14. 25.

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(b) 4 Kings 15. 4.

(c) 4 Kings 16. & 2 Chr. 28. 2.

(b) The thirteenth from *David* in the kingdom of Judah was *Jotham*, not unlike to his Father *Oziah* in godlineſſe. (c) But his ſon *Ahaz* was the worſt of Kings, and ſo deſpiſed his fathers Religion, that he worſhipped *Baal*, and ſet Images and Altars by him, he ſacrificed his ſons by a wicked cuſtome in the fire. For that thing the neighbouring kings vexed him with very great ſlaughters; the king of *Iſrael*, *Syria*, and the *Aſſyrian*, whom he had ſtirred up againſt this king with great rewards: alſo the *Edomites*, and *Philiſtines*. That he might appeaſe thoſe calamities by fooliſh counſel, he appointed curſed rites, to pacifie the gods of *Damaſcus* towards him, and the Temple being ſhut up, he rais'd up Altars here and there to Heatheniſh gods.

Ahaz governing the Tribe of Judah, *Hoſea* was chief over the *Iſraelites*, a little more tolerable than former Kings of *Iſrael*; neither yet caſt he away the worſhip of vain gods, or brought over his mind to the worſhipping of the true.

(d) 4 Kings 18. & 2 Chr. 29.

But (d) *Hezekiah* king of *Judah*, who ſucceeded his father *Ahaz* next to *David*, far excelled all Princes. For this king caſt down all Images and Temples, cut down the groves, took away the high places: And laſtly, wholly obeyed the Law of *Moſes*. In the ſixth year of this king, the ninth of *Hoſea*, the 3993 year of the Julian Period, *Salmanaſſar* the king of the *Aſſyrians*, *Samaria* being taken, he carried away all the *Iſraelites* into *Aſſyria*, and ſo the kingdom of *Iſrael* ceaſed, which remained almoſt 254 years.

(a) 4 Kings 18. 13. & ch. 19.

(a) In the fourteenth year of *Hezekiah*, the 4000th year of the Julian Circuit *Sennacherib* the ſon of *Salmanaſſar*, king of the *Aſſyrians*, breaking into *Judea*, took many Towns, or overthrew them. And then he ſends *Rabſhakeh* with Armies to beſiege *Jeruſalem*, who returning, while he is making ready to invade *Jeruſalem*, in one night an hundred eighty and five thouſand are ſlain by the Angel.

In the ſame year, after the ſlaughter of the *Aſſyrians*, *Hezekiah* falls into a deadly diſeaſe; of the which he was healed from God by *Iſaiah* the Prophet, and his life prolonged for fifteen years.

(b) See the 9. of the doctr. of times, ch. 56.

(b) They do diſorderly, who place the diſeaſe of *Hezekiah* before the ſlaughter of the *Aſſyrians*.

(c) See 10. of doctr. of times, ch. 4.

Among the *Iſraelites*, who were carried away by *Salmanaſſar*, (c) was *Tobiah*, a moſt holy man, whoſe Hiſtory is delivered in a particular book of writing.

4 Kings 31. & 2 Chr. 33.

The ſixteenth from *David* reigneth *Manaſſeh*, in the twelfth year of his age, who ſo degenerated from his fathers manners, that thou canſt not know, whether, on either part, was more famous: the one in piety towards God, and performances of other vertues; the other in the the contempt of his fathers worſhip, in cruelty, luſt, whereby he made forcible aſſaults on ſacred, and likewiſe on humane things. Therefore in the eighth year, as we gueſſe, of his reign, he being taken by the Princes of the king of *Aſſyria*'s Army, and bound in fetters, he is brought into *Babylon*; where he being ſhewed his evils, and turned with his whole heart unto the

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the Lord, he is wholly reſtored by him, and ſtraightway the Idols and all the Monuments of wicked ſuperſtition being taken away, he endeavoured to ſhew forth the worſhip of his father's God. (a) To us, as alſo to many others, it ſeemeth to be probable, that *Manaſſeh* was taken by *Merodach*, both ruler of *Babylon*, and ſubject to the King of *Aſſyria*; For both their times do agree, as we ſhall ſee afterwards. And about that time, (b) the Hiſtory of *Judith* and *Holophernes* to have happened. For *Nebuchadnezzar* one of the ſucceſſours of *Aſſarhaddon*, had the *Medes* and *Babylonians*, and other people, and Lords of great power ſubject unto him: yet ſo, that they in the mean while managed their own affairs by themſelves, and ſeverally alſo they themſelves exerciſed Government. (c) Wherefore about the year before Chriſt, 688. we believe the famous act of *Judith* to have happened.

(a) See the 12. of Doctr. of times, ch. 26.

(b) Judith.

(c) See the 12. of Doctr. of times, ch. 26.

(d) After *Ammon* the Son of *Manaſſeh*, who imitating the former life of his father, he moſt wickedly reigned, even to two years ſpace. (e) *Joſiah* a child of eight years old, was exalted to the Government, who excelled in holineſſe and religion, even from his tender years, and all the remembrance of Images and heatheniſh devotions being wholly aboliſhed, he worſhipped God ſincerely and from his heart. In the eighteenth year of his reign he repaired the Temple by contribution Money. There the book of the Law being found, and read before the King, for the terrour of puniſhment denounced againſt the back-ſliders, he rent his Garments. In the ſame year he proclaimed a Paſſeover with a moſt famous proviſion at *Jeruſalem*. But at length, while he ſet himſelf with an Army unadviſedly againſt *Necho*, or *Nechao* King of *Egypt*, bending himſelf againſt the *Aſſyrians*, he was ſlain in battel the 31th year of his reign.

(d) 4 Kin. 21. & 2 Chr. 33.

(e) 4 King. 22. and following, & 2 Chr. 34. and following.

CHAP. III.

Of the ſucceeders of Joſiah, *eſpecially* Zedekiah, *and the deſtruction of* Jeruſalem, *and their ſeventy years bondage.*

THe (a) ſons of *Joſiah* are reckoned four; *Johanan*, *Joakim*, *Zedekiah*, and *Shallum*. Of the which (b) *Jeremiah* writeth, *Shallum* to have reigned after his father. Therefore he is the ſame with *Jehoahaz*, who ſucceeded *Joſiah*, and reigned ſix Moneths. He was both caſt down from his royal ſeat by *Necho* King of *Egypt*, and carried away into *Egypt*: who appointed *Eliakim* or *Joakim* his brother King in his place. Moreover it ſeemeth *Johanan* deceaſed, *Joſiah* as yet living. Therefore *Jehohahaz* being taken away who, as is ſuſpected, was by a faction of the people put before his elder brethren. *Joakim* reigned in the year of the Jul. Cir. 4104. in whoſe (d) third year entring, *Nebuchadnezzar* being ſent by his Father *Nabopollazar* into *Syria*, and (e) *Necho* King of *Egypt* being overcome, he ſubdued *Joakim* to himſelf in (f) the entrance of his fourth

See animad. Epiph. pag. 18 & 19. of Doctr of times, ch. 61.

(a) 2 Chr. 3. 15.

(b) Chap. 22. 11. 4 Kings 23. 30.

Joakim.

(d) Dan. 1.

(e) 4 Kings 24. 7.

(f) Jer. 15. 1.

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fourth year. (g) Who, when after three years he had rebelled, he was taken by the Army of *Nebuchadnezzar*; and *Ioakim* his Son, who also was called *Iechoniah*, commanded to reign in his room. But after three Moneths, *Nebuchadnezzar* comming again to besiege *Ierusalem*, (h) *Iechoniah* yielded to him of his own accord, and he was led away with his mother, and nobles, and many others, into *Babylon*. This man in the fourth book of Kings is said to be made king, being eighteen years of age, but in the second of *Chronicles*, at eight years of age; the which may be so interpreted; that he was taken by his father into the fellowship of the kingdome, about the second year of his reign, and reigned with him ten years.

(g) 4 Kings 24. 1.
(h) 4 Kings 24. 36. & 2 Chron. 6. Jechoniah.

(a) The last King of *Iudah* made by *Nebuchadnezzar* in the place of *Iechoniah*, is *Mathaniah*, who is also called *Zedechiah*, the son of *Iosiah*, he also being a forsaker of divine worship and faith, as well payed to God, as performed to him of *Babylon*, by whom he was made King. For from the ninth year of his reign he revolted, and provoked the same against him. Therefore he began to besiege *Ierusalem* at the (b) beginning of the year of rest, or Sabbaths. Moreover the 3393. year of the World, as is gathered (c) out of *Ieremy*, and in the third year it being taken, and the Temple burnt with fire, *Zedechiah* being brought back from flight, and being deprived of his eyes, with the which he had first seen his children slain before him, he is led away in chains unto *Babylon*.

(a) 4 Kings 25. Jer. 52. Zedechiah.
(b) Of Jul. Cir. 4123. before Christ, 591.
(c) Chap. 34.

The City was won by assault in the year before Christ 589. in the fourth moneth and fifth day, (d) as *Ieremy* writeth, but the same man in another place determined it the (e) ninth day. Indeed on the fifth day some part of the City was seized on, but on the ninth wholly broken up. Which day agreeth with *June* 16. (f) in the following Moneth, which was *Ab*, on the 10. day, which runneth into the 20. of *July*, the City with the Temple is set on fire.

Jerusalem taken.
(d) Ch. 39. 2.
(e) Ch. 52. 6.
(f) Jer. 52. 6.

With *Zedekiah* the King, were famous Prophets, *Ieremiah* and *Ezekiel*. But *Daniel* lived then a young man in *Babylon*, whither he was carried with the rest, in the fourth year of *Ioakim*. But *Ezekiel*, with *Iechoniah*, after eight years (g) *Ieremiah*, who for many years, and especially in the time of the siege, was cruelly vexed by his own countreymen; the City being taken at the command of *Nebuchadnezzar*, he was honourably esteemed by *Nebuzardan*, Leave being granted him of dwelling where he would. When he would not depart from the ruines of his countrey, being recommended to *Gedaliah*, whom the *Chaldean* made chief over the remainder of the people, he a little while after being slain by *Ishmael*, is snatched away against his will with *Baruch*, by his own people. There while he withstood the wickednesses of the *Iews*, having suffered very many things, (a) at length by them is slain.

(g) 4 Kings 25. Jer. 42.
(a) Epiph. of Prophetic. men.

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CHAP. IV.

Of the Tyrian *Kings, the building of* Carthage, *of* Lycurgus *the Law-giver, and the beginnings of the* Medes *and* Macedonians.

About the same time, wherein to both kingdoms of the *Hebrews*, Princes of their own Nation were as chief, and for a long space after both kingdoms were extinct, there was a kingly government at *Tyre*, a place inhabited of the *Sydonians*: the which was built two hundred and fourty years before the Temple was founded by *Solomon*: (a) *Iosephus* affirmeth this out of the Annals or yearly Chronicles of the *Tyrians*. That time happens on *Gideon*'s Lievtenantship, and the year before Christ, 1247, before the destruction of *Troy* almost the seventieth year. But Antiquity hath blotted out the remembrance of the former Kings of *Tyre*; neither of any of them is there an ancienter than *Abibal*, and his son *Hiram*; who lived in *David*'s, and *Solomon*'s time: and being joyned in league and friendship with them both, he also plentifully supplyed this latter with matter and cunning Work-men to build the Temple.

(a) Joseph. 8. Ant. q. ch. 8. The year of the Jul. Cir. 3467. before Christ, 1247.
Hiram king of Tyre.

Ithobaal the high Priest of King *Astartus*, is named to have reigned the eighth from *Hiram*, whose daughter *Jezabel*, *Ahab* the wicked king of the Israelites took in marriage. Moreover, *Pygmalion* is reckoned the eleventh from the same *Hiram*; who deprived *Sichæus* (*Hercules* Priest, the husband of his sister *Elisa* or *Dido*, gaping after his riches) of his life. But *Dido*, all her riches being secretly put into Ships, not a few companions of the flight being gotten, sayled into *Africa*, where buying a field of (b) *Hyarba* the Governour of the Tauny-Moors, she built a Town, which they called *Byrsa* at the first, (that was the name of a Tower) after that, *Carthage*. That departure is delivered by (c) *Iosephus* out of the Records of *Phœnicians*, to be in the seventh year of *Pygmalion*. But *Carthage* is said to be founded in the 144 year after the Temple was begun, which is the 316. year after the misery of *Troy*, before Christ 868 years. Therefore the account of *Virgil* is least agreeable, who determined *Dido* to be equal in time to *Æneas*, whom it is certain, among the Annals, to have lived almost three hundred years after. For although some of the Antients have written the building of *Carthage* to be before the taking of *Troy* by siege: yet those have not judged *Dido* the sister of *Pygmalion* to have been the author of it.

Ithobaal. 3 King. 16. 31.
Dido and the building of *Carthage*.
(b) Solinus, chap. 30.
(c) Joseph. against Appio pag. 1043.
Virgill is taken notice of.

At the same season, wherein a new Town is placed in *Africa* by the *Tyrians*, *Lycurgus* the son of *Eunomus*, of the stock of *Proculus* or the *Europontides*, founded the Common-wealth of the (d) *Lacedemonians* in *Greece* with most wholesome Laws, whose brother *Polydectus* the King being dead, when his Wife would agree with him in marriage, through the death of a son which she carried in her womb, the lust of the woman being wisely shifted off, or mocked, he ordained the young Prince as yet an Infant, to be placed

Lycurgus.
(d) Plutarch. of Lycurg. Justine, Book

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from his birth in the Kingly Throne: and reſigning to him the kingdom, he afterward purely adminiſtred the Common-wealth in the place of a Guardian. *Charilaus* (that was the name of the Child) being ripe of age, that he might purge away the envy of an affected dominion, going afar off, he brought back a frame of Laws and civil diſcipline, compoſed from the cuſtome of divers ſorts of people, into his Countrey. Firſt of all, he divided equally the ground of *Sparta* amongſt them all: he utterly took away the uſe of gold and ſilver, as the cauſe of ſtrifes and all wickedneſſes, weighty pieces of Iron-money being brought in. And leſt riot ſhould give an occaſion of getting wealth, he both forbad all to feaſt publickly, and alſo to accuſtome themſelves with thrifty and hard fare. A great ſedition ariſing, brought almoſt death on him, giving in charge theſe and other ſtatutes to his Citizens, the which while he endeavoureth to avoid by flight, *Alcander*, his head being turned about, put out his eye, looking back by chance. By this ſpectacle their minds being bent to pitty, the authour of that wicked act is committed to puniſhment, whom he receiving into his houſe, ſo bound to himſelf by gentleneſſe and intreaty, that none from thenceforth was more friendly. In that manner his Laws being openly received, that he might give an everlaſting continuance to them, he told them that he would go to the Oracle at *Delphos*, and bound all his Citizens with an Oath, that they ſhould change nothing of his Lawes before he returned. So he going into *Creet*, remained there even untill his death. (a) *Tertullian* relateth, he taking it grievouſly that the *Lacedemonians* had changed the Laws given them by him, ended his life by voluntary hunger. Moreover alſo, he dying, commanded his bones to be caſt into the Sea, leſt they, being brought back to *Sparta*, the *Lacedemonians* ſhould believe that they were looſed from the bond of their oath. The time of theſe things, by reaſon of the diſagreement of writers cannot be certainly concluded. (a) Some will have him to have flouriſhed under the firſt Olympiad, others that he was before them an hundred years, and more than that.

(a) Apolog.

(a) Pauſan. El. 1. p. 150. (b) Cret. with Diod. 1. p. 83. & Athen. book 12. Juſt. 1. of ſame Chr.

A whole age before the firſt Olympiad, the old Kingdome of the *Aſſyrians* failed; *Sardanapalus* the laſt King being deſpiſed by *Arbaces*, the chief ruler of the *Medes* for his riot and ſloath, and after his army diſperſed, forced to dye. It was a cuſtome of the *Aſſyrian* Princes delivered of old, that they ſhould offer themſelves to be ſeen of none, becauſe they did lead a life ſhamefull and not beſeeming men, among flocks of Harlots. Contrary to this cuſtome *Arbaces* being admitted, when he had beheld *Sardanapalus* drawing or carding wool among Harlots in womens apparell, being much moved with the unworthineſſe of the thing, revolted from him. And after ſome battels managed with a changeable event, laſt of all he forced him, being overcome, to a deſpairing of his Kingdome and life. Therefore betaking himſelf into an inner room of his Pallace, all his treaſures being heaped on a pile of wood, he caſt himſelf on it, and burnt himſelf alive, that by this bold

The begin. of the *Medes*.

bold enterpriſe however he might ſhew himſelf a man. So the royall power of the *Medes* was founded in *Aſia*, about the eighth year of *Iehu* King of *Iſrael*, but the third year of *Ioaſh* the ſon of *Ahaziah*, King of *Iudah*, before Chriſt 876. The firſt in the *Medes* order reigned *Arbaces*, the laſt *Aſtyages* the Grandfather of *Cyrus*. There were nine Kings in all, who enjoyed their affairs 317 years.

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But *Herodotus* hath delivered things a little otherwiſe concerning the *Medes*. For he telleth that the *Aſſyrians* held *Aſia* 520 years. Afterwards the *Medes* fell of from them, who when they had lived very long without laws and Government, at laſt King *Deioces* was chief over them; in whoſe prudence of declaring right, or civill Law, they were made skilful. By this king, was the Town of *Ecbatana* built.

Sixty and two years after the beginning of the *Medes*, *Amaziah* reigning in the Tribe of *Iudah*, but *Ieroboam* of *Iſrael*; the kingdome of the (a) *Macedonians* was founded by *Caranus* a Grecian the brother of *Phidon*, (b) him who firſt is ſaid to have found out meaſures and weights. The lineage of theſe men is drawn from *Hercules*, from whom *Caranus* is reckoned by *Dexippus*, the eleventh; by *Velleius*, the ſixteenth; who, a great company of men being drawn together out of all *Peloponneſus*, came into *Macedonia*, and there began to conſult of a Kingdome. Hence the Kings of *Macedonia*, and alſo the *Alexandrians*, ariſing from *Lagis Ptolomey*, a *Macedonian*, cal'd themſelves the ſons of *Hercules*. The beginning of *Caranus* out of the Chronicle of *Euſebius*, agreeth with the year of *Abraham* 1204, of the Jul. Cir. 3901, which is the 38th year before the firſt Olympiad. The laſt king of the *Macedonians*, *Perſeus* the ſon of *Phillip* was taken by the *Romans*, in the year of the City built, 586, when as Kings had now reigned in number 40, 647, years. And in the beginning they being ſhut up in narrow bounds, they waged daily but mean wars with the *Romans* and *Thracians*. (d) By the which, *Europus* or *Æropa* being king, a thing truly worthy remembrance happened. *Philip* the ſon of *Argæus* the ſixth king in order, about the year of the J. C. 4116. the third of the 45. Olymp. dying, leſt *Europus* almoſt as yet an Infant, his heir. Whoſe age being deſpiſed, the *Romans* wage war with the *Macedonians*. They being overcome in the firſt battel, by and by the ſtrife being renewed, they place their King laid in a cradle before the Army; and from the beholding of him they took ſuch heat of courage in their mind, that their enemies being ſcattered with a great ſlaughter, they bring back a noble victory gotten over them. The reſt even to *Philip*, and *Alexander* the Great, were almoſt in nothing famous.

The Kingd. of Macedon.

(a) Dexippus in Exerc. Euſeb. Gr. p. 49.

(b) Euſeb. Chron.

(d) Juſtin. 7.

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CHAP. V.

Of the Olympick *Conflicts or Games.*

THe moſt famous Olympick conflict or Game, was ſet up in the 408. year after *Troy* was overthrown, before *Rome* was built the twenty and third, when *Uzziah* had now reigned over the Jews the thirty and fourth year. The chief repairer of this, was *Iphitus*, the Son of *Praxonida*, *Eleus*, who brought back his lineage to *Hercules*. Moreover there were many *Herculeſſes*. Of theſe, he which is reckoned among *Ida's Cybeles* Prieſts, firſt ſet forth thoſe playes, the which after that were renewed by others, *Pelops* the ſon of *Tantalus*; and *Atreus*, and afterwards *Hercules*, the ſon of *Alcmena* celebrated them. At length by *Iphitus*, and him which I have ſpoken of, they began to be never-failing in their time, that they might return in the beginning of every fifth year; from whence they were called [*πενταετηρικὸι*] that is, five years Games or Conflicts. For four years being perfected, they ran back into a Circle. But this four years ſpace conſiſted in that kind of year, which *Greece* of old uſed, which was made by the Moon, but leſſe exact, as we have ſhewn in (a) another place. *Africanus* in *George Monk* ſhewed, that the Moon is called by the *Ægyptians*, *Olympias*, becauſe ſhe wanders through the twelve parts or ſigns of the *Zodiack* every Month; which Circle is by the Antients named (ὄνυμος) whence he thought them to be called *Olympiads*. But that is leaſt true; For the name of *Olympiads* ſeemeth among the Greeks to have been more ancient, than the dividing of the compaſſe or Zodiack into twelve pieces, as we ſhall diſcourſe (a) elſewhere. Therefore their name is put upon them from the place. It found the name of *Piſates* from the chief City *Piſa*, in Princely *Peloponneſus*; the which, *Stephanus* being Author, is alſo called *Olympia*. (b) This City, their neighbours the people of *Elis* overthrew, when the *Piſates* had endeavoured to ſnatch themſelves out of their power, to which they had been ſubdued. At or near to the ſame City was the moſt antient Temple of *Jupiter*, diſtant from *Elis* three hundred Furlongs, nigh the River *Alpheus*. Neither far from thence is there a Wood ſet with wild Olaves, of which the Crowns of the Conquerours were weav'd, as alſo a race or Furlong, wherein the paſtime playes or ſpectacles were ſhewn.

(a) Book 1. of the Doctr. of times, and 4. Var. diſc. to Ura.

(a) Book 2. of Var. diſcour. to Uran. ch. 2.

(b) Pauſan. Eliac. 1. p. 200. Strabo. 8.

Pauſanias writeth, the Temple being made of *Dorick*-work, had from the loweſt floor unto the higheſt top, ſixty and eight foot, broad ninety five, but long 330. foot, whoſe Maſter builder was *Libo*; Paved with *Pentelick* Marble, that is, ſuch as *Mercuries* Images were of: for Tyles, the covering was of this; in it was (d) the Altar of *Jupiter Olympus*, whoſe border was 125 foot in compaſſe, the height 22. They called the border (*πρόθυσιν*) in which the ſacrifices were ſlain, but their limbs were burnt on the top of

(d) Pauſan.

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of the Altar. Therefore *Pauſanias* telleth that this Altar was made out of aſhes. But both the ſteps, and that even to the (*πρόθυσιν*) or border were of ſtone, from thence to the Altar they were of aſhes (a) In the ſame place was the memorable Image of *Jupiter Olympus*; the which being wrought by *Phidias*, *Panænus* the Painter painted with colours.

(a) Strabo.

(b) Now the *Eleans* were the chief of thoſe ſports, and they utterly overthrew the *Piſates*, who endeavoured to uſurp that right. (c) The ſame being ſafe by the worſhip of *Jupiter* and the games, had a ceaſing from weapons, and lived almoſt in the Country. But, that reſt being deſpiſed, when afterwards they had taken part in wars, they fell into great calamities. (d) Therefore of that Nation the Judges of the conflicts, which they called (*agonothetas*), or (*Hellanodicas*), were at the firſt two, then nine, afterwards ten, and twelve; from thence they are made eight, and at laſt, ten.

(b) Pauſan. Eliac. An. pag. 200. (c) Polyb. b. 4. pag. 337. (d) Pauſ. Eliac. An. pag. 156.

(e) Before theſe the Champions being brought to the Image of *Jupiter Fidius*, they were bound with an oath which they named (ὅρκιον), that they ſhould fulfill all kind of diſciplines, or artificiall exerciſes, ten moneths before the day of the conflict. The (f) chief and moſt ancient kind of contending was running, which they called a race, afterwards they added others. (g) Five dayes were wholly given for the renewing the Playes, from the eleventh day of the Moneth, to the fifteenth. For at the full of the Moon, they went to the conflict, as ſaith *Pindarus*. (h) And a little before the paſtime, a league being proclaimed throughout the Cities, if any waged war one with another, they were commanded to abſtain from arms.

(e) Pauſ. Eliac. An. p. 173.

(f) Pauſ. Eliac. An. p. 200. (g) Pindar. & his Schol. to the Olymp. 5. Tzet. to Lycoph. (h) Thuc. book 5. p. 380. the vech. edit.

(i) Now when the Champions did ſtrive altogether naked, a law and baſhfulneſſe drove away the female ſex from thoſe beholdings; in the which time, (k) *Ælianus* ſet Flies before them, which flying away of their own accord, appeared no where for that time. The reward of the Conquerours was a crown of the Wild Olive tree. Then they performed rites at ſix Altars, all which a pair of gods obtained. The firſt Olympiad or four hours exerciſe imployed *Coræbus* a Citizen of *Elis* for his courſe, whom *Athæneus* declares to have been a Cook by Trade. Moreover the Olympiade began in the 3938. year of Jul. Cir. Of the World 3208. which is before the birthday of Chriſt, 776. And the games were acted from the 19. day of *July* to the 23. for the juſt time of them was in Summer, under the very Solſtice, or Sun-ſtead.

(i) Dion. Halic. b. 7. about the end. (k) b. 5. of the liv. Creat. ch. 17.

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CHAP. VI.

Of the latter and revived Kingdome of the Assyrians, *and of its Princes; and of* Judith, *and* Olofernes, *and of* Sargon *and* Thartan: *as also the beginning of the* Babyloniſh *Kingdome.*

THere is made frequent mention in ſacred books, of the *Aſſyrian* Kings; even after that time, wherein *Sardanapalus* being dead, it is manifeſt that Empire, firſt begun by *Belus* or *Ninus*, had an end. For it is agreed amongſt all, that that happened in that year, wherein the foundations of the royall government of the *Medes* were laid, the which indeed we have ſhewn above in the 4th chapter, to have happened an hundred years before the firſt Olympiade, that is, three hundred and ſeventeen years before the beginning of *Cyrus*. But long after that time, other Princes of the *Aſſyrians* are reckoned up. So *Azariah* reigning after his nine and thirtieth year; *Phul* King of the *Aſſyrians* is ſaid to have (b) vexed the *Iſraelites*. Which year is numbred ſeven hundred ſeventy one years before Chriſt, and is the hundreth and ſixth year from the death of *Sardanapalus*, and the deſtruction of *Nineveh*.

(b) 4 Kings ch. 15. 19.

That I may not ſtay thee longer; I think that after that old Empire of the *Aſſyrians* put out, or paſſed over to the *Medes*, the *Medes* waxing old by little and little, and their ſtrength being weakned through ſloath and calmneſſe, ſome fell off from them: firſt the *Aſſyrians*, and then the *Babylonians*. For becauſe the *Medes* kept not the ſame courſe of fortune from *Arbaces* to *Deioces*, from that, it is very likely, that *Herodotus* ſaith, the *Medes* in that mean ſpace were free, and to have lived without a King. Wherefore *Nineveh* being overthrown, and the former *Aſſyrian* Kings being taken away, there were afterwards new Kings, who reſtored that City, and bare a large rule, untill they were overcome in war by the *Babylonian* Kings. The names of theſe, and what Kings were reigning in *Judea*, which indeed are mentioned in Scripture, I will write down.

Jul. Cir. 3493.

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A Regiſter of the Aſſyrian *Kings.*

	The Kings of *Aſſyria.*	Kings reigning in *Judea.*		The years of the Jul. Cire. into which their mention falls.
1	*Phul.*	*Oſea.*	4 *Kin.* 15.	3943.
2	*Teglathpelazar.*	*Joatham* and *Phacee.*	19, *ib. v.* 29.	3955.
3				
4	*Salmanaſſar.*	*Hezekiah.*	4 *Kin.* 17. *v.*	3993.
5	*Sennacherib*, his ſon.	*Hezekiah.*	3, *ib.* 18, 13. & 1 *Tob.* 1, 18.	4000.
	Aſſarhaddon, *Sennacherib's* ſon.	*Hezekiah.*	4 *Kin.* 19, 37	4001.
6	*Nebuchadnezzar differing from a* Babylonian.	*Manaſſeh.*	*Judith* 1. 5.	4025.

Theſe are the Kings of the *Aſſyrians*, of which the Scripture hath made mention: the which at the beginning it appears to have conquered *Babylon*, out of the (a) ſacred Hiſtory of the Kings. Where *Salmanaſſar* is ſaid to have ſent inhabitants out of *Babylon* and other countries into *Samaria*. But it is gathered out of the (b) ſame book that they reigned over the *Medes*.

(a) 4 Kings 17. v. 24.
(b) Ch. 18. 2. See Iſaiah, 23. 13. out of the Hebr. interpr.

(c) *Salmanaſſar* invaded the Kingdome of *Iſrael*, and ſent away the *Iſraelites*, in which name all, or almoſt the ten Tribes were conteined, into *Media* and *Babylon*, and other Eaſtern Provinces for them; he ſpread Inhabitants out of divers nations into their empty ſeats; to whom when Lions were troubleſome, the King of *Aſſyrians* ſendeth unto them one of the Captive Prieſts of the *Jews*, by whom they being perfectly taught the worſhip of the *Hebrews* God, they embraced every one theſe ſame together with the profane ſuperſtitions of their own countrey. Hence the filthy dirt of the *Samaritanes* took beginning, and was increaſed for a long time.

(c) 4 King. 17. and following.

The Samaritans gathered together of divers Nations.

(a) After the waſting of *Iſrael*, which fell out under the ſixth year of *Hezekiah*; *Salmanaſſar* could not reign beyond the 14. year of *Hezekiah*. For *Sennacherib* ſucceeded him about that year, in which year he led an Army into *Judea*; and many walled Towns being won by aſſault, while he attempteth *Jeruſalem*, and by Ambaſſadours triumpheth with reproachfull words over King *Hezekiah* and the *Iſraelite's* God, in one night, 185000. being deſtroyed by the Angell, he trembling, returned home. Where, through the parricide or father-killing murder, of his ſons, amongſt his holy things, and in the very ſight of his God, he moſt wretchedly

(a) 4 King. 18. and following.

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chedly perished; when (b) first by the death of the banished *Jews*, which he had carried away into his Kingdome, he had revenged the slaughter received in their Countrey.

(b) Tob. 1. See the 12. Book of Doct. of Times.

But *Nebuchadnezzar* whom we have numbred the last in order that is, he, who in the History of (c) *Judith*, is said, a battel being entred against *Arphaxad* King of the *Medes*, by whom *Ecbathana* was built, to have overcome in the twelfth year of his reign. *Arphaxad* is no other then the *Deioces* of *Herodotus*, and *Ctesias*, who is placed the first king of the *Medes* by *Herodotus*. For the times do wonderfully agree. Hence we believe with the most, *Judith* to belong to the times of *Manasseh*. Moreover *Manasseh* began to reign in the 4016. year of the Jul. Cir. But *Deioces* the 4018. in *Babylon*, notwithstanding some Princes from *Nebonassar* afterwards ordered the Kingdome. Which little thing or kingdome in the beginning, was also subjected to the Government of the *Assyrians*. Whence (a) *Merodach*, who about that time held *Babylon*, is called one of the Princes of *Nebuchadnezzar*, by whom *Manasseh* was taken and led away into *Babylon*. Who being absent, *Nebuchadnezzar* sent *Olofernes* into *Judea*, who by *Judith* a most laudable woman, was wisely mocked and slain.

(c) Judith 1.

The time of Judith.

(a) 2 Chr. 33. 11.

Besides these *Assyrian* kings, (b) *Isaiah* mentioneth *Sargon* king of the *Assyrians*, who sent *Tartan*, whom most confound with *Sennacherib*, (c) because this King is said to have sent *Tartan*. Yet they are not wanting, who make both to be different; to whom if we hearken, he shall be thrust in between *Salmanassar* and *Sennacherib*, and is to have been thought either the Father, or surely the brother of this. Because (d) *Salmanassar* being dead, *Sennacherib* his son is said to have reigned in his stead. Therefore none seemeth to be placed between them both. But those things which we have a little before cast in by the way, concerning the beginning of the Kingdome of *Babylon*; they are supported by the witnesse of *Ptolomey*, and old Astronomers, who do reckon their times from the beginning of *Nabonassar* king of *Babylon*, which beginning goeth before the reckoning of Christ, (e) 747. years. From hence the old kingdome of the *Chaldeans* seemeth to have begun. In holy Books, the first mention of the *Babylonian* kings is under the reign of *Hezekiah*, about his fourteenth year, in which *Merodach* the son of *Baladan* king of the *Babylonians*; is said to have sent Ambassadours to *Hezekiah*, that he might ask him concerning the wonder, which had happened in the land; as also because he had learned that he was sick. The fourteenth year of *Hezekiah*, from these things which have been above explained, runneth into the year before Christ, 714. which is the thirty fourth from the beginning of *Nabonassar*. There is an old rule or Canon of the *Babylonian* kings, which *Ptolemy* and other Mathematicians have used, which is lengthened from *Nabonassar* unto the death of *Alexander* the Great. Moreover in that Canon, *Mardokempadus*, who is named *Meradach* in sacred books, began to reign twenty seven years from *Nabonassar*, and peradventure that *Baladan*

(d) Tob. 1. 18.

(e) Jul. Cir. 1967.

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Baladan is his father, whom *Conon* calleth *Iluleus*.

Wherefore there is a probable guesse, that some space of time after the *Assyrians*, the *Babylonians* fell off from the *Medes*, and appointed themselves a private kingdome, *Nabonassar* being their Captain. Which kingdome small in the beginning, and subject to the *Assyrians*, was inlarged by *Nabopolassar*, and his son *Nebuchadnezzar*, as also the *Medes* themselves, and the *Assyrians* it subjected to it self. Of which thing afterwards. But the beginnings of that Empire are very dark; Of which, History hath almost left nothing but conjecture.

CHAP. VII.

Of Romulus *and the building of* Rome, *and of the deeds of him, and of the six following Kings.*

(a) Dionys. Hal. b. 1. & 2. b. 1. Plut. life of Romul. Victor. of the beg. of Rome.

A *mulius* reigned the twelfth from *Æneas* over the *Latines*, his brother *Numitor* being oppressed, to whom for his age the right of the kingdome did belong. There was one onely daughter of *Numitor*, *Sylvia*, the which *Amulius*, lest there should be any hope of posterity, made a Vestall Nunne. But she, it being uncertain by whom she was defloured, brought forth twins, *Romulus* and *Remus*: who being put abroad by the command of the king, and being privily brought up by *Faustulus* a shepheard, after they were of ripe age, *Amulius* being slain, they restored their Grandfather into the Kingdome, and in his second year built *Rome*. Which by the (b) account of *Varro* happened on the third year of the sixth Olympiad.

(b) Plutarch.

(c) *Dionysius* is the Author, that *Romulus* was born the second year of the second Olympiad going out, which is before (d) Christ 750. and the eighteenth year after, that is (e) before Christ 753. to have prosperously built the City. This man therefore in the eighteenth year of his age, by the power of many sorts of people meeting together, is first saluted king, when as already his brother striving for a new kingdome, he had taken out of the way. Straight way the state of things, being set in order, and the people being divided into charges of office, he took the maids of the (f) *Sabines* by force, through occasion of sports, in the fourth year of his kingdome, whereby they waged a fierce and long war with the *Sabines*. The *Cæninenses*, *Antomnates*, *Crustumini* being overcome: and at length the *Sabines* with their Captain *Tatius* overcharging them, through the mediation of the taken maids, it is agreed between them both, that they should dwell commonly at *Rome*, and that two should rule together; *Romulus* and *Tatius*. But this man after six years, being slain; *Romulus* alone reigned over them both, and filled up 38, years, the neighbouring Cities in the mean time being overcome by war. First of all the *Fidenates* and *Veienses*. (a) At length while he had an assembly at the

(c) b. 2. p. 119. the Vech. edit. (d) Jul. Cir. 3944. (e) Jul. Cir. 3961. Romulus.

(f) Halic. 2. p. 100. Liv. Florus Plut.

(a) Dionys. Livy, Plut. Flor.

See the 10. of the Doctr. of times, ch. 21.

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(b) Jul. Cir. 3997.

Marsh *Caprea*, a dark tempest suddenly arising, he no where appeared, being torn in pieces, as many are of opinion, by the Counsellours of State, of whom he had began to be hated for his wilfulnesse. His death happened the first year of the 16 Olympiad going out, (b) before Christ 715, about the 13th year of *Hezekiah*, in which year on the 26 day of *May* a little before Sunsetting he deceased.

He first distributed the City into thirty Wards; the people into three Tribes, he set forth or allowed small safeguards of the mightier men, whom also he named Senators. He carried three Triumphs over a conquered Enemy into the City; 1. Of the *Cœninenses*, and *Antemnates*; when also *Acron* their King being slain with his own hand, he carried back the chiefest of the spoyls to *Jupiter Feretrius*. 2. Of the *Camerines*. 3. Over the *Fidenates* and *Veienses*.

Numa.

After one years interval of the kingdom, *Numa Pompilius* was desired King by the *Romans*, by birth a *Sabine*, and springing from the family of the *Curii*, (c) in the third year of the sixteenth Olympiad, before the account of Christ 714, who being turned to the study of peace, appointed the *Roman* religious rites; he increased their year two moneths, hitherto consisting of ten. Moreover, the Temple being shut up, he gave a continual rest unto his Subjects. He reigned 38 years.

(c) Dionys. l. 2. p. 120. Livy, 1. Plutarch in the Life of *Numa*.

The third King of *Rome* reigned *Tullus Hostilius*, (a) who began the second year of the 27 Olympiad, before Christ 671, a man unaccustomed to peace, and given to Wars. This King, the *Albanes* being overcome, rooted out their City, when he had brought over all their wealth and the people it self to *Rome*; and had drawn in divers pieces *Metius Fuffetius* the Dictator or chief Officer of the *Albanes*, he being manifestly reproved of treachery, bound between two Chariots, the Horses being driven. He triumphed thrice over the *Albanes*, *Fidenates*, and *Sabines*. He Reigned 32 years, and being stricken from Heaven, he perished with his Wife and Family.

(a) Dionys. 3.

The fourth reigned *Ancus Martius*, the Nephew of *Numa Pompilius*, the year before Christ 639, the second year of the 35 Olympiad, of whom the *Latines* were overcome, and many received into the City, who were placed in *Aventinum*. The Town *Janiculum* was fenced by the same king, and entries being framed, *Tyber* is joyned by a bridge made of posts. He reigned twenty four years.

The fifth King of *Rome*, *Tarquinius Priscus*, began the second year of the 41 Olympiad, before Christ 615. This Man was the son of *Demeratus Corinthus*, of the stock of the *Bacchiadæ* or people of *Corinth*, a fugitive, and, at first called *Lucumo*, wandred to *Rome*, and from the *Tarquines*, a Town of the *Etruscians*, where he had hitherto dwelt with his Father, was called *Lucius Tarquinius*. He having gotten the Empire, enlarged the Senate; subdued 12 people of *Tuscia*, and took from them honourable tokens of the highest authority,

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authority, bundles of rods carried before the Magistrate, the King's robe or kirtle, Chariots and Ivory Chairs, the Senatours long silken robe, and other things of that sort. Moreover, he built stately Works in the City; as Channels, whereby the water was derived into *Tyber*. He began the Temple of (b) *Jupiter Capitolinus*: He was slain by the sons of *Ancus*, when he had reigned 38 years.

(b) Dionys. 4 &c.

Servius Tullius, the son in law of this King, reigned the sixth in order, in the fourth year of the 50 Olympiad, before Christ 577. This Man was born of *Ocrisia Corniculana*, a captive Mother; and being commended by *Tarquinius* the King for his virtue, he is put before the heads of the kingly race. Many things were famously ordained by him in the Common-wealth. He first appointed a (a) reckoning or numbring of the people, and decreed it every fifth year turning about to be made. By the accounting he distributed the People into Companies and Bands of an hundred footmen. He enlarged the City it self. At length, the kingdom being governed for 44 years with the greatest praise, by the accursed parricide of his son in law *Tarquinius* and his daughter, his life was taken from him.

(a) See the first book of Doctr. of times, ch. 76.

In the fourth year of the 61 Olympiad, as *Dionysius* sheweth, before Christ 533, the seventh and last reigned *Tarquinius*, by sirname, *the Proud*, whom most of the old *Romans*, and those *Livie* hath followed, have affirmed to be the son of *Priscus*. *Dionysius* makes us believe he was his Nephew. This man governed the kingdom gotten by wickedness, no better than he had fought it. He assaulted the Senators and Nobles with slaughters and robberies. He made the Temple in *Albanum* commune to his Companions the *Latines*, and framed the Latine holy-dayes. He built the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus*, begun by his Grandfather, from spoyls taken in War. At length, for a ravishment brought on a most Noble woman *Lucretia*, by *Aruntes* his son, he being absent, while he besieged *Ardea*, by the agreement of the People his highest dignity was taken away, and with him the name of King was taken away out of the City, the year of the City's building going out, 244.

Dionys. 4. p. 212. Liv. 1. &c.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Messenian *War, and their King* Aristomenes; *and of* Tyrtæus *the Poet.*

Messenia is the next Countrey to (a) *Laconia*, the which, the Successours of *Hercules* possessed. The Inhabitants of this Countrey, a great and daily War being valiantly waged with the *Lacedemonians*, at length are overcome, and compelled to change their soyl. The cause of the War seemeth to have been the covetousness and ambition of the *Lacedemonians*, from the which,

(a) Pausan. Messen. Just. 3. Things gathered out of *Diodor.* set forth by *Valef.* p. 226.

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envy and grudging ariſeth againſt Neighbours. Either a raviſhment offered to the *Laconian* women by the *Meſſenians* through a ſhew of holy things, and death brought on *Teleclus* King of the *Lacedemonians* by the ſame; or mutual injuries of private perſons, gave the occaſion: the which while the Cities proſecuted courageouſly, a fierce War waxed hot on both ſides. The *Lacedemonians* made the firſt aſſault, who, the *Meſſenians* provoking them in vain to equal conditions, binding themſelves firſt with a moſt grievous oath, That they would not ceaſe from Arms, before they ſhould obtain *Meſſenia*; they poſſeſſed their Town *Amphia*, placed on the ſide of an hill. (b) That happened in the ſecond year of the ninth Olympiad; this is of Jul. Cir. 3971, *Euphaes* reigning over the *Meſſenians*. On the fourth year after, which was of Jul. Cir. 3975, a cruel battel was fought, as alſo a new breaking in of the *Lacedemonians*; and laſtly, the *Meſſenians*, other Towns being left, do fence *Ithome*. *Euphaes* being dead, *Ariſtodemus* is choſen King by the *Meſſenians*, he who killed his daughter before the Oracle. That fell out about the 3984 year of Jul. Cir. the third year of the 12 Olympiad. The *Lacedemonians* received a great ſlaughter from this king: (a) whom it ſo pleaſed, as to proſtitute their Wives to ſupply off-ſpring. Whence were born thoſe whom they called *Parthenians*, of which afterwards. That thing happened about the third year of the 13 Olympiad, the fifth year of *Ariſtodemus*. At length *Ariſtodemus*, the ſafety of his Countrey being deſpaired of, becauſe the *Spartans* did oppreſſe *Ithome* with a moſt ſtraight ſiege, he ſtabbed himſelf at his daughters grave, after he had reigned ſix years, and a greater part of the ſeventh. But in the firſt year of the 14 Olympiad going out, of the Jul. Circ. 3991, the twentieth after the *Meſſenian* War was begun, *Ithome* was forſaken by the *Meſſenians*, and overthrown by the *Lacedemonians*. Thus an end is put to the former War. After this ſome of the *Meſſenians*, *Alcimadas* being their Captain, through Shipwrack, travel to *Rhegium*, which is a Town of *Italy*.

The *Meſſenian* War.

(b) Pauſan. Meſſen. p. 116.

(a) Juſtin. 3.

The Parthenians.

After 38 years from thence, this is the 4th year of the twenty third Olympiad, of Jul. Cir. 4029. *Tleſias* being chief Governour of *Athens*, as *Pauſanias* ſaith, through the encouragement of *Ariſtomenes*, a man endued with Heroick valour, the *Meſſenians* renew the War againſt the *Lacedemonians*; in which Warr the *Lacedemonians* deſire a Captain from the *Athenians*, by the Oracle. Theſe ordain for them *Tyrtæus* the Poet, a Schoolmaſter, who being Commander, at the firſt they are overcome; afterwards they are made the ſuperiours rather by deceit, than virtue. The *Meſſenians* betake themſelves into the Mountain *Ira* in the third year of the War: where they reſiſted their enemies eleven years. *Ariſtomenes* about that time did (b) many incredible and aſtoniſhing things. At length in the firſt year of the 27 Olympiad, *Ira* was vanquiſhed, before Chriſt 671, and the War ceaſed, which by the report of *Pauſanias* is gathered, to have held 14 years.

(b) Pauſan. of the Meſſen. 128, &c.

(a) Yet

(a) Yet *Juſtine* ſheweth, that the ſecond War was renewed by the *Meſſenians* after eighty years from the former; when all this ſpace of time, they had been kept in a ſlaviſh manner by the *Lacedemonians*. The *Meſſenians*, their Country being overthrown, the Spring coming on, do ſail into *Sicilia*, and there poſſeſſe *Zancles*, which they name *Meſſena*.

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(a) See Valeſ. ad Exc. Diod. p. 38.

CHAP. IX.

Of Cyaxar *King of the* Medes, *and the breaking in of the* Scythians; *and of the Kings of the* Babylonians, *eſpecially of* Nebuchadnezzar, *and his Succeſſours.*

HErodotus (b) in the firſt book of the *Medes*, writeth, That *Phaortes* the Father of *Cyaxar*, reigning, the Empire was increaſed and enlarged; and that by him the *Perſians* and people of *Aſia* were by War tamed and ſubdued. Who when he aſſaulted the *Aſſyrians*, and beſieged *Ninus*, he there periſhed with the greateſt part of his Army. *Cyaxar* the ſon of *Phaortes*, that he might revenge his Father, he alſo undertook a War againſt the *Aſſyrians*: The which being overcome, in the very beſieging of *Ninus*, by a ſudden breaking in of the *Scythians*, he is repreſſed: Who, the *Cymmerians* a people of *Italy*, following after them, *Madys* being their Captain, had flowed into *Aſia* and *Media*. The ſame ruled over *Aſia* twenty and eight years, taking continual preys out of it, and robbing by the high-waies, unpuniſhed, none forbidding them; untill after 28 years *Cyaxar* receiv'd them with a banquet, and they being allured with large cups, and made drunken, he ſlew them every one, and recovered his ancient kingdom.

(b) Herod. l. 1. ch. 103.

The breaking in of the *Scythians*.

Afterwards when ſome of the *Scythian* Nation came to the ſame *Cyaxar*, he received them favourably: unto whom alſo the Children of the *Medes* he delivered to be inſtructed in the *Scythian* language, and skilfulneſſe of Archery, in which they excelled others.

In the mean while the *Scythians* going daily to hunting, they alwayes brought ſome Veniſon to the King; the which when ſometimes through want of prey they had failed to do, they were unkindly received by him. Which injury they revenged with a barbarous cruelty. For they bring to the King one of their Scholars being killed, and dreſſed after the manner of Veniſon; and ſtraightway betake themſelves as ſuppliants unto *Alyater* the King of *Lydia*. *Cyaxar*, the wicked act being found out, requireth the run-awayes to be yielded to him for puniſhment; and, unleſs he ſhould obtain his requeſt, threatneth War with the *Lydians*. Therefore a five years War being waged through divers and doubtful chances, at length in the ſixth year there is a battel betwixt them: from the which through the ſuddain darkning of the Sun, they being affrighted, gave off. At length, by the endeavor of

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of *Cilix* a *Syennian*, and *Labynitus* a *Babylonian*, they were made friends one with another, and a peace is eſtabliſhed by a nuptial Covenant. For *Arienne* the daughter of *Alyattes*, married *Aſtyages* the ſon of *Cyaxar*. That *Labynitus* ſeemeth to be the ſame, who in holy books is called *Nebuchadnezzar*, the ſon of *Nabopolaſſar*, who both reigned in *Babylon*, and the rule of the *Medes* being now ſhook off, enlarged the *Babylonian* affairs; of the which mention is to be made hereafter.

After *Nabonaſſar*, whom we rightly think the Founder of the *Babylonian* Empire, many, but obſcure ones, are numbred even to *Nabopolaſſar* in the Mathematicians Canon, of the which we have made mention above. *Nabopoloſſar* increaſed by weapons the *Babylonian* kingdom, the which he had received little. For (a) *Beroſus*, an equal Writer of the Chaldaick Annals, and of the times of *Alexander* the Great, hath delivered, That *Nabopolaſſar*, the Father of *Nebuchadnezzar*, bearing rule over *Egypt*, *Cæleſyria*, and *Phœnicia*, a Lievtenant, was chief over them: who when he fell off, *Nabopolaſſar* being now of great age, ſent his ſon *Nebuchadnezzar* againſt him with an Army; who, his ſtubborn enemies being overcome, and his command recovered, when as between theſe things *Nabopolaſſar* was by Natures deſtiny dead, he ſpeedily fled to *Babylon*, all his Armies together with the prey being left with a certain one of his friends, that he might carry thoſe things into *Babylon*. *Nabopolaſſar* reigned twenty and one years, and began in the year of the Jul. Cir. 4089 of *Joſiah* the King the 17. Moreover, that former Expedition of *Nebuchadnezzar* happened in the third year of *Joachim* the ſon of King *Joſiah*, or the fourth entring of the Jul. Cir. 4107, from which the Jews have counted the beginning of King *Nebuchadnezzar*; although *Nabopolaſſar* was alive two years ſpace after this year. Moreover, *Nebuchadnezzar* being much more famous than his Father, waged very exceeding great Warrs, and paſſed through very many Nations, by overcoming them; the which not onely the holy Writings do witneſſe; but alſo *Megaſthenes* in his fourth book of the *Indian* affairs, according to (b) *Joſephus*, hath wrote concerning this King, That *Hercules* was much exceeded by him in valour, and greatneſs of things done. For both that chief City of *Africa*, and the greater part of *Spain*, he brought by weapons under the yoke. *Philoſtratus* addeth in the Hiſtories of the *Phœnicians* and *Indians*, That *Tyre* was beſieged by the ſame king thirteen years; the which he ſeemeth to have attempted about the ſixteenth year of his reign, of the Jul. Cir. 4122, an year before he beſieged *Jeruſalem*, *Zedekiah* reigning. *Nebuchadnezzar* being lifted up with ſuch ſucceſſes, would firſt have himſelf to be worſhipped as a god; (a) and an Image of gold being raiſed up, to his great ſelf, as it (b) pleaſeth ſome, he commanded it to be worſhipped after the faſhion of a god. The which impiety the three Hebrews, *Ananias*, *Azarias*, and *Mizael*, freely refuſing to do, he commanded them to be caſt alive into a burning furnace. But, when the men of

(a) According to Joſeph. b. 9. of Antiq. ch. 11. & 1. againſt App. p. 925. the Edition of Frob. Euſ. 9. of Præp. p. 267.

(b) Joſeph. Antiq. ch. 31.

(a) Dan. 3.
(b) Hierome.

The three Children caſt into a fiery Furnace.

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of the guard which were about it being ſlain, the flame had ſpared thoſe three, and amongſt them a certain fourth of an unknown ſhape, but more majeſtical, than is belonging to a man, was ſeen: His anger being turned into amazement and Religion, the King gave afterwards all honour unto thoſe young men and *Daniel* their companion; and alſo paſſed over the worſhip and reverence unto the Hebrews god by agodly Edict, the which he had uſurped wickedly to himſelf. But his (c) manners ſliding back into pride, after that he neither ſuffered himſelf by the divine wonders, nor by *Daniel's* exhorting, to be called back unto his duty, he ran into madneſs; whereby he living after the manner of Cattel, and by fodder, he paſſed away ſeven whole years under the open Firmament abroad; untill, his underſtanding being received, and pardon of his wickedneſs intreated, he was reſtored unto his ancient condition. And then he dyeth after the death of his father, the fourty third year of his reign, (d) before Chriſt 563, in which the ſecond year of the 54 Olympiad entreth.

(c) Dan. 4.

(d) Jul. Cir. 4151.

(e) *Evilmerodach* the ſon ſucceeded this King; who preſently as ſoon as he came to the kingdom, he had in eſteem *Joachin* or *Jeconiah*, the ſon of *Joachim*, who had yielded himſelf to *Nebuchadnezzar*, being freed out of priſon, and received him into familiarity. The ſiſter of this King, *Nerigloſſoor* had in marriage, and of her he begat *Laboroſſarchod*. Therefore *Evilmerodach* being ſlain, after two years reign being fulfilled, as it were in the name of a guardian, for his ſon *Laboroſſarchod*, whom we believe to be *Belſhazzar*, he governed the kingdom four years; the which indeed are wont ſometimes to be imputed to *Laboroſſarchod*. But this King, his father being dead, when he (b) added unto riot, and continual drinking, ſacriledge, and had commanded the holy veſſels, which his grandfather had carried out of the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, to be committed to the profane uſes of Feaſts, he ſaw the fingers of a man's hand moving themſelves on the wall, and painting three words; the which when none could interpret, beſides *Daniel*, he got the higheſt honour thereby. But the King was ſlain the ſame night by the conſpiracy of his ſervants, whom he for his evil diſpoſition had eſtranged from him, nine compleat moneths after the death of his Father.

(e) Beroſ. with Joſeph. 1. againſt App. p. 226. Edit. Frob. & Euſeb. 10. of Præp. p. 267.

(b) Dan. 5.

Then by the agreement of the Nobles the Government is beſtowed on *Nabonidus*, a certain *Mede* by birth, and a companion of the conſpiracy. The which when he had adminiſtred ſeventeen years, he being invaded by War by *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*, and being ſhut up within the Tower *Borſippa*, a yielding being made, he was removed into *Carmania*.

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CHAP. X.

Of the last Kings of Ægypt *out of* Herodotus, Sethon, *the twelve Princes,* Psammeticus, Nechaus, Amasides, *and others.*

THe beginnings and lordly powers of the *Ægyptians*, which *George Monk* hath gathered out of *Africanus* and *Eusebius*, are mixed with many fables. Wherefore those being let passe, we will bring into publique view a few Kings out of *Herodotus*, which do seem needful to illustrate this our, & the sacred History.

(a) Herodot. 2. ch. 141. &c.

Sethon.

(a) He therefore, some kings being rehearsed, writeth, *Sethon* the Priest of *Vulcan* to have reigned; who when he behaved himself scornfully in a warlike kind, fell into his discontent. Therefore when *Sennacherib* king of the *Arabians* and *Assyrians* had with great Forces assaulted *Egypt*, *Sethon* being forsaken by his Army, implored the ayd of his god; from whom a multitude of field Mice being sent by night, gnawed asunder their quivers of Arrows, and strings of their bowes, and rains of their bucklers. So the day after the enemies being naked of weapons fled. There is no doubt, but that *Sennacherib* was the same King of *Assyrians*, who, *Hezekiah* reigning, sacked *Judea*. For times on both sides do agree.

Twelve Princes.

After *Sethon*, twelve *Ægyptian* kings were chief over them, the Countrey being divided into so many parts. One of these was *Psammeticus*; who being driven out by his fellows, and removed into marshy places, by the help of the *Ionians* and *Carians*; the other eleven being overcome, he possessed all Egypt; and made friendship with the *Greeks*, and he first gave them a field or Land in Egypt to inhabit in. His beginning happeneth into the year before Christ 670, the third of the 26 Olympiad; and from that, he reigned fifty four years, of the which he spent thirty one years in besieging *Azotus*, a Town of *Palestina*.

Necho.

After this King *Necho* his son was chief, whom, *Herodotus* is Author, the *Syrians* overcame with an Army at *Magdolum*.

(a) 4 Kings 23. 29. & 2 Chr. 35. 20.

(a) This is *Necho* the king of Ægypt, by whom *Josiah* was slain in *Megiddo*, about the year before Christ 611. in which, *Necho* now reigned the sixth year. Who, sixteen years being finished in his kingdom, he had *Psammis* his Successour: This man had *Apries*,

(b) Jer. 44. 30.

Apries.

who, according to (b) *Jerem*, is *Ephree*.

The *Ægyptians* fell off from him, by reason of the *Cyrenian* Expedition, in no case managed from judgment; to the appeasing of whom, saith *Herodotus*, *Amasis*, a Lieutenant was sent, who making the Rebels friends to himself, he invaded the kingdom, and yielded up *Apries* to those that required him to be kept in custody, and then to the *Ægyptians* for death. *Apries* began, by the

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the accounts of *Herodotus*, in the year of the Julian Cir. 4120, and he reigned twenty five years. Thus *Amasis* began in the year of the Julian Circuit 4145. Whom at the first I have believed to have been set over *Ægypt* by *Nebuchadnezzar*, *Necho* as yet living: and after *Apries* being slain, the rule of the *Babylonians* being shook off, to have begun to reign by their own authorities. For *Nabopolassar*, as I have shewn above, had long ago subdued *Ægypt*; which, as it appeareth, being suffered with their own Kings, and those made tributary, he added an Overseer, who should keep it in its homage: the which also his son *Nebuchadnezzar* afterwards appointed.

(a) Herod. b. 2. ch. 172.

(a) *Herodotus* reports, That *Amasis*, because he was of a common stock, was in the beginning despised of his Subjects: but he brought these by counsel and diligence, rather than by force unto the reverencing of him after this manner. He brake a golden bason, in which he had wont to wash his feet with his guests, and made out of it the Image of a God, and dedicated it openly. The which when he had learned to be had in great honour by the *Ægyptians*, an assembly being called, he said, That Image which they so worshipped, was made of that bason, which had accustomed to serve unto base uses. But it had happened to him as unto that; who when as before he had been of the common people; now he is their Prince. Therefore it seemeth meet, that from henceforth honour should be had by him from all: by which speech he by and by effected what he would have.

(b) Herod. b. 2. ch. 177.

(b) Also it is reported, that by the same King this Law was given, That every year all should confesse openly before the Presidents of the Provinces, from whence they got their living; he that either should not do this, or not prove an account of his manner of life, should be punished with death: The which law, *Solon* afterwards having imitated, is said to have brought on the *Athenians*. *Amasis* deceased about six moneths before that *Cambyses* rushed into *Ægypt*; of whom it shall be spoken a little after.

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CHAP. XI.

Of Astyages *the last King of the* Medes, *and of the fall of the* Medean *Kingdome, and of the beginning of the* Persian: *Of* Crœsus *and* Cyrus, *and things done by this King, his Monarchy, and death; and of the return of the* Jewes *from* Babylonian *bondage.*

(a) Herod. 1. Ctes. Just. 1.

THe last over the *Medes* reigned *Astyages*, as (a) *Herodotus*, and *Ctesias*, and other Historians out of them have since delivered. This man joyned onely one daughter which he had, (seeing he wanted manly off-spring), *Mandanes*, with a certain *Persian*, *Cambyses*, a quiet man, nor desirous of new affairs, because he had learned by a dream, that he should be deprived of his Kingdome by a Nephew. For the same cause he calls his daughter unto him being great with child, and delivereth the infant that was born of her, to *Harpagus* to be slain; which one man he had most familiar, and the partaker of all his secrets. But he gave him to be put out privily unto the kings shepheard, of whom being brought up, when as he came to age, he fullfilled the truth of the dreams. For when as he was acknowledged of *Astyages*, and received into favour, at length *Harpagus* counselling him, (whose son *Astyages*, for keeping his Nephew alive, had slain, and offered to his father to be eaten,) he fell off from his Grandfather. *Astyages* having forgotten what he had committed against *Harpagus*, delivered unto him the chief accomplishment of the war. Who straightway betrayed all the army to *Cyrus*. After these things *Astyages* new armies being drawn together on every side, encounters with *Cyrus*; who being overcome in battell, lost his liberty, together with his kingdome, in the which he had (a) fulfilled thirty and five years. So the Rule passed from the *Medes* to the *Persians* after three hundred and seventeen years, the 55. Olympiad entring, as the agreement of all the antient Historians hath it, (b) which is the year before Christ, 559.

The infancy of Cyrus.

(a) Her. 1. ch. 130.

(b) Jul. Cir. 4155.

Astyages being overcome, there was a contention with *Crœsus* and the *Lydians*. For *Crœsus* being joyned in affinity with *Astyages*, as I have above rehearsed, he not bearing both the increasings of *Cyrus* and the *Persians* with a moderate mind, waged war on them. In the which he being overcome, came with all his Kingdome, and the Sea-inhabited places of *Greece* into the power of *Cyrus*. (d) *Diodorus* writeth, that *Eurybatus* an *Ephesian*, being sent with a great sum of money from *Crœsus*, that he might muster Souldiers in *Peloponnesus*, and the other part of *Greece*, he ran away to *Cyrus*. Thence the name of *Eurobatus* is accounted for a reproach, that whose notable treachery and dishonesty they would signify, him they would call *Eurybatus*. That slaughter of the *Lydians* seemeth to have happened about the 59. Olympiad beginning (c) before Christ 544.

(d) In things garth. out of Vales. set forth p. 241.

(c) The year of Jul. Cir. 4170.

Crœsus

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Crœsus being condemned by the Conquerour *Cyrus* to the burning flame, when as he often times one after another named the name of *Solon* to *Cyrus*; demanding at length what that man should be, he answered, he was a wise *Athenian*, who in times past had admonished him, That no mortall man ought to be called blessed before death; which word how true it was, now at length he did understand. This being heard, *Cyrus* not onely spared the man, but also afterwards had him in esteem. And then *Lydia* being subdued, he vanquished *Asia*, over which he made *Mazares* chief; from whom when the *Lydians* had again rebelled by the Counsell of *Crœsus*, weapons and Horses being taken away, they were commanded to exercise Taverns, and playing pastime arts, and bawderies, from the which the very words *ludorum* and *ludiorum*, that is, of playes and pastimes, are believed to have flown. After this man, *Harpagus* took care of the same Province, and made (a) *Ionia*, and other nigh Provinces, of the *Persian* Empire, beginning from the City of *Phocas*; whose rude inhabitants for fear of slavery, all their goods being put into Ships, and cursing themselves with a curse, if ever they returned, they sailed to *Corsica*, and *Italy*, and the Coast of *France*, and in (b) this built a noble Town which they called *Massilia*, which happened about the 60 Olympiad. Although others say, *Massilia* was built by the same *Phoceans* not a little before that time; and (c) *Harpocratio* is witnesse, that the most excellent man *Aristotle* was in that opinion, and *Eusebius* records the building of it to be at the 45. Olympiad. In the mean time *Cyrus*, an army being transported into *Babylon*; in the which then reigned *Nabonidus*, whom we have shewed above to have been called *Darius* the *Mede*, begotten of a *Mede*, his father an inhabitant of *Babylon*, after a long siege he took *Babylon* the head of the Nation, about the 22. year after they had overthrown the riches of the *Medes*, (d) before Christ, 538. in which the third year of the 60. Olympiad entred. But he carried away *Darius* the *Mede* into *Carmania*. From this year of *Babylon* being taken, *Cyrus* received a new beginning of rule, and from thence his years are wont to be reckoned in Holy Writings.

(a) Herod. 1.

(b) Isocrat. in Archid. Justin. 43.

(c) Harp. on Massilia. See Scal. to Euseb. 1417.

(d) Jul. Cir. 4176.

Cyrus being lifted up with so many Victories, waged War with the *Massageti*, the which was in the beginning prosperous, in the end it proved miserable unto *Cyrus* himself, and his *Persians*. For *Tomyris* the Queen, whose son, *Cyrus*, when he had feigned a flight, being enticed by Wine, and Banquets, had slain, with a great slaughter of the *Scythians*, overthrew the same *Cyrus*, with his whole army, being taken by the same wile. Whose head being cut off, *Tomyris* is said to have cast into a Vessell of man's bloud and to have cryed out; *Satisfy thy self with bloud, of the which thou hast alway been unsatiable*. These things almost *Herodotus* and *Justine*. *Ctesias* a little otherwise, who first of all denyeth *Astyages* to have been joyned with *Cyrus* in any right of nearnesse, but afterwards to be made his son in Law, when *Cyrus* took his daughter

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Amyntas to wife. After that he ſheweth that the *Bactrians* ſubmitted themſelves of their own accord to *Cyrus*. Then the *Sachæans* being overcome by him, and their King *Amorges* taken. Afterwards the *Lydians* and *Cræſus* at laſt fighting in battell againſt the *Derbians*, a wound being received, to have the third day after deceaſed, his Empire being divided between his two Sons. Whereof the elder *Cambyſes* ſucceeded his Father, but the younger *Tanaxarces* obtained the principality over the *Bactrians*, *Choramnians*, *Parthians*, and *Carmanians*. *Cyrus* died the thirtieth year of his reign, the fourth of the 62. Olympiad, (a) before Chriſt, 529.

(a) Jul. Cir. 4185.

(b) 2 Chr. ch. laſt. & 1 Eſdr. 1

(b) In the firſt year of the *Babylonian* rule, which was the twenty and ſecond from the beginning of the *Perſian* reign, this King gave power by an edict to the *Jews*, of returning into their Country, and of repairing the City, and likewiſe the Temple. For of the City (c) *Joſephus* ſpeaketh by name. Therefore *Zerubbabel* the ſon of *Salathiel* being their Captain, and alſo *Joſhuah* the Son of *Jozedeck* High Prieſt, the *Jews* went away (d) 42360. in number, who firſt of all, the Altar being built, the ſeventh moneth beginning, they offer a daily ſacrifice. (e) But in the ſecond year after they came thither, in the ſecond Moneth, which happened into *Aprill*, the foundations of the Temple were laid. But the work was diſturbed by the reproaches of their adverſaries, and hindred *Cyrus* being alive, untill it was renewed in the ſecond year of *Darius* the ſon of *Hyſtaſpis*.

(c) Joſeph. b. 11. Ant. ch. 1. See 1 Eſd. ch. 4, 11. & 12. Of the Doctr. of times, ch. 31

(d) 1 Eſd. 2. 64

1 Eſd. 4.

(e) 1 Eſd. 3.

CHAP. XII.

Of thoſe things, which in this whole intervall of time, are gathered, delivered, ſpread here and there in Hiſtories, which is, from the building of the Temple, unto the death of Cyrus; *and of men of that Age excelling in learning.*

(d) Diodor. in things gath. out of Valeſ. p. 119. Schol. Pind. on the 2. Pyth.

A Little before the firſt *Meſſenian* War, a beginning was given to many famous Cities. Firſt of all to *Syracuſa*, whereof the builder was *Archias* a *Corinthian*, of the ſtock of the *Bacchiades*, who, (c) four Towns being overthrown, *Achradines*, *Neapolis*, *Epipolis*, *Tyches*, he made out of them all, one City, unto which alſo *Ortygia* happened, which hitherto had been an Iſland. Both names, both of *Ortygia*, and *Syracuſa*, either gave it to thoſe places; or ſo many daughters of *Archias*, which, being born there, he called *Ortygia* and *Syracuſa*, took their name from thoſe Cities. Afterward he being ſlain by *Telephus* a certain man, through deceit, who was beloved of him, he gave him puniſhment for the old wickedneſſe committed in his country, for that he was compelled to depart out of *Greece*. But that was after this manner.

(d) Plut. on 4. Amat. Nar. Diodor. in Excerpt. Valeſ. p. 229. Maxim. diſſ. of the Tyr. Apollon. Schol. to b. 4.

(d) *Meliſſus* was of *Corinth*, born of that *Abron*, who had privily opened to them the counſells of *Phido* a King of the *Grecians*, ſeeking an occaſion againſt the liberty of the *Corinthians*, and for that thing he being endowed with a City from them, he travelled thither with his whole houſe. This mans Son *Aſtæon*, of a fine beauty of body, but indued with a greater chaſtity, when *Archias* had in vain ſolicited with gifts, and divers allurements, he tryed to take him away by force. For a great company of ſervants and friends being raiſed, he brake into the houſe of *Meliſſus*, and *Aſtæon* being laid hold of, he began to lead him away from thence. But his father and houſhold ſervants reſiſting them, the Lad being drawn away on both ſides, was deſtroyed between their hands, and repreſented the death, both of him (a) of the Surname, and of that fabulous thing, not with an unlike manner of dying, he being torn aſſunder by his own dogs, even as he was. *Meliſſus*, the aid of Lawes and Magiſtrates being beſought in vain, when he would expreſſe more indignation and grief of all things, than what was meet, he goes up through the *Iſthmian* enterlude, and a frequent Market of *Greece* there, into the Temple of *Neptune*, which was placed in a ſteep place. There, after that he had thorowly pleaded many things againſt the *Bacchiades*, and concerning the deſerts of his father *Abron* towards the *Corinthians*, at laſt praying the Gods to be his revengers, he caſt himſelf headlong from the top. A little after, a drought and Plague ariſing, the *Corinthians* ſent *Archias* to *Delphos* to ask the cauſe of *Apollo*. To this man, asking counſell, the Oracle anſwered, this evil ſhould thus ceaſe, If the *Corinthians* had taken puniſhment for the death of *Aſtæon*. which thing being heard, *Archias* not daring to go back to *Corinth*, ſailed into *Sicily*. All the *Bacchides* being caſt out of *Corinth*, changed their ſoil: *Euſebius* ſet forth by *Pontacus*, ſheweth the building of *Syracuſa* to be in the fourth year of the ninth *Olympiad*, which is before Chriſt 741. The edition of *Scaliger*, brings it into the fourth year of the eleventh.

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(a) Diod. & Schol. Apol.

Alſo *Thucidides* writeth that (a) *Naxus* was built a year before *Syracuſa*, (b) *Thucles* a *Chalcidian* of the Iſland *Eubœa*, being the author, who alſo in (c) the fifth year after *Syracuſa*, repleniſhed *Catana* with people, the *Sicilians* being driven thence.

(a) Thucid. b. 6.

(b) Thucid. b. 5. Steph.

(c) Thucid. 5.

Out of the ſame off-ſpring of the *Bacchiades*, *Cherſicrates* and he himſelf a run-away from *Corinth*, led inhabitants into the Iſland *Corcyra*; as (d) *Timæus* hath delivered. But he hath added that that was done ſix hundred years after the deſtruction of *Troy*, the which doth leaſt of all agree, for it was the firſt year of the fourty and ninth Olympiad, which is far abſent from the building of *Syracuſa*, and the *Bacchiades* driven from *Corinth*. *Euſebius* writes down the building of *Corcyra* to be at the eighteenth Olympiad.

(d) Among Schol. Apol. b. 4.

The (e) *Lacedemonians* being overcome by *Ariſtodemus* in the *Meſſenian* war in a great battell for the ſupplying of off-ſpring, they ſend ſouldiers of a flouriſhing age home, and they make to them an Army of men of the women left there. Whence ſprang thoſe whom they named *Parthenians*, who in the thirtieth year after

(e) Paul. Phoc. p. 326. Juſt. 3. Lact. b. 1. ch. 20.

The Parthenians.

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ter, as *Juſtine* ſaith, being ſent away to ſeek new ſeats, ſayling into *Italy* with their Captain *Phalantus*, they built *Tarentum*. The ſlaughter of the *Lacedemonians* ſeemeth to have happened in the 726 year before Chriſt, in the third year of the 13 Olympiad. Therefore the wandring of the *Parthenians* is brought by *Juſtine*, into the year before Chriſt 696 which is the firſt year of the twenty firſt Olympiad. Wherefore a little after this time, *Tarentum* was built by the *Lacedemonians*. (f) Not much after *Chalcedon* was built by the *Megarenſes*, to wit in the fourth year of the 22. Olympiad; in the third year after, *Cyzicus* in *Aſia*, and *Locris* in *Italy* are founded.

(f) Euſeb. Pont.

In the 39. Olympiad, the year before Chriſt, 624, (b) *Epidamnus* was built by the *Corcyræans*. Neither much after, *Battus* erected *Cyrene* in *Lybia*, the which *Solinus* affirmeth to have happened in the 45 Olympiad, the 568 year after *Troy* was taken. This ſhall be about the ſecond year of that Olympiad. But (c) *Pliny* aſſigneth the 143 year of the City, which is the ſecond year of the 43 Olympiad, before Chriſt 611. the which is alſo agreeable to (d) *Theophraſtus*, who affirmed *Cyrene* to be built about three hundred years before *Simonides Archontes*, which is the ſecond year of the 117 Olympiad, before Chriſt 311. Moreover the ſame *Theophraſtus* writeth *Silphius* to have riſen up ſeven years before *Cyrene* was built, a ſhowre of Pitch ſuddenly moiſtening the earth, about the Gardens of the *Heſperides*, and the greater *Syrtis* or Gulf.

(b) Thuc. 1. Strab. 7. Euſ. Pont. Cyrene built.

(c) b. 19. ch. 3.

(d) Theop. b. 6. Of Cauſes, ch. 3.

Draco ſet forth Lawes to the *Athenians* (e) under the 29 Olympiad, (which they called (f) Θεσμοὺς, or Laws eſtabliſhed and written in Tables, written, as ſaid *Damades*, rather (g) with bloud than ink. For their roughneſſe was ſuch, that a capital puniſhment was equally inflicted on ſmall and great offences; and he which was condemned of idleneſſe, was puniſhed no leſſe with death, than he that had committed parricide. Thoſe Lawes, except thoſe that were concerning privy murtherers, *Solon* afterwards aboliſhed.

(e) Clem. Alex. 1. Stro. Euſeb. (f) Ælian. 8. Varro. (g) Plut. Sol.

(h) In the ſame City about the 45 Olympiad, there was a memorable enterpriſe of *Cylo*, one of the Princes. Who being admoniſhed by the Oracle to poſſeſſe the Towre or Caſtle, and lordſhip; On a moſt famous feaſt day of *Jupiter*, he goes about that thing, between the time of the Olympick game, he being ignorant that there was another feaſt of *Jupiter*, which they called *Diaſia*. Therefore the end anſwered not his endeavour. He being encompaſſed by a ſiege of his own people, he eſcaped with his brother, the reſt being forced by hunger and thirſt, ſate down ſuppliants at the Altar which was in the Caſtle, when promiſe being given, nevertheleſſe being brought forth hence, they were ſlain: the authors of this murther, and their poſterity, were accounted for ſacrilegious perſons, and hainous offenders, and were afterwards baniſhed out of the City.

(h) Thuc. 1. Plut. Solon. The enterprize of Cylo.

As Fortune made void the counſells of them, of exerciſing Lordlineſſe over their Countrey; ſo many in that very age going about

about the ſame thing as it were by agreement, obtained what they would. Memorable of that number of Tyrants were, (a) *Periander* a *Corinthian*, the ſon of *Cypſelus*, (b) who four and fourty years exerciſed maiſterſhip, and began in the thirty and eighth Olympiad, before Chriſt 628, and deceaſed in the fourth year of the 48. Olympiad, that is, one year before the 49. Olympiad, as *Soſicrates* according to *Diogenes* ſheweth, before Chriſt 585. (c) This man ſlew his wife *Lyſides*, whom he named *Melliſſa*, the daughter of *Procles* a Tyrant of the *Epidaurians*, the which his ſon *Lycophron* taking grievouſly, firſt of all he being rejected by him, and then baniſhed into *Corcyra*, when afterwards he was called back by his father to take the tyranny on him, he was ſlain by the men of *Corcyra*. For that thing *Periander* ſent three hundred children of the chief men of that Iſland unto *Alyattes* King of *Lydia* to be gelded; the which being brought into *Samos*, the *Samians* took away, and ſent back into their Countrey. (d) *Arion* a Muſitian of *Methymna* worſhipped this man, whom alſo returning out of *Italy*, both being compelled by the Marriners to caſt himſelf into the Sea, and carried back by a Dolphin, he received. (a) Alſo *Thraſybulus* a Tyrant of *Miletum* was joyned in friendſhip to *Periander*.

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(a) *Periander*

(b) Herod. b. 1. & 3. b. Ariſtot. 5. Pol. ch. 12.

(c) Herod. 3. Diodor.

(d) Herod. b. 1.

Not much after the death of *Periander*, (b) that is, about the fifty and third Olympiad, *Phalaris* ſnatched up the Tyranny of *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*. For when he was of the receipt of cuſtome, or a publicane, and was chief in building the top of *Apolloes* Towre publique moneyes being received, he hired Mercenary ſellows in great number, and bought many ſlaves. Then having gotten by ſtealth matter to be brought privily to him out of the Tower, he received power of fencing the Tower; therefore he took the Tyranny at unawares, the which afterwards by the higheſt cruelty he exerciſed ſixteen years.

(b) Euſeb.

(c) Polyænus l. 5. c. 1.

(d) Euſeb.

Equal to this was *Piſiſtratus*, who (e) poſſeſſed *Athens* twice; firſt about the 55. Olympiad, and beginning of *Cyrus*. But in (f) a ſhort time after, he being driven out by the faction of a very mighty Citizen *Megacles*, when he had reconciled him to himſelf by an agreement of a Marriage, he was brought into the Tower by the ſame, through a woman ſet forth in the ſhew of *Minerva*. Whence he being caſt out by the conſpiracy of *Megacles*, he was at length again reſtored in the eleventh year, about that time, wherein *Cræſus* waging war againſt *Cyrus*, looked out for the aid of the *Greeks*. He died about the firſt year of the 62. Olympiad, his ſon *Hippias* being left his ſucceſſour, when he had enjoyed the tyranny no more then ſeventeen years.

Piſiſtratus.

(e) Ariſtot. 5. Pol. ch. 12.

(f) Herod. 1. ch. 59. &c.

Moreover this *Megacles* had a ſon, *Alcmæones*, who was enriched by *Cræſus*, and he begat a ſon, *Megacles*, of the ſame name with his father, the ſon in law of *Cliſthenes*, Prince of the *Sicyonians*. (g) For this man being willing to give his daughter *Agariſta* in marriage to the moſt excellent man of all *Greece*, appointed a certain day, at which all her ſuiters ſhould come to *Sicyo*, out of whoſe number

Cliſthenes.

(g) Herod. in the ſame place

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number he chose *Megacles* the son of *Alcmæon*. Also among others, (a) *Smyndirides* a *Sabarite* is said to have been present, famous about that time for wealth and riot. And *Herodotus* is witnesse, that this happened the second Age after *Solon* and *Cræsus*.

(a) Herod. Diod. in excerpt. Valef. p. 230.

There were at that season men famous for Wit, and in the praise of wisdom; of Poets indeed, *Archilochus* in the (b) 23 Olympiad; *Stesichorus*, who is born, saith *Suidas*, the 37 Olympiad, and dyeth in the 57.

(b) Tatia. Cyr. 1. ag. Jul.

Alcman, a Lyrick Poet, flourished (c) about the 42 Olympiad.

(c) Eusеb.

At the same time also *Alcæus* lived, who exercised enmity with *Pittacus*, and other mighty ones. *Eusebius* in his Chronicle, sets down *Alcæus*; and *Sappho* in the 44, or 45 Olympiad.

Theognis flourished in the 58 Olympiad, *Eusebius* being witness, (d) whom (c) some report to have been a *Megarenian* of *Sicily*. Others affirm him to have sprung from *Megara*, a neighbouring City to the *Corinthian Isthmus*.

(d) Plat. 1. of Laws. Theod. 5. ag. Gen.

Hipponax, a writer of biting Jambick verses, was in the 60 Olympiad, as (e) *Pliny* saith.

(e) b. 36. ch. 5. The seven Wise men.

Moreover, in Philosophy, or the love of Wisdom, those seven were chiefly famous, who made that word proper to themselves. These *Plato* in *Protagoras*, and out of him (f) *Pausanias* thus repeateth in the History of the *Phocians*.

(f) Pausan. Phoc. p. 349.

The first was *Thales Milesius* born in the first year of the 35 Olympiad, *Damasias* being chief Governour: he dyed in the 58 Olympiad, after he was present with *Cræsus*, in the Expedition against *Cyrus*. Wherefore he lived not, as *Diogenes* saith, 70, or 90, but 96 years, he finished 24 whole Olympiads.

The second, *Pittacus*, of *Mitylene*, who flourished in the 42 (a) Olympiad, and dyed in the third year of the 52 Olympiad, *Aristomenes* being chief Governour.

(a) Diog. Laert.

The third, *Bias* of *Prienna*, (b) who lived in the same time, under *Alyattes*, and *Cræsus*, kings of *Lydia*.

(b) Diog.

Whose notable act to be celebrated with everlasting praise, is delivered by *Diodorus* in his Collection lately set forth. For when Noble Virgins of *Messenia* were taken by Robbers, he nourished them, being redeemed with his own money, and had them in the place of daughters. The which when their kindred a little while after required, no price being taken of their redeeming, nor nourishment, he restored unto them. The Maids being mindfull of this singular good turn, when they returned home, when as a little after that time the Fishermen of *Messenia* had drawn out a brazen trivett, on which was written, [*To the most wise*;] they concluded by argument among their kindred, That he should be sent to *Bias*, as the most worthy of all men.

The fourth, *Solon*, who was Pretor at *Athens* in the (d) third year of the 45 Olympiad, *Tarquinius Priscus* reigning at *Rome*; in which time also he gave Laws to the *Athenians*, and set in order their Common-wealth. He dyed being (e) 80 years old, in the same year, as it appeareth, wherein *Cyrus* began to reign in *Persia*,

(d) Diog. Plut.

(e) Diog.

(f) a

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(f) a little after the mastership exercised by *Pisistratus* over the *Athenians*.

(f) Ælian. 8. Var. ch. 16.

The fifth, *Cleobulus Lyndius* equall in time with *Solon*.

The sixth, *Myson* of *Chenas*, of a Town in *Laconia*, or rather of *Oeteus*, which he calleth *Chenas*.

The seventh, *Chilo*, a *Lacedemonian*, whom *Diogenes* saith, was an old man in the 45 Olympiad.

For *Myso*, saith *Pausanias*, many reckon *Periander* of the *Corinthians*; others, *Anacharsis* the *Scythian*, who lived at that season.

Also *Æsop*, the writer of fables, flourished in that Age; whom *Eusebius* reports to be killed by the people of *Delphos*, in the 54 Olympiad.

Epimenides a *Cretian*, is written down among the wise men of those times; who in the (a) 46 Olympiad coming to *Athens*, purged the City from the defilement of the hainous offence of *Cylo*. (b) He is reported to have slept 57 years in a cave, to have lived 154, or 157, or 298 years. Moreover, *Diogenes* writeth, That he raised up many Altars for the purging of the *Athenians*, dedicated to no certain god. Unto which, *Paul* in the 13th of *Acts*, seemeth to have had respect.

(a) Diog.

(b) In the same place.

(c) *Anaximander* the *Milesian*, in the second year of the 58 Olympiad, was 64 years of age, and a little after dyed. *Anaximenes*, and he also a *Milesian*, was born in the 63 Olympiad, and dyed about the taking of *Sardis*, as saith *Diogenes*; but falsly. For (d) *Sardis* was taken by *Cyrus* in the first year of the 59 Olympiad.

(c) Diog.

(d) See the 13 book of the Doctr. of times.

(e) *Xenophanes* was famous in the 60 Olympiad; in which same time *Pherecides* a *Syrian* Philosopher lived.

(e) Diog.

There are some who reckon *Periander*, as I have said, of *Corinth*, and *Pisistratus*, Tyrants of *Athens*, among the Wise men of that Age.

The End of the Second Book.

Anno 4186. Jul. Period, unto 4430.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Third Book.

Containing the Times from the Year of the Julian *Period* 4186. *to* 4430; *or from the beginning of* Cambyſes, *unto the beginings of* Ptolomey Philadelphus.

CHAP. I.

Of thoſe things which happened under Cambyſes *and* Darius, *worthy of memory; eſpecially of the* Marathonian *Conflict.*

Things done by Cambyſes.

Cambyſes in the fourth year of the 62 Olympiad, before Chriſt 529, as hath been ſhewn, began to reign in *Perſia*; in the fifth year, as *Euſebius* writeth, he invadeth *Ægypt*. (a) *Herodotus* ſheweth a ridiculous cauſe of this War: *Cambyſes* deſired the daughter of *Amaſis* to Wife: but for her, *Nitetis* the daughter of *Apries* being ſent by *Amaſis*, becauſe he knew ſhe was not to be accounted in the place of a lawful Wife, but of an whore or leman; when *Cambyſes* underſtood that matter, he turned his weapons againſt *Egypt*. But ſeeing that *Apries* dyed 44 years before that *Cambyſes* deſired *Ægypt*, it is not likely to be true, that the daughter of *Apries* could be choſen for a Maid in the marriage of *Cambyſes*. Wherefore it more probable, the which alſo *Herodotus* writeth ſome to affirm, that affinity to have been ſought after, not by *Cambyſes*, but by *Cyrus*.

(a) Lib. 3. Init.

Which thing alſo *Polyænus* believed. For he writeth unto *Cyrus*, requiring the daughter of *Amaſis* to wedlock; *Nitetis* the daughter of *Apries* being ſent by *Amaſis*, in her room; which *Nitetis*, the matter being diſſembled, when as ſhe had born many children by *Cyrus*, and among theſe *Cambyſes*, the deceit being confeſſed to *Cyrus*, he forced him, That becauſe *Amaſis* was dead, he ſhould revenge himſelf on his ſon *Pſammeticus*. But in the providing, *Cyrus* being dead, *Cambyſes* by the encouragement of his Mother, paſſed over the kingdome of *Ægypt* unto the Succeſſours of *Apries*.

(b) Before that *Cambyſes* went into *Egypt*, *Amaſis* dyed, and his ſon *Pſammeticus* ſucceeded him. Who being taken by *Cambyſes*, he lived ſometime in *Perſia*. *Cambyſes* was holpen in that Expedition by a Navy of *Polycrates*, a Tyrant of the *Samians*. *Ægypt* being ſubdued, he acted many things in a cruel and wicked manner. He leading an Army againſt the *Æthiopians*, for want of proviſion, left off his enterprize. But when he had ſent about 50 thouſand to burn the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*, by that tempeſt, and great heaps of ſand, they were overwhelmed.

(b) Herod. in the ſame place.

Moreover, he commanded *Cræſus*, friendly admoniſhing him of what was his duty, to be led to death. But the *Perſians* withdrew him privily. Which thing being known, being glad of his ſafety, he puniſhed his preſervers with a mortal puniſhment.

Cræſus freed from death.

At length, in the beginning of the eighth year of his reign, before Chriſt 522, *Cambyſes* fell into madneſs, and commanded his own brother *Smerdis* to be ſlain; becauſe he had ſeen in a dream him ſitting in his Chair of State. *Prexaſpes* executed that command. So indeed *Herodotus*. But *Cteſias* writeth his name to have been *Tanyoxar*: and he explaineth the matter a little otherwiſe. Not much after, *Cambyſes* falling ſuddenly upon timber, he hurt the muſcle of his thigh, and the eleventh day after he dyed.

(b) *Cambyſes* being ſick, *Polycrates* in *Samos*, in the 11th year of his tyranny, being called forth through deceit by *Orœtes* the Lievtenant of *Sardis* is ſlain, and his dead carcaſſe is hung upon a gibbet.

(b) Herod. in the ſame place.

About the ſame time, before the death of *Cambyſes*, *Magus*, a certain man moſt like to *Smerdis*, put his perſon on himſelf, and *Cambyſes* being dead, held the kingdom ſeven moneths.

Magus entreth on the Kingdome.

(c) Who being ſlain by ſeven of the chief men, *Darius*, one of this number, by the endeavour of *Oebares* his Groom, and by the neighing of his horſe, obtained the kingdom, being 28 years of age. For *Herodotus* in the end of his firſt book, ſaith, in the laſt year of *Cyrus*, *Darius* was about 20 years old. He a little after killed *Oeretes*. He puniſhed *Intaphernes*, one of his ſix aſſiſtants,

(c) Herod. 3. Valer. Max. 7. ch. 6. Juſt. 1.

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with death, becauſe he being forbidden by the uſher of his Chamber, and Porter, to come unto the King, he had cut off both their noſes and ears. He reduced the Tributes to a certain mean. The ſumme of theſe out of *Aſia* and *Ægypt* was 14560 of *Eubœan* talents; the which being reduced to our braſs money, do make 10374000 of our Targets.

He gave to *Syloſontes* the brother of *Polycrates*, of whom being deprived, he was as yet endowed with a robe or a chief Counſellour in *Ægypt*, the chief rule of his Country, the Iſle of *Samos*. At which time almoſt, *Babylon* fell off; the which being beſieged 20 moneths, he obtained through *Zopyrus* a Prince of great truſt: which fell out next after the third year of the 67 Olympiad.

Herod. 4. Juſt. 1. Corn. Nep. in Milt.

There was a two-fold famous Expedition made by him. The former againſt the *Scythians*; the other againſt the *Greeks*. In the former he commanded *Boſphorus*, a narrow Sea with a bridge; then the other he made in the River *Danubius*: for the keeping of which, he placed Princes of the *Ionian* Cities, by whom it was deliberated, whether or no, the bridge being broken down, to which thing the *Scythians* perſwaded them, they ſhould deliver *Darius*, and the ſtrength of the *Perſians* to be overthrown, by an univerſal ſlaughter on the ſame. But the opinion of *Hiſtiæus Mileſius* prevailed, who perſwaded, that that ſhould not be done for this reaſon, becauſe by the kingdom of *Darius*, their own ſafety and rule was ſupported. Therefore *Darius*, a great part of his Army being loſt, returned with grief into *Aſia*; *Megabazus* being left with 70 thouſand in *Europe*, that he might ſubdue it by weapons. This diſpatch againſt the *Scythians* happened, the 68 Olympiad beginning, before the account of Chriſt 508.

The Expedition of *Darius* againſt the *Scythians*.

(b) Herod. 5.

(b) *Megabazus* ſubdued *Thracia* and *Macedonia* unto the Government of *Darius*. At which time *Alexander* the ſon of *Amyntas* King of the *Macedonians*, ſlew certain chief of the *Perſians*, wantonly ſporting themſelves in a banquet at his own houſe. *Darius* returning into *Perſia*, drew *Hiſtiæus*, a Tyrant of *Miletus* along with him againſt his will, through a ſhew of honour, and ſet his Couzen-german over the City in his place: Whom afterward, was privily encouraged, that he would fall off from the King, and ſhould draw the *Ionians* with him into the fellowſhip of the War. For through a deſire of his Countrey, and a wearineſs of the *Perſian* Court, he took that counſel, that under pretence of quenching that domeſtick flame, he might obtain leave to travel from *Darius*. In the mean time, *Ariſtagoras*, freedom being reſtored to the *Mileſians*, and Tyrants, as far as he could, being every where taken away, he looked at the ayd of the *Grecians*. Therefore the *Lacedemonians* being tryed in vain, he cometh to *Athens*; of whom he being holpen with a Navy of twenty Ships, he openly fell off from the *Perſians*: Straightway by their help *Sardis* was taken and ſet on fire. That happened in the 69 Olympiad. The *Perſians* following hard after the *Ionians*, do ſcatter and put them to flight. Who being forſaken by the *Athenians*, they however maintained

Hiſtiæus. Mileſius.

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no leſſer war againſt the *Perſians*. They take *Byzantium* and other Cities. *Darius*, it being heard that *Sardis* was burned by the *Athenians*, being covetous of revenging, commanded, that he ſhould be daily put in mind of bringing war on the *Athenians*.

(a) *Ariſtagoras* being afterwards ſlain in the Army, *Hiſtiæus*, who was ſent by *Darius*, doth vainly ſtrive againſt the King with the *Ionians*: who being overcome in a Sea-fight, *Miletus* in the ſixth year from the falling away of *Ariſtagoras*, was vanquiſhed and conſumed with fire; *Hiſtiæus* being taken in fight by *Harpagus* Captain of the *Perſians*, and being brought unto *Artaphernes* the brother of *Darius*, they hang him on a gibber. (a) Herod. 6.

Darius ſends *Mardonius* his ſon in law againſt the *Grecians* with an Army; who, Tyrants being taken away out of the Cities of *Ionia*, in their ſtead he appointed Governments popular, or of the people. Thereby he ſubjected *Thracia*, *Macedonia*, and the Neighbouring Countreys unto himſelf. He being toſſed at the Mountain *Athos* with a grievous calamity, loſt twenty thouſand men. After theſe things *Darius* ſent Ambaſſadours into *Greece*, who ſhould take away by force, or demand, the water and fire, unto which the people of *Ægina* did homage.

At length, in the third year of the 72 Olympiad, 4224 of the Jul. Cir. they fought at *Maratho*.

(b) Herod. 6. Cor. Nepos. Milt. Pauſ. Att. p. 31. Juſt. ch.

(b) A deſire partly of ſpreading his command into *Europe* and *Greece*, partly of revenging on the *Athenians*, afforded to *Darius* the cauſe of this War, who had helped the *Ionians* againſt themſelves, and had burnt *Sardis*. He not onely pretended this latter for his Expedition; but this moreover, that he might reſtore *Hippias* the ſon of *Piſiſtratus*, who was caſt out of *Athens*, and become an humble ſuiter to him, into his tyranny.

Darius being moved with theſe things, ſends a Navy into *Greece* of ſix hundred Galleys with Oars, as ſaith *Herodotus*: but as *Cornelius Nepos* relateth in *Miltiades*, of five hundred, wherein he put two hundred thouſand footmen, ten thouſand horſemen, if we believe the ſame man. But *Lyſias* in his Epitaph numbreth five hundred thouſand. That Navy (*Datis*, and *Artaphernes* the ſon of *Artaphernes*, the brother of *Darius*, being Captains) firſt being brought to *Eubœa*, took *Eretria*. From thence it cometh into *Attica*, and ſet forth its Armies on the plain field *Maratho*. The *Athenians* create ten Prætors or Maiors againſt them, who were chief over the Army; amongſt whom was *Miltiades*, by whoſe Succeſſes with a very ſmall company (for he had not more than ten thouſand, whereof nine thouſand of *Athenians*, of the *Platæans* there were a thouſand) the *Barbarians* were ſcattered. *Cornelius Nepos* affirmeth *Datis* to have brought an hundred thouſand of footmen, and ten thouſand horſemen into battel array; 6400 being ſlain of the *Perſians*. The *Athenians* make famous 192 on the 16 day of [*Boëdromion*], as ſaith (c) *Plutarch*, this is the 29 of September: Among others, *Callimachus* a chief Warriour of the *Athenians*, (c) Plut. in Cam.

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(a) Herod. 7. in the begin.

Athenians, and *Cynægirus*, who laying hold of the stage of an enemies ship with his hand, it being cut off, he dyed.

After this slaughter, *Darius* made a greater provision against the *Greeks* of (a) three whole years space. But in the fourth year *Ægypt* forsook him. While therefore he fitteth himself to be revenged of both, a dissention arising between his sons, who required to be by their father chosen King, contrary to the custome; at length *Xerxes* was by him ordained and put before *Artabazanes* the elder, because he was also born of *Atossa* the daughter of *Cyrus*; and was received into the chief power. At length in the year following, from the falling off of *Ægypt*, *Darius* dyeth. These things *Herodotus*. From the which, this is concluded, the *Marathonian* fight to have happened in the thirty and second year of *Darius*; That is, in the fifth year before his death.

CHAP. II.

Of the History of those of the Family of Pisistratus, *and the death of* Hipparchus; *as also of the Lordship of* Miltiades; *and the most grievous Errour of* Cornelius Nepos.

(b) b. 6. Herod. 5. & 6.

IN the twentieth year before the *Marathonian* battel, as (b) *Thucydides* is Authour, the rule of those of *Pisistratus* was quenched in *Athens*, by the endeavour of the *Alcmæonides*, and the help of the *Lacedemonians*. For *Hippias* the son of *Pisistratus*, was driven out, when he had been chief 18 years after the death of his Father; whose brother was *Hipparchus*, as (c) *Plato* is witnesse, a moderate and learned man. Yet *Diodorus* saith, That *Hipparchus* and *Hippias* were violent and wilfull men; but the third son of *Pisistratus*, *Thessalus*, to have been civil and well manner'd, who, Tyranny being renounced, was much beloved of his Citizens: whom again (a) *Heraclides* contradicteth, who saith, *Thessalus* to have been the younger, and fiercely rash in boldnes: Whom the Conspirators being willing to kill, they slew *Hipparchus*, far more gentle than his two brethren, in his stead. This man was slain by the conspiracy of *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*, in the time of the *Athenians* exercising their active games. Who both being killed by them of the guard, many others were tortured, and punished. (b) After that, *Hippias* lorded it three years over the *Athenians*; and in the fourth being driven out, he fled to *Darius*, in the twentieth year before the fight at *Maratho*, as saith *Thucydides*. Wherefore the death of *Hipparchus* happened in the fourth year of the 66 Olympiad; in which year, it is gathered from thence, the five yearly active games, sacred to the *Athenians*, were wont to be proclaimed. But this year was before Christ 513. But *Hippias* was cast out in the third year of the 67 Olympiad, of the Jul. Circuit 4204; afterwards Images were publiquely placed for *Harmodius* and

(c) A discourse of desire of gain. In Collec. of Vales. p. 250.

(a) b. of Polic.

(b) Pausan. Att.

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Aristogiton, as (c) *Pliny* writeth; who saith, that was done in the same year, wherein the Rulers were driven away. But they were thrust out in the third year of the same Olympiad going out; that is, of the Jul. Cir. 4205.

(c) b. 34. ch. 4.

(d) About the same time, wherein *Darius* by Ambassadours required the water and fire from the *Grecian* Cities, when the people of *Ægina* had obeyed his commands, and *Cleomenes* Ruler in *Lacedemon* had come thither to enquire into, or hear their cause debated, he being by his companion in Office *Demaratus* led into a fault, he caused the Government to be taken away from this very man; *Pythia* being brought in as a false witnes, which denyed *Demaratus* to be the lawful son of *Ariston*, *Leotychides* was ordained in the rooom of this man; of whom he being sharply touched with a mock, he ran away to the *Persians*.

(d) Herod. b. 6.

At that season *Miltiades* the son of *Cimon* was renowned at *Athens*, who obtained dominion in *Cherronesus*, a City of *Thracia*. For *Miltiades* the Uncle of this man, the son of *Cypselus* born of the same Mother as *Cimon*, by the *Dolonean* or swift-footed *Thracians*, who inhabited *Cherronesus*, he being called to the chief rule, by the Oracle, at *Athens*, *Crœsus* reigning, with whom when he exercised friendship, he held that Countrey. He dying, left *Stesagoras* the son of his brother *Cimon* his successour. Who being killed by a privy murderer, the sons of *Pisistratus*, saith *Herodotus*, send *Miltiades* the son of *Cimon*, whom they themselves had taken away from amongst them, thither; who there enjoyed the affairs. But in the third year after it came to passe, the *Scythians* break into *Thracia*, whom *Darius* had provoked by his Expedition made against them. Whom *Miltiades* shunning, left *Cherronesus*, and was restored afterward to the same by the *Thracians*. These things *Herodotus*. Which that they may be true; it must needs be, that *Miltiades* was sent by *Hippias* only after the death of *Hipparchus*, for in the third year after, the *Scythians* made their violent assault or inroad.

Wherein the Errour of *Cornelius Nepos* is worthy the taking notice of, who hath confounded the former *Miltiades* with the latter, and hath ascribed the deeds of both unto one. But *Ælianus* (in his divers things) rightly distinguisheth of three *Miltiades*, in like manner, as we have done.

The great errour of Corn. Nep. concerning *Miltiad.*

Miltiades the son of of *Cimon*, when the *Persian* Navy got over that whole Sea, he slipt to *Athens*, and afterward being General against the Army of *Darius*, he contended in the field of *Marathon* with a most prosperous and glorious success. Which victory being gotten, he is sent to pursue its remainder with a Navy; and while he compasseth by the Islands of *Bella*, a Town in *Campania*, he goeth to *Paros*; and what with a false fright of an Army of *Persians* invading, what through the sickness of an hurt body, being beaten off from thence, he was fined by the unjust sentences of his Citizens, with a great summ of money; and because he had not

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not paid it, he was cast into prison, till he dyed. These things happened the next year after the *Marathonian* victory.

CHAP. III.

Of certain Learned men who lived about that time.

IN the interim, from the third year of the 60 Olympiad, an the rise of *Cyrus* in *Babylonia*, to the death of *Darius*, and the beginning of the reign of *Xerxes*, the memories of the most famous in all literature and several Arts are delivered to posterity. Some exquisite in Poetry, *Simonides Ceus*, a famous Lyrick, to whom *Eusebius* ascribes the Bayes in the 61 Olympiad, together with *Phocylis*.

Simonides.
Phocylides.

Anacreon.

After him *Anacreon*, a great Favourite of *Polycrates* the *Samian* Tyrant, as (a) *Herodotus* tells us; which *Polycrates* dyed by the hands of *Orœtes* in the 64 Olympiad.

(a) Lib. 3. c. 3.

(b) Scal. Æsch.

(b) *Æschylus* also, the brother of *Cynegirus*, who behaved himself so valiantly in the Battle at *Marathonia*, was very famous at *Athens* about this time; which *Æschylus* likewise was in the same fight, as the Writer of his life tells us: But in the life of *Sophocles* we are informed *Cynegirus* was son to one *Archontes Philippus*, and born in the second year of the 71 Olympiad, and younger than *Æschylus* by 17 years; by which account, *Æschylus* was born in the first year of the 67 Olympiad, and of the Julian Period the 4202, and fought this Battle of *Marathonia* in the 22, or 23 year of his age; so that his death will fall in the 4267 year of the Julian Period. For he lived 65 years. But since 'tis apparent he lived and dyed in the time of *Hiero* King of *Sicilie*, and that *Hiero* himself dyed in the 4247 year of the Julian Period; the story hangs not well together, but in all likelihood he was born long before the 67 Olympiad.

Amongst the Philosophers, *Xenophanes*, an excellent Naturalist, stands upon record, who was also very famous for Poetry, whom *Diogenes* and *Eusebius* place about the 60 Olympian.

Pythagoras

Jambl. in vita Pyth. Diog. Diod. in Excerpt. Valef. p. 241.

But this Age was more honourable in nothing than *Pythagoras* himself, who took his origen from *Samos*, and after a long travel returning to his native Countrey, *Polycrates* still reigning there, went to *Crotona* in *Italy*, where he had the discipline of very many who came to be tutor'd by him, as *Diogenes* reports. Some say he very much disaffected *Sylosontes*, brother and successour to *Polycrates*. He was renowned in the 60 Olympiad, if we may believe *Diogenes*. About the 62 Olympiad he writes, That *Jamblicus* went into *Italy*, where *Polycrates* had begun his reign. He dyed in the fourth year of the 70 Olympiad, when he had lived either eighty or ninety years, as *Diogenes* delivers. *Jamblicus* reports he was very intimate with *Phalaris* the Tyrant, and *Abaris*;

Abaris.

the

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the same *Jamblicus* who writes of his life and Doctrines. This *Abaris* was a Priest of *Apollo*, who adored *Pythagoras* instead of *Apollo*, and brought him a wonderfull strange and curious Arrow, with which crossing the River, he freed the cities that were infected, from the pestilence; and other things most miraculous, he acted by vertue thereof; as we have it from *Jamblicus*. But (a) *Tertullian* writes, that this *Pythagoras* aymed at the soveraignty of the *Thurians*.

(a) In Apol. c. 46.

By the sage precepts of *Pythagoras*, the *Crotoniats* instituted their Common-wealth, and thereby improved, not onely in civility, and good government, but in Martiall Discipline, so much that 100 thousand of them encountred with 300 thousand of the *Sybaritans* at the River *Sagra* (under the conduct of *Milo*) and having put the enemy to the Sword, utterly demolished the very city.

Diod. 12.

Heraclitus the *Ephesian* was in great esteem about the 69 Olymp. as *Diogenes* testifies: nor will we forget how famous (b) *Zeno Eleates* was at this time,

(b) Tert. ad Mart. c. 4.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Kings dethroned at Rome, *and the Wars thence kindled amongst the* Romans.

Livius sayes, *Rome* was a Monarchy for 244. years from the foundation of it before it became a free State. Therefore in the 245 year they depos'd their King, disannulled that government, and then were Consulls first elected and created. Wherefore since (by the testimony of *Varro*) the City was erected in the third year of the 6 Olymp. or in the year before Christ, 753. the decease of Kingship, and the rising of Consulship, there fall upon the fourth year of the 67 Olymp. the year before Christ, 509 if we follow the same site of Moneths, as in the old Roman year, and is now observed in the Julian Account. The *Palilia*, or feast of *Pales*, were celebrated on the 6th of the Calends of *May*, whence the time from the building of the City was computed. And the Olympian years from the solstice. So that the beginning of the City-account of their years, and the end of the Olympian, agreed exactly. But the Roman Moneths this while kept not the same order with the Olympian; and what rule they then observed, we can by no means find out, therefore we commonly use the site of Moneths now known and setled amongst us at this day.

Lib. 1. in fine. Dion. lib. 4. Plut. in Popl. Jul. Per. 3961.

The Monarchy of *Rome* was dissolved, and *Lucretius* (then Monarch) expelled, because his son offered to have ravished *Lucretia*. This was transacted upon the 6th of the Calends of *March*, on which day the *Regifugium*, or expulsion and departure of Kings is noted to have been in the Roman Calender.

Vid. 10. de doct. Temp. c. 21.

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Instead of their Kings, when the Præfect of the City had summoned together the noble men, (as we have it in the Commentaries of *Servius Tullius*) two of them, to wit, *L. Junius Brutus*, and *L. Tarquinius Collatinus* were created Consulls. One of them (*i.e.*) *Tarquinius* being a neighbour of the *Tarquinii*, and one of the Family of *Damaratus*, and his Grandfather; who after the detection of that conspiracy, in which the sons of *Brutus*, and a sisters son of the said *Tarquinius* were taken, because he behaved himself too favourably towards the conspirators; by *Brutus* his own means, was banished amongst the rest; and one *P. Valerius Poplicola* supplyed his place. After this, the King *Tarquinius* waged a war against the *Romans*, wherein *Brutus* fell, and in his place, first *Lucretius*, and afterwards *Ot. Horatius* were made Consull. And at last they made a decree, that every year two new Consulls should be chosen, and so the state of *Rome* was governed by an anniversary pair of Consulls.

(a) Liv. 2. Dion. 5. Plut. in Popl.

(a) In the third year from the *Roman* liberty, *Porsenna* a petty King of the *Clusini* (to restore the *Tarquinii*) waged a war against the *Romans*, in which war the singular prowess of *M. Hortensius Cocles* was most illustrious and notable. He himself alone kept a bridge against the enemy, do they the utmost they could, an the bridge being cut down, swam safe to land. *Mutius Scævola* having aspired to the crown, and being baffled in his design. This *Horatius* took him, and held his hand in the fire till he was so terrified, that he sued for peace with the *Romans*. The fortitude of the Female Sex at this time was no lesse conspicuous, but of *Cleliæ* especially amongst them all, who being delivered as a Hostage to the King, having deceived her keeper, escaped over a great River to her own party.

(b) Liv. 2. Dion. 6.

(b) After the repulse of the *Etruscians* succeeded an insurrection of *Romans*, stirred up by the incitations of *Ob. Mamilius*, a Son in Law of *Tarquinius*, and a Roman himself. The war raging violently, *Posthumius*, made Dictator in the year of the City 258. was sent out against these incendiaries, who having overthrown them in a pitcht field, at a place called *Regulus Lacus*, (*i. e.*) Kings-Mear, restored the Conquered to the friendship of the Romans. Nor was this the first Dictator; for before him, in the year of the City 250. *T. Lartius*, having borrowed money, and therewith bribed the people to give their voices, by that means was created Dictatour.

The first Dictatour.

(c) Liv. 2. Plut. Cor. The Volscian war.

(d) Dion. l. 8. Liv. Plut.

(c) After they began to make war upon the *Volsci*, which by reason of intermissions, was protracted for many years. Therefore take notice that it began in the year of the City 259. (d) In this war the stupendious successe of *C. Marcius Coriolanus* is most worthy of memory, who in the year of the City 263. playing least in sight, for that he was under contempt at home, went to the *Volsci*, and stirred them up to a war, for the managing whereof, they elected him and one *Tullius Accius*, who were so befriended by fortune in that war, that after many victories had against the Romans

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Romans, at last they followed them to the very City-walls; when, by the intreaty of his Mother, he was taken off the enterprise of the City, which fell out in the year, according to the City-account, 266. Notwithstanding the losse of *Coriolanus*, the *Volsci* prosecuted the War, but were conquered most tryumphantly by *Spurius Cassius* who had been thrice Consull.

But this good fortune was the ruine of the man. For he was the first after the depulsion of the *Tarquinii*, that was so hardy as to attempt the Soveraignty of *Rome*, but was suppreſt in the attempt (c) and for his pains precipitated from the Rock *Tarpeia*. *Anno, U.C.* 269. He was the chief man in bringing in the *Agrarian* Law, but the very year before his death.

(c) Dion. 8. Liv. 2. The first Agrarian Law.

But in the 261 year of *Rome*, the common people being so exhausted by usury and oppression, that they were not able to pay their debts betook themselves to the Mount called *Sacrum*, or holy, and by the Counsell and Oration of *Menius Agrippa*, found the means to recover themselves, he having first ordered a Magistracy, which he made use of for his own safety against the violence of the Fathers of *Rome*, and these they called Tribunes.

The Creation of Tribunes.

CHAP. V.

Of Xerxes *his expedition into* Greece, *The* Græcians *victory at Sea* (*near* Salamis) *and the destruction of the* Persians.

(f) Herod. 7. & 8. Plutarch in Them. & Arist. Just. 2. Cor. Nep. in Them. Diod. 11.

THe tenth year after the *Marathonian* fight, the battle of *Salamis* was disputed, as *Thucidides* reports. (f) For *Xerxes* who in the fourth year of the 73 Olymp. and the year before Christ 485 (his father being dead) began his reign, as well by the advice and instigation of the *Pisistratans* and *Alvadarians*, as also being incited thereto by many and fearfull Visions in the 5th year of his reign) of the Jul. Per. the 4233. or the 4th year of the 74 Olymp. took his voyage into *Asia*, and having passed over the Winter at *Sardis*, the Spring following, he passed into *Greece*. *Herodotus*, tells us there were five Millions two hundred eighty three thousand heads in his Army, (g) *Plutarch* five Millions. (h) *Theodoretus*, thirty hundred thousand. *Cornelius Nepos* 700 thousand foot, and 400 thousand Horse. The same Author reckons his Navy to 12 hundred *Lacedemonians*, under the command of *Leonidas*, with 300 *Spartans*, and 4000 of other *Greeks* from the borders of *Thessaly*, called by the name *Thermopylæ*, who had formerly repelled his Army from their coasts, but the other *Græcians* being all departed, the *Lacedemonians* being incompassed by the *Persians*, were overcome. The *Athenians* being warned by an Oracle that they should make themselves woodden Bulwarks, (as we find by *Themistocles*) they left their countrey, and, with their Families, and all they had, betook themselves to the Sea; and to that end provided and got together, (as *Cornelius Nepos* stories it) 200.

(g) In Paral. (h) Orat. 10. con. Græc.

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Sail, to which 100 more *Greek* Ships being added, they made up a fleet of three hundred sail. *Herodotus* mentions but a hundred twenty seven *Attick* Ships; but in all they amounted to 271. *Xerxes* entring *Attica* set *Athens* on fire. Then began the conflict at *Salamina*, in which the *Persians* were routed, on the 20, day of the Moneth *Boedromion*, which falls upon the 23th of our *September*. *Xerxes* betook himself to flight, and the 45 day after the fight arrived at *Hellespont*, having left *Mardonius* with 300000. foot Souldiers in *Græcia*. This Sea-fight happened in the beginning of the first year of the 75 Olymp. the 480 of the account before Christ, being the next ensuing. *Mardonius* being fought by *Pausanius* the *Lacedemonian*, and *Aristides*, the *Grecian* Generalls, was vanquished at *Platea*, the third of *Boedromion*, or 25th of *September* (k) upon which very day, the *Græcians* overthrew the *Persians* in another Sea fight at *Mycale*.

(i) Herod. 8. init.

(k) Herod. l. 9. Diod. 11. Plut. Arist.

At the same time that the *Græcians* and *Persians* were Grapling by Sea. The *Carthaginians* whom *Xerxes* had incited to invade *Sicily* were routed in a Land-fight at *Himera* by *Gelo*, as * *Diodorus* observes.

* Lib. 11.

CHAP. VI.

Of the most memorable occurrences transacted in Græcia, *after the* Persian *war ended, and other, and the civill broils in* Greece.

When the storm of the *Persian* war was allayed, the *Græcians* had their hands full at home. For their two chief Cities *Athens* and *Lacedemonia* were at contention which of them should have the preheminence, and with these (some with one, some with the other) all the other Cities sided.

(l) Diod. 11. Cor. Nep. Them. Plut. Them.

(l) The *Athenians* chief care was when they had ordered their affairs, to re-edify their walls which had been ruined by the *Persians*, which by the industry of *Themistocles* they accomplished, (do the *Lacedemonians* what they could to hinder it) who oppoled it lest it might become a better fortyfied City then *Peloponnesus*, (which the *Barbarians* made their safeguard and refuge, whilst they forraged and plundered *Græcia*). But it was plain, they opposed it not so much for any affection to the publique good, as out of fear and envy, lest their rivall City should out-top them, but by the advice of the same (m) *Themistocles*, the *Athenians* made them a Haven in the *Piræum*, whereas hitherto they had made use of *Phalericum*.

(m) Thucid. l. 1. pag. 62. Corn. Nep.

(n) Diod. 11. Corn. Nep. in Pausan. (o) Thucid. 1. Diod. 11. Cor. Nep. Plut. Parall.

(n) Afterwards the *Grecians* sent *Pausanius* with a fleet into *Cyprus* and *Hellespont*, to clear those parts from the *Barbarians* (o) Who having taken *Byzantium* whilst he stayed there, dealt privately with the *Persians*, about the betraying of *Greece*, which being made known to the *Grecians*, he was sent for, condemned, and died for it. In the mean time out of distast, at the haughtinesse of *Pausanias*. The *Grecian* people were much alienated in their affections to the *Lacedemonians*, which opportunity the *Athenians* laid hold on, and by the means of *Aristides* confederated them to themselves, who thought convenient to make a certain Treasure in the Island *Belos*, into which every year they cast in every man somewhat, which custome the *Athenians* held afterwards.

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After the death of *Pausanias*, *Themistocles* being accused of Treachery by the *Lacedemonians*, he betook him to his heels, and fled to the *Persians*, which *Diodorus* reckons to be in the second year of the 77 Olymp. the year before Christ, 471. being the ninth year after the great slaughter at *Salamis*, so that *Xerxes* being then living, to him it was that *Themistocles* went as elsewhere we have declared.

The flight of Themistocles.

(p) The year after, *Cimon* the son of *Miltiades* with a fleet of 250. Vessels, worsted, and utterly routed, and dispersed in downright fighting 340. Sail of the *Barbarians*, and the same day having clothed his Souldiers in *Persian* habit, and put them into the ships he had taken in the battell with the *Barbarians*, came upon the *Persian* Army at unawares on land, and utterly cut them off at the River *Eurimedon*.

(p) Diod. 11. Plut. in Cim. Corn. Nep.

Lacedemon terrified with a great Earthquake which was in *Peloponnesus*, when the *Helots* and *Messenii* were swallowed up, first craved ayd of the *Athenians*; but whilest the Auxiliaries were marching toward their relief, (the enemy being restrained by *Archidamus*) the *Lacedemonians* suspected the Auxiliary forces of *Athens*, and durst not trust them, but sent them back the same way they came; which was so resented, that it was the cause of much Heart-burning betwixt them. This *Diodorus* writes to be in the fourth year of the 77 Olympiad.

The following year being the 78 Olympiad, *Mycenæ*, because they would not submit to the *Græcians*, *Diodorus* tells us, they and their City were utterly destroyed by them, and then (q) *Pausanias* (as the same Author intimates) out of emulation of their springing glory began to hate the *Grecians* perfectly, because in the *Persian* War the *Argivi* sate quiet at home, whilest the *Mycænians* sent 80 Souldiers to *Thermopylæ* against the *Persians*. In the year following he slayes *Hiero* King of *Syracuse* dyed, when he had reigned eleven years, and his brother *Thrasibulus* succeeded him, who being dethroned by the unanimous vote and consent of the *Syracusans*, went to the *Locri*. (r) From this time to the reign of *Dionysius*, the *Syracusans* lived in a continued peace and tranquillity, which was for the space of 60 years; which *Diodorus* reckons to the third year of the 78 Olympiad.

(q) Paus. Cor. 59.

Hiero.

(r) Diod. 11.

(s) In the fourth year of the same Olympiad, *Xerxes* was slain by *Artabanus*; and in the very year before that, *Darius* his son was murthered by *Artaxerxes* his brother, whom *Artabanus* accused before him of the fact, and he judged *Artaxerxes*, and condemned him

(s) Diod. 11. Just. 5.

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him according to his demerit. So *Artaxerxes* ὁ μακρόχειρ, the ſame year began his reign. This man in the third year of his reign, and the ſecond of the 79 Olympiad, warred upon Ægypt, which fell off from him, together with *Inarus* King of *Lybia*. But *Inarus* being back'd with the *Athenians* ayds, ſtood it out with the *Perſians*, who were, but the third year of the ſame Olympiad, routed by the *Athenians* in a conflict at Sea, and the next year after were purſued by them to *Memphis*, and beſieged there. At laſt, in the 81 Olympiad, (t) the *Ægyptians* deſerting the *Athenians*, they were glad to come off upon equal terms: *Inarus* was executed for his revolt, and Ægypt recovered.

(t) Thucyd. 1.

In the interim, the ſeeds of diſcord grew up ſo by degrees betwixt the two Cities, that at laſt they fell from words to blows, by the continual provocation one of another. For the *Athenians* were ſo taken with their own breeding and generoſity, that being puft with pride, the great ones of them behaved themſelves not onely arrogantly, but injuriouſly inſulted over their fellows; ſo that many of them fled over to the *Lacedemonians*, as ſaith (u) *Thaſius*, in the 79 Olympiad of his *Ægineta*. Whereupon they made ſeveral incurſions upon one anothers Territories. The *Athenians*, when under their Captain *Leocrites* they had routed the *Corinthians* and *Epidaurians*, marched for *Peloponneſe* in the ſecond year of the 80 Olympiad. And the 81 Olympiad, under their General *Tolmides*, haraſſed *Laconia*, and ſubjected *Ægina* to their Dominion.

(u) Diod. 11.

(x) Thucyd. 1. p. 72.

(x) After that, by the means of *Cymon*, the quinquennial or fifth year Truce was compounded, they turned the dint of the Warr againſt their old enemies the *Perſians*. *Cymon* with a Navy under his Command marched for *Cyprus*, and defeated the *Barbarians* both by Land and Sea, and brought *Artaxerxes* to compound for peace, than which nothing to this day redounded more to the honour of *Greece*, or to the diſparagement of the *Perſians*. For they were glad to accept peace upon theſe conditions, That they ſhould not come within a dayes journey for a well-mounted horſe-man, of the Sea-ſide; and that they ſhould not paſſe betwixt the *Cyaneans* and *Chelidonians* in any long or beaked Ships, and that they ſhould ſet free all the Cities of *Aſia* which they held. (y) This peace was concluded in the fourth year of the 82 Olympiad, as *Diodorus* reports. The very ſame year *Cymon*, as he lay at the Leaguer of *Citium*, fell ſick and dyed.

(y) Diod. 11. Thucyd. 3. Plut. & Corn. Nep. in Cimone.

(z) After this, the old grudge amongſt the *Grecians* began to feſter, and the War broke out anew, notwithſtanding that it was reconciled by that triennial League in the third year of the 83 Olympiad. In this interim the *Samians* revolted from the *Athenians*, and were light upon by *Pericles*, and foyled and reduced in the 4th year of the 84 Olympiad. Alſo the *Corinthians* warring upon the *Corcyræans* and the *Athenians*, two Allies and Confederates, about the ſecond year of the 86 Olympiad, were clearly baffled in a Conflict at Sea. Therefore the *Lacedemonians* and their

(z) Thucyd. Diod. 12.

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their ſides-men alledge, That the *Athenians* violated the Articles the 4th year after they were concluded. And ſo the *Peloponneſian* War, as they call it, broke forth in plain terms.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Roman *Affairs, from the 271 year, from the buil ding of the City, to the 323; and the beginning of the* Peloponneſian *war.*

THe (a) *Veian* War began at *Rome*, according to the City account, the 271 year; which when the *Fabii* alone undertook to manage the War themſelves upon their own charge, and had pitcht their Tents at the River *Cremera*, their quarters were beaten up the very firſt day, and ſix hundred of them put to the ſword; which *Gellius* ſayes was in the 277 year of the City account; and the 4th after the Battle was at *Salamis*. But the year following, the *Veians* had to do with *Servilius Conſul*.

(a) Liv. 2. Dion. 9. Gellius 17. cap. 20.

(b) The War went on with the *Volſci*, who were often overcome, eſpecially by *T. Quinctius Capitolinus*. He, the 286 year of the City, deſtroyed *Antium* the head of that Nation; and the 296, was ſent Dictator againſt the *Æqui*, and being but a man that came from the plough-tayl, delivered *Minutius Conſul*, who was hemm'd in by them, and ſubjugated his enemies, and made them Tributary.

(b) Liv. l. 3. Dion. 10.

(c) In the 303 year of the City-account, and the 451 before Chriſt, the Conſtitution of the *Roman* State was altered, according to *Dionyſius*. For then the *Decemviri* (or the Government by Ten) were eſtabliſhed in the Supream Authority, who appointed ſeveral Laws for the *Romans*, which they gathered out of certain Conſtitutions brought thither the year before, by certain Legates out of *Greece*, which I ſay they new-modelled and fitted to the Conſtitution of the *Roman* Common-Wealth. But theſe men preſently made uſe of the power put into their hands, to Tyranny and Oppreſſion; inſomuch, that one of them (by name *Appius Claudius*) ſeeking by force to compell *Virginia* to be his Concubine, her father, to prevent him, ſlew her with his own hands. Whereupon grew another Inſurrection amongſt the common people; to appeaſe which mutiny, they were fain to ſuppreſſe the *Decemviri*, and reſtore the *Tribunes* of the People and *Conſuls*, to Office again; which fell out upon the 305 year of the City, and the (d) 60 after the liberty thereof, the year before Chriſt 449; ſo that the *Decemviri* had ruled but three years at moſt.

(c) Dion. 10. & 11. Liv. 3.

(d) Cicer. 2. de fine.

(e) In the 315 year of the City, *Sp. Melius* took the opportunity of engaging the affections of the people to him, as a probable way to attain the Soveraignty, by diſtributing corn amongſt them very liberally in a moſt raging famine. But was cut off by the command of *Quinctius* the Dictator, and by the hand of *C. Servilius*. The year following, the *Fidenates* fell off to *Lartes Tolumnius*,

(e) Liv. 4. Val. l. 5. c. 3.

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nius, King of the *Viens*, and put to death the *Roman* Legates, whoſe Statues or Monument were erected in the *Forum*; and the year following, being the 317 of the City, they were vanquiſhed by *Mamercus Æmilius* the Dictator. *Tolumnius* was ſlain by *Cornelius Coſſus*, who was the firſt but *Romulus* that devoted a rich booty to *Jupiter Feretrius*; although *Sigonius* thinks he dedicated them in his Conſul-ſhip the 326 year of the City.

(f) Liv. 4. (f) The firſt Cenſors at *Rome* were created the 311th year, who were conſtituted Quinquennial or for five years; but in the 320 they were reduced to be half-yearly, by *Mamercus Æmilius* the Dictator.

In the 323 year, *A. Poſthumius* the Dictator was very fortunate in his War againſt the *Æqui* and *Volſci*, but the honour of his victory was very much defiled by the blood of his ſon, whom he puniſhed no leſſe ſevere, for but fighting without Orders, than with the Dint of his Ax.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the moſt Learned men, fam'd in the World during the interval betwixt the Perſian *Expedition into* Greece, *and the* Peloponneſian *Warr.*

THe moſt ingenious Philoſophers in theſe times were *Anaxagoras*, who the very year that *Xerxes* ſailed into *Greece*, arrived the age of 20 years; in which year alſo he began to read Philoſophy, as *Diogenes* reports; by which account he was born the 70 Olympiad, (which *Apollodorus* confirms) and dyed the 88: where *Diogenes* miſtakes himſelf, and writes ἑβδομηκοστῇ (i. e.) 70, for ὀγδοηκοστῇ (i. e.) 80. *Pericles* was Schollar to this *Anaxagoras*.

(g) Diog. Laert. (g) *Socrates* alſo, that father of Philoſophers, was born the 4th year of the 77 Olympiad, on the ſixth day of the moneth *Thargelion* which falls upon the 4246 year of the Julian Period, and the 468 year before Chriſt. He lived 70 years, and dyed in the firſt of the 95 Olympiad.

Democritus was born the third year of the 77 Olympiad, being a year before *Socrates*, (as *Thraſillus* reports out of *Diogenes*) and lived 109 years, ſo that his death fell upon the 4th year of the 105 Olympiad. But in regard he teſtifies he wrote a book, entituled, μικρὸς διάκοσμος in the 730 year after the deſtruction of *Troy*; which year, according to our reckoning agrees with the 4260 of the Jul. Period, it's evident by this account, he was but then 15 years old. But it may be *Troy* was deſtroyed ſome years before this; as we have noted elſewhere.

(h) Apol. 46. (h) *Tertullianus* avers, That this *Democritus* put his own eyes, becauſe he could not behold a woman without luſtfull imaginations.

(i) Diog. Laert. Euſeb. (i) *Empedocles* and *Protagoras* were illuſtrious in the world about the

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the 84 Olympiad; at which time alſo *Meliſſus*, and not long after *Parmenides*, who was ſo famed in the 90 Olympiad, contracted great admiration. Nor muſt we forget the honour thoſe times received by *Gorgias*, *Hippias*, *Prodicus*, and *Hippocrates* the Phyſitian, whom *Euſebius* places in the 86 Olympiad. *Meto* the Aſtronomer, who obſerved the Solſtice before the *Peloponneſian* Warr, hath deſerved no leſſe obſervation.

(k) Pind. vita. Of Poets famous in theſe times were *Pindarus*, (k) who had attained 40 years of age a year before *Xerxes* paſſed into *Greece*, and appear'd upon the ſtage of this World in the 65 Olympiad; and *Bacchylides*, whom *Euſebius* places in the 82 Olympiad. The famous Tragedians of this Age were *Eſchylus*, of whom we have ſpoken formerly; *Sophocles*, who was 17 years younger than *Eſchylus*, was born the ſecond year of the 71 Olympiad, the 495 year before Chriſt, and dyed in the 90 year of his age, being the third of the 93 Olympiad, the 4308 year of the Julian Period, as (l) *Diodorus* reports; who likewiſe tells us, that *Apollodorus* makes mention in his Chronicle, That *Euripides* dyed the very ſame year; who was born (as *Thomas Magiſter* in his Life ſets down) in that very firſt year of the 75 Olympiad, in which *Xerxes* invaded *Greece*, and lived to the age of 75 years.

Sophocles. *Eſchylus.*

(l) Diod. 13.

Of Comicks alſo, *Cratinus* and *Ariſtarchus* ſtand upon record, in the 81 Olymp. in *Euſebius*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Peloponneſian *War*; *and other Tranſactions contemporary, in* Greece.

THat bloody and ſo long continued War in *Greece*, between the *Athenians* and *Peloponneſians*, took date from the latter end of the firſt year of the 85 Olymp. in the Spring ſeaſon, (*Pythodorus* being Governour) the 431 year before Chriſt. *Pericles* was the chief Incendiary of this combuſtion, who having too laviſhly expended 7000 talents, rather than he would be called to account, he would confuſe the affairs of *Greece*.

Thucyd. 1. Diod. 12. Plut. Peric.

In this War, Madam *Fortuna* played faſt and looſe to the production of many contrary events, and great variety of Tranſactions. *Pericles* at the end of two years and ſix moneths from the beginning of this War, dyed of a Plague, which began to rage and ſpread it ſelf, the ſecond year of this War. The (b) *Leſbians*, and eſpecially the *Mitylenians* revolted from the *Athenians*, the fourth year of the War; but the next year after, were received again by *Pachetes* the Captain, who had very much ado to ſave their lives; and the 10th year *Cleo*, General of the *Athenians*, and *Barſidus* of the *Lacedemonians*, both periſhing in the War, they had truce on both ſides for 15 years, but it was broken at eight years end.

The death of *Pericles.*

(b) Thucyd. 3. Diod. 12.

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(c) Thucyd. 3. Diod. 12.

(c) In the 16th year of this War, being the 91 Olympiad, and the time of the Truce, the *Athenians* invaded *Sicilie*, to the relief of the *Ægeſtans* and *Leontins*, againſt the *Syracuſans*; over which Expedition, *Alcibiades*, *Nicias*, and *Lamachus* were made Generals; but *Alcibiades* being accuſed of ſacriledge in his abſence, was commanded home about it; whereupon he fled to the *Lacedemonians*, and perſwaded them to ſend ayd to the *Syracuſans*: In which Voyage *Gylippus* was ſent General; by whom the *Athenians*, who hitherto had proceeded to their hearts deſire in every thing, were vanquiſhed both by Sea and Land, and fell wholly into his hands. In this conflict the moſt valiant Commanders, *Demeſthenes* and *Nycias*, fell under the ſwords dint. This fell out the 19th year of the War, and the 413 before Chriſt.

The *Sicilians* Conqueſt at *Athens*.

From this time the Declenſion of the *Athenians* fortune was obſerved; which nevertheleſs (d) *Alcibiades* recovered in all he might, when he was reſtored to his Countrey, having aboliſht the then Government or rule over the people, and conſtituted the Common-wealth among four hundred perſons, which afterwards were five thouſand.

(d) Thucyd. l. 8. Diod. 13.

(e) At laſt the *Athenians* were totally routed at the bridge of *Ægos*, by the two Generals, *Aracus* and *Lyſandrus*, and the very City came into their hands, and ſo the War ended in the beginning of the 28 year, the 16 day of the moneth *Munychion*, which falls about the 18th of April. The war therefore continued 27 whole years, even untill the *Athenian* ſubjection. (f) But *Xenophon* will have it to laſt till the Autumn following, in which the Sun declined its wonted courſe, which fell upon the 404 year before Chriſt, being the firſt of the 94 Olympiad, the third day of September. But if he reckons it to have come to paſſe the ninth Olymp. following; ſo it falls to be the next after that, which he reckons moſt appoſitely to be the 93, in the beginning of his firſt book.

(e) Corn. Nep. & Plu. in Lyſan. Diod. 13.

The *Athenian* bondage.

(f) Xeno. 2. Hellen. p. 470. Græc.

The War began the 34 year of *Artaxerxes Longimanus* his reign; (for he dyed the ſeventh year of the War, as we find by (g) *Thucydides*, when he had reigned 40 year,) and ended in the latter end of the firſt, or beginning of the ſecond of *Artaxerxes Memorioſus*, as appears by (h) *Diodorus*.

(g) Thucyd. l. 3. p. 285.

(h) Diod. 13.

During this ſame War, as *Diodorus* teſtifies in the 22 year thereof, the *Ægeſtans*, who came to the aid of the *Athenians*, robbed them of all they could, and ſo fled to the *Carthaginians*, who ſent out *Hannibal* the ſon of *Amilcar* with a ſtrong party. He ſpoyled *Selinunte*, and deſtroyed *Himera*. Againſt him *Hermocrates* the *Syracuſan* in his baniſhment made ſtrong oppoſition; but he having ſecretly got into *Syracuſa* the firſt year of the 93 Olympiad, together with his accomplices, was put to the ſword, amongſt whom *Dionyſius* (that afterwards in the laſt year of the *Peloponneſian* War was poſſeſt of the Soveraignty) was, but eſcaped. (i) But *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſus* writes, That *Callia* being Preſident in the third year of the 93 Olympiad; (who began his rule the 4309 year of the Julian Period,) (k) *Dionyſius* compaſſed the Soveraignty

(i) Lib. 7. Init.

(k) Diod. 13. Zeno. 2. Ἑλλω.

raignty amongſt the *Syracuſans*, by the ſame wile that *Piſiſtratus* had before uſed amongſt the *Athenians*.

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CHAP. X.

Of all the Memorable Occurrences tranſacted from the end of the Peloponneſian *War, to the reign of* Philip *King of* Macedon.

After the (a) *Athenians* were ſubjugated by *Lyſander*, the management of *Athens* was committed to 30 Governours, who, inſulting too imperiouſly upon the people, were depoſed by *Thraſibulus*, and the *Athenians* reſtored to liberty the fourth year of the 94 Olympiad, and the fourth year after the City was taken. In which very year, *Cyrus* the younger ſon of *Darius* the brother of *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, being made Preſident of *Aſia* by his father, he, encouraged by the aſſiſtance of *Greece*, and eſpecially *Lacedemon*, warred upon his brother, and was ſlain in a battle. The *Græcian* Auxiliaries being brought from ten, to five thouſand, (b) *Xenophon* amongſt others being a Commander amongſt them, moſt ſtrangely eſcaped through *Armenia* and *Paphlagonia*, and the very Army of the King, in the firſt year of the 95 Olympiad.

(a) Xenoph. l. 2. Ἑλλω. Diod. 13. 14.

(b) Xenophon in libris Ἀναβασ Chion. ad Matridem.

In the mean time, *Pharnabazus* and *Tiſſaphernes* being made Governours of *Aſia* by *Artaxerxes*, the *Lacedemonians* joyned with *Pharnabazus* againſt *Tiſſaphernes*, by whom, *Conon* the *Athenian* was made Admiral.

Ageſilaus likewiſe, when he was made Preſident of *Aſia*, behaved himſelf very valiantly; (c) but when *Tiſſaphernes* the King was ſlain, a peace being concluded with the *Perſians*, the *Bœotians*, *Athenians*, *Corinthians*, and *Græcians* conſpiring againſt the *Lacedemonians*, he was call'd home, and fought the *Bœotians*, and came off with equal ſucceſſe. This, *Diodorus* ſayes, happened the ſecond year of the 96 Olympiad.

(c) Diod. 14. Xenoph. 4. Ἑλλω. Plut. in Ageſ. Cor. in Ageſ.

After this, the *Lacedemonians* grew weaker and weaker. They were utterly routed alſo by the *Perſians* at *Gnidus*, under their General *Conon*, at what time the Sun declined its wonted courſe, as *Zenophon* and *Plut.* in *Ageſ.* tell us. This fell out the 4320 year of the Jul. Per. the 14 day of *Auguſt*.

The moſt famous Generalls of this time, were, at *Athens*, *Iphicrates*, *Chabrias*, *Thraſybulus*, *Timotheus*; amongſt the *Thebanes*, *Pelopidas*, and *Epaminondas*, a man not onely honourable for his learning, but alſo moſt illuſtrious for his valour, and Juſtice, who ſtirred up his *Thebans* to take in hand the ſoveraignty of *Greece*. For he quelled the *Lacedemonians* whilſt they ſought to recover their decayed luſtre, more by treachery then valour. *Phœbidas* being ſent Generall againſt the *Corinthians*, (d) by a wile poſſeſt himſelf of *Cadmea*, a Fort of the *Thebans*, and conſtituted Tyrants there, the third year of the 99. Olymp. as *Diodorus* takes it. But at the end of the 4th year, by the advice and contrivement of *Pelopias*,

The famous Commanders of the *Athenians*.

(d) Xenoph. Hell. 5. Diod. 15. Plut. Pelop. Juſt. 6. Cor. Nep. in Pelop.

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Pelopidas, they recovered not onely their liberty, but their Fort. After, the Cities of *Greece*, all joyning their forces, were wholly bent againſt the *Lacedemonians*, the *Athenians* being the Ring-leaders, but *Artaxerxes* made war upon the *Ægyptians* who had revolted. And, leſt his Armies ſhould any longer be detained in *Greece*, commanded that they ſhould all lay down their arms, and return to their wonted liberty, and that all the Forts ſhould be diſgariſonned; which whoſoever ſhould diſſent from, he would account as foes. To this propoſall of peace, all *Greece* gladly adhered, except the *Thebans*, whom *Epimanondas* had preoccupated with a fear of danger in joyning therein. But this concord amongſt the *Grecians* laſted not long. For ſoon after the war broke out again, and grew more violent then ever. The *Thebans* took up arms againſt the *Athenians*, and to ſatisfy an old grudge, deſtroyed *Platea*. Then went they againſt the *Athenians*, and overcame them at *Leuctra*, in *Bœotia*. (although they were the far greater in number) under the conduct of *Epimanondas* their Generall, in which conflict, *Cleombrotus* periſhed. (c) This (as *Diodor.* tells us) happened upon the ſecond year of the 102. Olymp.

The battle at Leuctra. (c) Xen. Hel. 6. Cor. Nep. in Epam. vide l. 10. de Doctr. Temp. c. 32.

After this, the *Lacedemonians* began to grow contemptible, and were again ſadly foyled by the *Arcadians*. Furthermore, the *Thebans* under their Generall *Epaminondas*, invaded *Laconica*, and laid ſiege to *Sparta*. The *Lacedemonians* ſend for aid to *Athens*, but *Epimanondas* (do they both what they could to hinder him) pillaged the field of the *Lacedemonians* again. At length in the third year of the 103 Olymp. the *Lacedemonians* were reconciled to the *Thebans*, by the means of the *Perſian* King. Then they converted the dint of their weapons againſt *Alexander Pheræus* the Tyrant, againſt whom *Pelopidas* fighting, was ſlain whilſt the Victory was on his part. Again, the *Thebans* being requeſted to the aid of the *Mantinians* (who ſtood off from the reſt of the *Arcadians*) took up arms under the command of *Epimanondas*. (f) He ingaged in the laſt conflict at *Mantinea* with the *Lacedemonians* and *Arcadians*, where he came off Conquerour, but ſo wounded, that ſoon after he died, the ſecond year of the 105 Olymp.

(f) Diod. 15. Xen. 7. Cor. Nep. in Epam.

The year following (g) *Ageſilaus* died in the 84 year of his age and the 41. of his reign in *Cyrenaica*, as he returned out of *Ægypt* from the aid of *Tachon* their King, who had revolted from the *Perſians*.

The death of Epimanondas. (g) Diod. 15. Plut. Ageſ. Cor. Nep. in Ageſ. Xenop. in Encom. Ageſ.

(h) But in this mean while *Dionyſius* was buſy in the war in *Sicilia*. Nor had he more to do to defend himſelf againſt forreigners, than his own countreymen the *Carthaginians*. He often quelled the inſurrections of the *Syracuſans*, advantaged by the aſſiſtance of the *Lacedemonian* power, and had many a ſore diſpute with the *Carthaginians* conſtantly; who (under the command of *Imilcon* their Generall) whilſt they beſieged *Syracuſa* (making havock of all that came in their way, not ſparing the moſt holy things) were ſtruck with a very ſore plague, ſo that what by this Peſtilence

(h) *Dionyſius* (the father) the Tyrant. Diod. 15.

Peſtilence, what by the *Syracuſan* Navy, and the Army of *Dionyſius*, they were utterly vanquiſhed both by Land and Sea, in the firſt year of the 96. Olymp. (as *Diodorus* teſtifies). But they for all this, again invaded *Sicily*, and at laſt made a peace with *Dionyſius*, who afterwards when he would have renewed the war, (i) dyed of a ſurfet whilſt he was preparing his Artillery, and after he had heard himſelf proclaimed twice Victor in the *Lenæan* games at *Athens*. (k) He reigned 38. years, began his ſovereignty the 25. of his age, and died in the beginning of the 103 Olym. the year before Chriſt, 368, and his ſon who bore the ſame name ſucceeded him in the Throne, (l) againſt whom, *Dio* the ſon of *Hipparinus* (whoſe ſiſter *Ariſtomache* was wife to the former *Dionyſius*) by the guidance of two pack-Pedlers, went out of *Greece*, and (taking the opportunity of the Governours abſence) poſſeſt himſelf of *Syracuſa*. Who having Garriſonned the Caſtle, when he ſaw he could bring the *Syracuſans* to no conditions, ſailed into *Italy*. In the interim, *Dio* was butchered by the *Zacynthian* Mercenaries, (m) in the third year of the 106 Olymp. *Dionyſius*, the tenth year after his ejection, recovered *Syracuſa*, being the ſecond of the 108. Olymp. At laſt *Timoleon* the *Corinthian* petitioned thereunto by the *Syracuſans*, depoſed *Dionyſius*, and ſent him to *Corinth*, where he kept a private School of boyes till he was very old. This came to paſſe the ſecond year of the 109 Olymp. the year before Chriſt 343.

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(i) Diod. 15.

(k) Cic. Tuſc. 5.

(l) Diod. ib. Corn. Nep. & Plut in Dione.

Dionyſius the younger. *Dio.*

(m) Diod. 16. Plut. Corn. Nep. in Dion.

Timoleon.

About the time theſe things were agitated, *Timoleon* having aboliſht all the reliques of Monarchy, gave the *Carthaginians* a ſignal overthrow, the ſeventh day of the Moneth *Thargelion*, which falls upon the 26 of *May*, the latter end of the 4th year of the 110 Olymp. and ſo having appeaſed *Sicily*, ſpent the reſidue of his daies there in peace, and quiet.

Plut. & Corn. Nep. in Timol. Diod. 16.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Sociall and Sacred war in Greece, *and of the exploits of* Philip *of* Macedon.

THe Sociall war in *Greece*, broke out in the third year of the 105 Olymp. (a) in which the *Byzantians*, *Rhodians*, *Coans*, and *Chians*, together with *Mauſolus* Prince of *Caria*: conſpired together againſt the *Athenians*. *Chabrias*, the Generall of the *Athenians* periſhed in the war, the very ſame year, and in the 4th year that war was terminated.

(a) Diod. 16.

(b) About this time, another war (which they called *Sacrum*, or the Holy, aroſe. The *Amphictyones* (which were certain Judges or Counſellours, elected out of all parts of *Greece*) impoſed a mulct upon the *Lacedemonians* and *Phocenſes*; on the one, becauſe they held *Cadmea*, one of the *Cadmeans* Fortreſſes; on the other, for

(b) Diod. 16. Pauſan. Phoc. P. 318. Juſt. 3. Oroſ. 3. c. 12.

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Phocenſian War.

for that they had incroached upon ſome holy or dedicated land. *Philomelus* ſtirred his *Phocenſes* to the ſpoyling of the Temple at *Delphos*. When the City was thus tainted with ſacriledge, they were preſently ingaged in another Broyl with the *Locrians*, and the *Thebans*, wherein they expiated that heynous fact, with the utter ruine and ſlaughter of their whole Nation. In which it is moſt remarkable what (c) *Philo* in *Euſebius* writes, That whereas there was a Law, that whoſoever ſhould rob the Temple, of her money or Ornaments, ſhould either be precipitated, or drowned, or burnt, three chief Captains of the *Phocenſes*, who were partakers in this ſacriledge, periſhed by theſe three ſeverall deaths: for firſt *Philomelus* being conquered by the *Thebans*, caſt himſelf from a Precipice, and ſo died, as *Diod.* tells us, in the third year of the 106 Olymp. After him, *Onomarchus* was thrown into the waters by his own ſouldiers, and ſo drowned, the fourth year of the ſame Olymp. The third was *Phyallus*, who, the year following, was burnt alive in the Temple at *Abas*, although *Diodorus* and others ſay, he died of a Conſumption. This was accompliſhed by *Philip* King of *Macedon*, to whoſe aid the *Thebans* flocked, and the *Phocenſes* had ſupplies from both *Lacedemon*, and *Athens*. Yet all the Cities of the *Phocenſes* except *Abas* which was clear of the ſacriledge, were levelled with the Ground. This war began, as *Diodorus* reckons, in the ſecond year of the hundred and ſixth Olympiad, the three hundred ninety and ninth year from, or after, the foundation of *Rome*, and ended the very beginning of the tenth year of it in the latter end of the ſecond of the hundred and eighth Olympiad; of the Julian Period, the four thouſand three hundred ſixty eighth, although (d) *Pauſanias* will have it to begin whilſt *Agathocles* was Prætor at *Athens*, and in the fourth year of the hundred and fifth Olympiad, and to expire in the beginning of the hundred and eighth Olympiad, *Theophilus* being Preſident, being two years before *Diodorus* his account, but I think it ſafer to content to the opinion of *Diod.* For (e) *Demoſthenes* in his *Orat. de Ementit. Legat.* teſtifies, that in the very ſame year the Cities of the *Phocenſes* were demoliſhed by *Philip*; the *Pythian* Games were celebrated, to which (by reaſon of their great mourning) the *Athenians* omitted the ſending of their Θεωρους & Θεωμοβλας. (*i. e.*) their ſacred Legats, and that the (f) *Pythian* Games ended in the latter end of the ſecond year of the tetraëterick Olympian ſports.

(c) Philo de Provid. apud. Euſeb. 8. de Præp. Evang. p. 251.

(d) Pauſ. Phoc. p. 318.

(e) Demoſthen. περὶ παραπρ.

(f) Vide l. 1. Doct. Temp. c. 83.

This Victory eſtabliſhed *Philip* in the favour and great opinion of the *Græcians* in general, and at laſt in the ſoveraignty it ſelf. He was the ſon of *Amyntas*, and being a Pledge at *Athens*, lived ſome time with *Epaminondas*, under whoſe diſcipline onely, his Acts afterwards ſufficiently expreſſe how much he improved. (g) His three Brothers (of which *Perdiccas* was the laſt) being dead, he aſcended the Throne the ſecond year of the hundred and fifth Olympiad. The ſame year

(g) Diod. 16. Juſt. 8. Philip of Macedon.

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year having vanquiſhed the *Athenians* at *Methon*, he made peace with *Amphipolis*, that ſo he might with the more facility, ſubjugate his next neighbours. Then he Conquered the *Pæons*, and *Illyrians*; which done, he took *Amphipolis*, and having Conquered three Kings of the *Thracians*, *Pæons*, and *Illyrians*, he brought the *Olynthii* into his ſubjection by Policy; that is to ſay, bribes and deceits in plain *Engliſh*, in the beginning of the hundred and eighth Olympiad, in which very year the *Phocenſes* being utterly expunged, he put an end to the Warre called *Sacrum*, or the Holy Warre, to which he came as an aſſiſtant, and Generall, at the intreaty of the *Thebans*.

(h) In the third year of the hundred and ninth Olympiad, after the death of *Arymbas*, King of the *Moloſſi*, he dethroned *Æacid*, the ſon of *Arymbas*, and the Father of *Pyrrhus*, and ſet *Alexander*, the Brother of his Wife *Olympias*, in his place. (h) Plut. Pyt.

When he had oppoſed *Byzantium*, he was deterred from that enterpriſe, when he ſaw the *Athenians*, and other *Grecians* agree together againſt him, and therefore he concluded a peace with the *Athenians*, the hundred and tenth Olympiad; Which being broken, the third year after, he had a conflict with the ſame *Athenians*, and the *Bœotians* at *Cheronea*, and having the Victory, proſecuted it very moderately, and by the advice of *Demades*, renewed the peace and friendſhip with the *Athenians*. (i) After the Victory at *Cheronea*, he gave this teſtimony of a very moderate and ſober mind, that he commanded that every day he ſhould be put in mind of his frail condition, and to that very end he appointed a Boy, who ſhould daily, before he left his Chamber, proclaim theſe words to him; *Philip thou art but a man.* At laſt being made Generall for the *Græcians* againſt the *Perſians*, whileſt he was preparing himſelf for the Warre, in the very height of the ſport, in the Games which *Ægis* ſet up in *Macedonia*, he was (k) ſtabbed by *Pauſanias*, a Yeoman of the body to him; it is uncertain whether ſet on by his Wife *Olympias*, or his Son *Alexander*, which fell out in the beginning of the ninety firſt Olympiad, the year before Chriſt, three hundred thirty ſix. He reigned twenty four years. (i) Ælia. l. 8. Var. c. 15.

(k) Diod. 16. Juſt. 8. & 9.

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CHAP. XII.

The most memorable Transactions in the Roman *Affairs, from the beginning of the* Peloponnesian *War, to the death of* Philip, *that is, from the* 373, *to the* 418 *year of the City-Account.*

(a) Liv. 4. & 5. Flor. l. 1. c. 12. Eutro. 1.

SEveral Wars were waged at *Rome*, from the beginning of the *Peloponnesian* War, to the death of *Philip*. (a) For they had to do not onely with the *Æqui* and *Volsci*, but also with the *Veians*, whose City they besieged and kept at the Leaguer ten years together. When it was, that it came first into use to make Tents of Skins to defend themselves from the sharpnesse of the Winter-storms. They began the siege the 349, and the City was taken by *Camillus* the Dictator, the 358th year of the City-Account. The same *Camillus* reduced the *Falisci* to the *Roman* Empire, (not so much by force, as by the opinion he gained amongst them by his singular Justice) the 360 year from the foundation of *Rome*.

(b) Liv. 5. Flor. l. 1. c. 13. Plut. Cam. Eutr. 1.

(b) But *Rome* her self, that famous Conqueress, had almost been brought to nothing by the *Galls*. Who, when in the 363 year they had besieged *Clusium*, and the *Romans* had sent the three *Fabii* Legates thither, they, (contrary to the Laws of Nations) when they had once appeared in the front of the Army, forsook *Clusium*, and fled to the City.

The City is taken by the *Galls*.

At the first onset those *Romans* that stood to it were routed, and fled to *Alia*: and at last the City was taken, set on fire, and the Capitol (into which the flower of the City had betaken themselves) beset, and *Manlius* being absent, had been taken by the enemy, but for the gagling of certain Geese at their approach; which awaked *Manlius* and the rest, who came together thither, and forc'd the *Galls* down a precipice from the Capitol. In this mean time, *Camillus*, who was banished, and at *Ardea*, was restored home, and while he was absent, elected Dictator. He, when he came, rally'd the *Roman* forces, and repell'd the *Galls*, and clear'd the Coasts of them within eight miles of the City.

After this, the Dictator, *Camillus*, perswaded the *Romans* from a phansie they were very earnest in, of leaving the ruines of *Rome*, and invading the *Veians*, (but with very much ado) and brought them to repair the ruines of their own Country. But *M. Manlius*, taken with the splendour of the Capitol, from which he had the sirname, *Capitolinus*, being puff'd up with arrogance, he was induced, through his own ambition, and the favour he had with the people, to propose to himself, and go about the means of compassing the Soveraignty to himself; but being taken in this project, was precipitated from the (c) *Tarpeian* rock, (the very place he had had in charge to defend) the 370 year after the City was built.

M. Manlius.

(c) Liv. l. 6. Plut. Cam.

(d) Liv. 6. Flor. l. 1. c. 26.

(d) At length a great difference grew between the *Patricii* and the

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the common people. For *C. Licinius*, and *L. Sextius*, Tribunes, made a law the 377 year of the City, That the Commons should have the election of another *Consul*; which when the Senate opposed most violently, the *Tribunes* would suffer no Officers of State to be created: (e) By which means *Rome* became an *Anarchy* for the space of five years, and at last the *Plebeians* prevailed in the 387 year of the City; and the year following, the common people made their first Consul, *L. Sextius*.

(e) Liv. 7. The first Consul of the People.

(f) In the 392 year of the City, there happening a great opening or gaping of the Earth in the midst of the *Forum*, and the Oracle commanded, that the best thing the *Romans* had, should be dedicated to it. Whilest all men wondred what this should mean, *M. Curtius*, an excellent young Souldier, and notably valorous, all armed and mounted on horseback, cast himself into the jaws of the gaping earth, accounting, That no virtue more became a *Roman*, than valour and courage, nor was a greater good.

(f) Liv. 7. Oros. 3. c. 5.

M. Curtius.

After this, they went to War with the *Tiburtians*, the *Tarquinii* and *Falisci*, but most hotly the 398 year of the City, when the *Falisci* and *Tarquinians* fighting with fire-brands, and casting Serpents in the front, to the great terrour of the Priests, were conquered by *Fabius Consul*, and had conditions of peace granted to them both for 40 years, in the 403 year of *Rome*.

With the *Galls* also they had to do more than once. Whilest they stood in battalia, *M. Valerius*, Tribune of the host, at the age of 23 years, Pichier'd a certain bravado of the enemy, who stood challenging and inticing the *Romans* to battle, and slew him by the help of *Corvus*, in the 405 year of the City; whence he took the sirname *Corvinus*; and the year following, for his singular deserts, was made Consul.

But none of these Wars proved more tedious and virulent, than the *Samnian*, which the *Romans* took upon them at the request of the *Campani*, the 411 year of the City. For they being vanquish'd by the *Samnians*, put themselves under the protection of the *Romans*, by a League of fealty, and so engaged the *Romans* in that War, (1) which lasted 70, or 71 full years, although the *Samnians* were often that while conquered, and often entred into League with the *Romans*; as in the 413th year they (c) renewed their hostility against the *Romans*; but the year following were conquered again by *Cos. Torquatus* and *Decius*, one of whom struck his son with an Ax, for that he had engaged in fight without commission; the other engaged himself for the Army, and they committed themselves to his fealty and protection; but soon after, *viz.* the 460 year, they rebelled, and were then clearly eradicated.

The *Samnian* War. Liv. l. 7. Flor. l. 1. c. 16. Eutr. 2.

(d) Liv. 31.

(e) Liv. 8. Flor. l. 1. c. 14. Oros. 3. c. 9.

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CHAP. XIII.

The famous wits of those Times.

(a) Diog. in Plat. ex Apol. *Plato.*

THe (a) most fam'd for ingenuity and wisdome, in *Greece*, amongst the Philosophers, were *Plato*, who was born the first year of the 88 Olympiad, the 7th day of the moneth *Thargelion*, *Aminias* being President, who was also called *Epaminon*, which was in the 3556 year of the World, (for this year the Magistrateship of *Aminias* expired a little before the beginning of the Olympiad) and dyed the first year of the 108 Olympiad, under the rule of *Theophilus*, the 406 year of the City-account, the 348 year before Christ, it being then the 81 year of his age. He began to hear *Socrates* his Lectures when he was twenty years of age; upon which account he could be his hearer not above eight years; for *Socrates* dyed the first year of the 95 Olympiad, when *Plato* was but 28 years of age.

(b) Diog. (b) *Speusippus* his sister's son succeeded *Plato* in his School, who dyed the second year of the 110 Olympiad; *Lysimachus* then presiding, so that he kept that School about eight years. (c) *Tertullianus* sayes, this *Speusippus* being taken in adultery, dyed for it. Him *Zenocrates* succeeded for the space of 25 years.

(c) In Apol. c. 46.

(d) Diog. Laert. (d) *Aristotle*, that founder of the Sect of the *Peripateticks*, (as *Apollodorus* in *Diogenes* conceives) was born the first year of the 99 Olympiad, the 384th year before Christ, being younger than *Plato*, about 43 years, whom he began to learn of, in the 17th year of his age, was an auditor 20 years, and dyed when he had arrived to 63, being the third year of the 114 Olympiad; in which year also *Demosthenes* descended the stage of this World.

(e) Vide l. 2. de doct. Temp. c. 6. (e) *Eudoxus Cnidius* was famous the 103 Olympiad, as *Diogenes* tells us, who by the general account of that Age merited the crown amongst Astronomers.

(f) Diog. (f) *Xenophon*, that support of *Platonists*, was illustrious at this time, not onely for his skill in Philosophy, but for his exquisite Souldier-ship. He, together with his brother *Cyrus*, the 4th year of the 94 Olympiad, whilest *Zenænetus* presided, being the year preceding the death of *Socrates*, undertook an Expedition against *Artaxerxes*; and having put a period to the War, brought back the *Greek* Auxiliaries into *Greece* in safety. He departed the Scene of this world at *Corinth*, the first year of the 105 Olympiad, in the time of *Callidemides* his Magistrateship, in which very year *Philip* began his reign over the *Macedons*, which falls in with the 3625 year of the World.

(g) Gellius, l. 15. c. 23. (g) This Age also was not a litle famous for illustrious and most exquisite Historians, amongst whom *Thucydides* was the chief, concerning whom, that place of *Gellius*, in the eleventh book of *Pamphylas*, is most worthy taking notice of. *Hellanicus in initio belli Peloponnesiaci, &c.* (i.e) *Hellanicus* in the beginning of the *Peloponnesian* War had lived 60 years. *Herodotus*, 53. *& Thucydides*, 40.

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Philistus the *Syracusan*, a familiar acquaintance of both the *Dionysius's*, left this life the 106 Olympiad, in a conflict at Sea which he had with the *Syracusans*, in behalf of *Dionysius minor*, or the less, as we have formerly related out of *Diodorus*.

Theopompus the Scholar of *Isocrates*, and *Ephorus* the *Cumæan*, who was descended from *Ulysses*; *Ctesias* also the *Cnidian* Physitian, who flourish'd in the time of the younger *Cyrus*: But *Isocrates*, that Master of Eloquence, was born the 86 Olympiad. *Lysimachus* præsiding four years before the *Peloponnesian* war, and the 3548 year of the World, as *Dionysius* and *Plutarch* relate it, in his Life. He left this life the same year that the *Athenians* received that signal overthrow at *Chæronea*, in the time of *Cheronidas* or *Charondas* his President-ship, the 3646 year of the World.

Amongst the Poets of this Age, the most famous were *Aristophanes* the Comick about the *Peloponnesian* war, *Eupolis* and *Cratinus* also, two other Comicks, were not obscure then; neither *Philoxenus Cythereius*, *Timotheus*, *Telestes*, *Dithyrambicks* or Poets of *Bacchus*, flourished then also; as *Diodorus* records it in his 14th book. And *Dionysius* the *major* Tyrant, writ his Tragedies about this time.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Alexander *the* Great, *and his time, with many Acts by him performed; of the death of* Darius; *the fall of the* Persian *Empire; and the death of* Alexander.

(a) Diod. Plut. in Alexand. Arria. Curt. Vide l. 10. de Doct. Temp. c. 32. & Paral. pag. 856.

(a) *Alexander* the son of *Philip*, for his high atchievements, was sirnamed *Great*. He was born the 106 Olympiad, the 428 year of the City, the 3628 of the World, and 356 before Christ, according to *Diodor*. *Plutarch* also adds, it was upon the 6th day of the moneth *Hecatombeon*; on which very day, he tells us, *Philip* received three most welcome messages when he had taken *Potidæa*; the first was, the victory *Parmenion* had over the *Illyrians*. The second, that he had the prize in the Olympick games, by the swiftnesse of his horse: and the last, the news of his son's birth; all which 'tis possible might fall out the same moneth *Lous* or *Hecatombeon*; but they were never brought to his year the very same day. Likewise the Olympick *Agones* were celebrated in the *Plenilunium* or full of the Moon of that moneth which answers to *Hecatombæon*, unlesse perchance the first moneth of the *Elidenses* happened that year to precede the *Attick Hecatombeon* or *Lous*. *Rupertus in his* 9th *book, de victoria verbi Dei*, in the 11th Chapter of it, (out of what Author I know not) delivers, That *Nectanebus*, a certain Inchanter, whilest the Olympick games were at the height of agitation, turned himself into the

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shape of *Ammon* or Cornuted *Jove*, and by that means begat *Alexander*.

It's past controversie, that the same night *Alexander* entred the stage of this life, the Temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* was on fire, from which proceeded that saying of *Timæus*, *That it was no wonder that* Diana *whilest she was present at some part of the Olympick Sports, should be absent from her Temple.* Which (b) *Cicero* commends as an acute phansie; but *Plutarch justly* despiseth it, as silly and dis-ingenious.

(b) 2. de Nat. Deor.

(c) Diog. Laert. in Arist.

(d) Arianus init. l. 1.

(c) *Alexander* was committed to the Tutorship of *Aristotle* at the age of 15, and in the 20th of his age, and the 418th of the City; his father *Philip* being slain, he began his reign; (d) *Pythodorus* being then President at *Athens*, who was also called *Pythodemus*.

(e) Diod. 17. Aria. 1. Plut. Just. 11.

In the very same year *Darius Codomanus*, the last of the *Persian* Kings, was crowned. Against whom, *Alexander*, by the general vote of *Greece*, besides the *Lacedemonians*, was elected General. But the *Greeks*, like fickle-headed people as they were, whilest (e) *Alexander* was at war in *Thracia*, revolted from him. When he heard this, he made all speed with his Army towards them; and having reconciled himself to the *Athenians*, and some others, upon their fair deport, bent his Forces against the *Thebans*, who stood most stiffly against him, and having taken their City by force, utterly destroyed it the 15 day of the moneth *Boedromion*, which fell upon the fourth day of *October*, in the second year of the 111 Olympiad, as I conceive, (f) 90000 of the *Thebans* being put to the sword, and 30000 captivated; the children were all led captive, except the Hosts of *Philip*, who when he was a boy, was pledg in that City, and the off-spring of the old Poet *Pindar*, whose house only *Alexander* left standing in the whole City.

(f) Ælia. 13. Var. c. 7.

From thence passing the *Hellespont*, he arrived in *Asia* the 3650 year of the VVorld, the third year of his reign, as (g) *Zosimus* tells us. He had then in his Army 30000 foot, & 4500 horse; with which so small number, but old experienced and hardy Souldiers, he destroyed and abolisht the *Persian* Empire. The first Combat happened to be at the River *Granicus* in *Phrygia*, where the *Persians* were vanquished, and almost all *Asia* became the Triumph of that victory, being pestered every where with the Greek Colonies, whilest *Memnon*, in the mean time, the best Commander *Darius* had, harrassed the Islands.

(g) Zos. 1.

(h) Curtius, l. 3.

(h) The second conflict was at *Issum*, a little before which fight, *Alexander* fell dangerously sick, but by the skill of a Physitian of his father *Philips*, he soon recovered: at long running the *Persians* were worsted, although their Army consisted of no lesse than 400000 foot, and 100000 horse. The Tents of *Darius*, with his Mother, Wife, and Children, fell into the hands of *Alexander*, who treated them most courteously and vertuously. This happened the 333 year before Christ, the 3651 year of the World; and

and the year following, being the first of the 112 Olympiad, *Alexander* arrived in *Phœnicia*, (i) which when he was wholly possest of, saving *Tyre*, he sent thither Heraulds to perswade them to peace; but the *Tyrians*, contrary to the Law of Nations, put them to death, and cast them into the Sea. He was sorely provoked by this affront, and presently laid strict siege to the City, raised great bull-works against it, and used all military engins and force to the storming of the City: When they within, what through despair of pardon, what by being out of all hopes of, and from the *Carthaginians*, whose Ambassadours by chance were then there, and resolv'd them of that matter, stood it out the more resolutely, but at last were vanquished by plain force the seventh moneth after the siege was layd, when he commanded that they should all, except those that took sanctuary at the Temple, be put to the sword, and their houses set on fire, but 15000 of them were saved by the *Sidonians* of *Alexander*'s Army, and carried to *Sidon*. There were six thousand men of war slain in the City; 2000 that escaped the sword, were crucified along the Sea-shore. The City was taken (as (k) *Arianus* tells us, *Anicerus* being chief Magistrate, (who is named *Niceratus* by *Diodor.*) the 332 year before Christ, in the moneth *Hecatombeon*, which falls much about the Solstice. *Diod.* writes, That *Hephæstion* gave *Balonymum* for a King to this City, descended indeed of a royal stock, but by poverty become a gardner in the Suburbs of it. (l) But *Curtius* tells us, That before the captivity of *Tyre*, *Abdolominus* was not onely made King of this City, but of *Sidon* also. After this, *Alexander* subdued *Gaza* by force of Arms.

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(i) Diod. Curt. 4. Arianus Plut. Just. *Tyre taken.*

(k) Lib. 2.

(l) Curt. l. 4.

About this time, comming to *Jerusalem* he was entertained by *Jaddus* the Priest there. He sacrificed in the Temple, and bestowed many gifts upon the *Jews*; professing that he had an Apparition in *Macedonia*, in the very same garb that the high Priest came to meet him in, who advised him to go on with the *Persian* expedition, and promised him the Victory.

Joseph. l. 11. cap. 8.

Afterwards he went to *Ægypt*, and visited the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*, and in his return thence, built *Alexandria*. At length he became Victor in the last battle, at *Arbella*, with *Darius*, in the second year of the 112 Olymp. the 331 year before Christ, and the 423 of the City, in which battle, *Plutarch* further recounts, *Darius* had ten hundred thousand souldiers in his Army, which Author (as also *Arrianus*) places the building of *Alexandria* before the sacrifice he made at the Temple of *Ammon*; But *Curtius*, *Diodor*, and *Justin*, conceive it to be after.

Diod. l. 5. Curt. 4. Plutarch. Alex. Just. 11.

Plin. l. 2. c. 90.

Upon this account the year of the World, 3653, and the 331 year before Christ, was the very year wherein *Alexandria* was founded. In which very year also the utter rout of the *Persians* at *Arbella*, or *Gaugamela*, put a period to the *Persian*, and gave beginning to the *Macedonian* or *Grecian* Empire. Which year is thought to be the sixth year of the reign of *Alexander*, and so much after the death of his father *Phillip*.

The last and utter breakneck of the *Persian* Empire and *Darius*.

Darius

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Darius with much ado escaped out of the fight, and by the swiftnesse of his horses heels, frustrated the pursuit of *Alexander* after him, and having rallyed his forces, and joyned in battle again, was by *Bessus* the commander of the *Bactrians* basely butchered, the next year after the overthrow at *Arbella*. In the mean while, *Alexander* being possessed of *Susiana*, he spoiled *Persepolis* the head of the Nation, and burned the Kings Palace therein to the ground.

Nor was *Antipater*, *Alexanders* Generall, lesse fortunate in his contest with the *Lacedemonians*, wherein *Agis* the King lost his life.

In the East, *Alexander* got more victories then he marcht paces, every where as he went. He brought under his subjection all *Hyrcania*, the *Paropomisades*, the Inhabitants of *Caucasus*, the *Indians* when he had first conquered their King, and taken him prisoner, and after them divers Nations and Provinces far and wide. The first year of the 113 Olymp. *Bessus* was delivered up to him and he gave him condigne punishment for his treachery ro his Lord and Master *Darius*. By this he was so puft with his high successe, that not able to bear so great fortune, he began to forget his humane state, and would be accounted the son of *Jupiter*.

Then by flattery, luxury, and excesse, his disposition was quite altered into immane cruelty, insomuch that he put many friends to death, who had deserved very well both of him and his father *Philip*. Amongst these, he too rashly brought *Parmenion*, a most valiant Captain, and his son *Philotas*? and slew *Clitus* with his own hands at a Banquet. About two years before his death, he lost *Hephæstion* his chief friend, whose death he took to heart out of measure, and most womanly; whose body he commanded to be carried to *Babylon*, and there to be interred with great solemnity. And would needs have him accounted a god, as *Lucian* tells us in his book, *De Calumnia*.

Diod. l. 18. Arrian. 7. Plut. Alex. Just. 12. Curt. 10.

At last in the thirteenth year of his reign, that is, when he had reigned twelve compleat years and seven Moneths, he died at *Babylon* of a disease he had contracted by his intemperance in drinking, or (as some think) by poyson, in the beginning of the thirty third year of his age.

CHAP. XV.

The most remarkable occurrences transacted in the East *and in* Greece *from the death of* Alexander *unto* Pyrrhus *his time.*

(a) Diod. l. 18. Dexip. apud Phot. cod. 82. Curt. l. 10. Arrian. de rebus post. Alex. obitum gestis apud. Phot. Cod. 82.

After *Alexander's* death, in regard he would nominate no successour, there grew up almost as many kings as there were Governours and Captains belonging to him: but *Perdiccas* at first had the command of almost all, for that *Alexander* upon his deathbed, gave him his ring: and afterwards their minds changing, *Aridæus*,

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Aridæus, son of *Philip* by *Philinna* a *Thessalian*, and a Concubine of his was made titular (and had very near been indeed) King, and took to himself, and had given him the name of *Philip*; and *Perdiccas* was appointed his vice-gerent: then were the Satrapæ's and Præfectures all distributed into Principalities, and assigned; to *Ptolomey* the Son of *Lagus*, *Ægypt*; to *Laodemon* the *Mitylenean*, *Syria*; to *Philotas*, *Sicilia*; to *Python*, *Media*; *Paphlagonia* to *Eumenes*, with *Cappadocia*, and the outer Provinces; *Pamphilia* to *Antigonus* with *Lycia* and *Phrygia* the Greater; *Caria* to *Cassander*, *Lydia* to *Meleager*, *Phrygia* the lesse to *Leonnatus*, *Thracia* to *Lysimachus*; *Macedonia* to *Antipater*; the upper Provinces of *Asia* to those who were then Governours of them. *Seleucus* was made commander of the Horse of his companions. *Craterus* at this time had been sent by *Alexander* with 10000 choise and tryed Souldiers in *Cilicia*, to whom, together with *Antipater*, was *Græcia* appointed.

The Successfours of Alexander.

This while, the *Grecians* hearing of the death of *Alexander* were every where in a tumult. In the first place the *Athenians*, who under their Captain *Leosthenes*, called the *Greeks* to liberty; overthrew *Antipater*, and besieged him at *Lamia*, a Town of *Thessaly*, whence it was called the *Lamian* war, which began the first year after the death of *Alexander* (b) but the year following, when *Craterus* joyned his forces with *Antipater*, the *Athenians* were foyled at *Cranon* in the Moneth *Metagitnion*, which falls even with our *August*, and in *Boedormion*, that is *September*, they received the Guard of *Macedonians* against *Munychias*.

The Lamian War.

(b) Auct. Cit. & Plut. in Demost.

(c) But *Perdiccas*, desiring to bring all things in the East to himself and his command, in order to his suppressing the Governours and commanders, he resolved to begin with *Ptolemy*. Against whom he led a most strong Army, but by his pride having alienated the affections of his Souldiers, in the passing of *Nilus* they conspired against him and slew him the 322 year before Christ. But *Eumenes* a friend to *Perdiccas*, a little before had a conflict with *Craterus* and *Neoptolemus*, and came off Victor, which two being both conquered and slain, the one with his own hands, for this cause both *Eumenes*; and *Alcetas*, *Perdiccas* his brother; were voted enemies, and all things else were disposed and ordered by *Ptolomey* and *Antipater*, under whose jurisdiction the Principality of *Antigonus* then was, *Antigonus* by that means being sent against *Eumenes* and *Alcetas*, overthrew them both in *Pisidia*. *Antipater* died whilst *Polysperchon* was tutor of King *Aridæus*, and his wife *Euridice*, and his son *Cassander Chiliarch*; with which fortune being not content, he fell over to *Ptolemey Polysperchon*, recalled *Olympias* the Mother of *Alexander* to *Macedonia*, from *Epirus*; whither she had fled for fear of *Antipater*. She, when she was restored, put to death *Philippus Aridæus*, and his wife *Euridice*, and many other Princes that were friends to *Cassander*. (d) *Diodor.* sayes this fell out about the three hundred and eighteenth year before Christ, who assigns six years and four Moneths to the reign of *Aridæus*.

(c) Diod. Dexip. Cor. Nep. ac Plut. in Eum.

(d) Diod. 19.

Ar

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At the ſame time *Caſſander* had to do with *Polyſpercon* in *Græcia*, and *Eumenes* (one that held with *Polyſpercon* and *Olympias*) with *Antigonus* in *Aſia*. The *Athenians* came into the hands of *Caſſander*: who took away their popular Government, and conſtituted *Demetrius Phalerius* over them. This *Demetrius* was the Scholer of *Theophraſtus*, whoſe parallell for Eloquence and Philoſophy that age could not produce. This mutation of State-affairs happened in the Prætorſhip of (e) *Archippus*, in the third year of the 115. Olympiad, a little before which *Phocion* being a condemned perſon, was lit on by *Polyſpercon*, and ſent to *Athens*, (f) where he was executed by the *Athenians* (as the manner was) with a potion of wild Hemlock. *Caſſander*, the firſt year of the 116. Olympiad, having got poſſeſſion of *Macedonia*, ſent *Olympias* out of the World, and took *Theſſalonice* the ſiſter of *Alexander* the Great, to his conjugall bed.

(e) Diod. 19.

(f) Plut. Phoc. Cor. Nep.

(g) *Eumenes* having a long while tyred out *Antigonus* in *Aſia*, was at laſt betrayed into his hands by his old ſouldiers called *Argyraſpidi* or ſilver-ſhielded, and put away by him the tenth year after the death of *Alexander* the Great. From this time *Antigonus* growing very much in power and wealth, together with his ſon *Demetrius*, who was ſurnamed *Polyorcetes*, waged war againſt *Caſſander* and *Ptolomey*; both of them pretending to reſtore the liberty of the *Grecian* Cities, which *Caſſander* had infringed. The greateſt part of them, by the help of his ſon *Demetrius*, *Antigonus* reſtored to their own Laws and priviledges. In the firſt place, the 15th year after they had been brought under by the *Lamian* war, he removed the Garriſon from *Athens*, and reſtored the City to its former immunities the 307. year before Chriſt. In which year not onely they two, but all the reſt of *Alexanders* ſucceſſours took to themſelves both the name and port of Kings, Immediately upon this, in the 24th year after the death of *Alexander*, the 301. year before Chriſt, and the laſt of the 119 Olymp. when the extraordinary power of *Antigonus* and *Demetrius* was become formidable to all the reſt, *Lyſimachus*, *Caſſander*, and *Seleucus* joyned their forces, (to the number of 74000 foot; of horſe, 10500; and 120. Chariots) againſt them two, whoſe armies conſiſted of 70000 foot, and 10000 horſe, and 75 Elephants: which all met, and fought at the very Town of *Phrygia*. *Antigonus* was conquered, and died in the battle, and *Demetrius* fleeing into *Græcia*, was kept out by the *Athenians*. (h) But a little after having recruited his forces, he made againſt *Athens*, and took the City after a years ſiege, and depoſed *Lachares* (who ruled as King there) in the firſt year of the 121 Olymp. Then appeared the Kings great clemency, who behaved himſelf ſo courteouſly towards them (who, being conquered, could expect nothing but the utmoſt) that after ſome verball reprehenſions, he reſtored unto them, not onely their liberty, but all things elſe that were theirs, and having placed a Garriſon there, bent his forces againſt the *Lacedemonians*, whom with their king *Achidanus*, when he had conquered, and was preparing

(g) Cor. Nep. & Plut. in Eum. Diod. 19.

(h) Plut. in Demet.

paring to beſiege *Sparta*, he was incouraged to make for *Macedon*, (i) for that lately *Caſſander* had died (to wit, the third year of the 120 Olymp.) and left three ſons which he had by *Theſſalonica*, the eldeſt of which named *Philip*, having reigned but one year now the other two, *Antipater* and *Alexander* were at ods about the Kingdome, which was the ground of freſh hopes to *Demetrius*. *Antipater* the ſon in Law to *Lyſimachus* King of *Thrace* (for that he ſaw her ſomething more inclined to his brother *Alexander* then to him) ſlew his mother, ſhe begging her life of him by thoſe her breaſts he had been nouriſht by. *Alexander* therefore deſired aid of *Pyrrhus*, who, upon that condition, received part of *Macedonia* into his power. At this time alſo came *Demetrius*, whom alſo *Alexander* had ſent for, who, having expell'd *Pyrrhus* and *Antipater*, and ſlain *Alexander*, got the whole poſſeſſion of *Macedonia*, the third year of the 121 Olymp.

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(i) Juſt. 16. The death of Caſſander.

(k) But when he levied a great army conſiſting of two hundred thouſand foot, and twelve thouſand horſe, with a Navy of five hundred ſhips, for the regaining of *Aſia*; *Seleucus*, *Lyſimachus*, *Ptolomeus*, and *Pyrrhus*, with one conſent prepared for to oppoſe him. Being expel'd *Macedonia*, and terrified with the defection of other of his Cities, he is forc'd to yield himſelf into the hands of *Seleucus*: who voluntarily gave his daughter *Stratonice* to Wife to his Son *Antiochus*, becauſe he was ſo deſperately in love with her, that thereby he was in danger of his life, and with him the third year after, he moſt ingloriouſly died by his intemperance and Luxury, being the third year of the hundred twenty third Olympiad.

(k) Plut. in Pyrrho. & Demetrio.

Demetrius his death.

(l) Not long after, theſe three Conquerours died. *Ptolomeus* the ſon of *Lagus* having transferred the Kingdome to *Philadelphus*, his ſon, left this life the firſt year of the hundred twenty and fourth Olympiad. *Lyſimachus* the third year of the ſame Olympiad, the two hundred eighty ſecond year before Chriſt, paſt into Aſia againſt *Seleucus*, and there in a fight died the ſeventy fourth of his Age. And *Seleucus* in his ſeventy ſeventh year (the laſt of *Alexanders* aſſociates in war) about ſeven Moneths after, diſtreſt by the cunning and treachery of *Ptolomeus Ceraunus*, the brother of *Philadelphus*, loſt the Kingdome of *Macedonia* (which he had taken from *Lyſimachus*) and with it his life. *Demetrius* being dead, his poſterity reigned in *Macedonia*, untill the time of *Perſeus* the ſon of *Philip*, of whom we ſhall ſpeak more hereafter.

(l) Juſt. 17. Paul. Phoc. 335. Dexip. apud. Euſeb. in Collec. Gr. p. 49.

And theſe are the chief Kingdomes that after *Alexander's* death roſe out of his aſhes, and which are numbred four by *Daniel* the Prophet, ſhadowed under obſcure figures, The Chief of them were *Ptolomeus* the ſon of *Lagus*, in *Ægypt*; *Seleucus* in *Babylonia*, and *Syria*; *Caſſander* in *Macedonia* and *Græcia*, and *Antigonus* in *Aſia*: all which (as alſo did *Lyſimachus* in *Thracia*) aſſumed the Title, Badges, and Port of Kings, in the ſecond year of the 118 Olympiad, (c) as we find by *Diodorus*, the year before Chriſt 307. In emulation of whom, the Tyrant *Agathocles* (who then

The four Dominions of the Greeks.

(m) Dan. 7. 6.

(c) Diod. 20.

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chanc'd to be in *Africa* at war with the *Carthaginians*) took upon him also the honour and title of King. At last, *Antigonus* being subdued, the whole fell into the power of the three Dominions, to wit, that of *Ægypt*, *Syria*, and *Macedonia*: to which that of *Pergamus* was added, which took its rise, and was founded in the reign of *Lysimachus*.

The *Ptolemeys* Kings of Egypt.

The Dominion or Kingship of the *Ptolemeys* in *Ægypt* continued along in the direct line of Posterity, from *Ptolemæus* the son of *Lagus* the very founder of it, (or, as *Pausanias* in his *Attics* tells us, of *Philip* the father of *Alexander* the *Great*, who although he had the title of King but the eighteenth year after the death of *Alexander*, yet his Kingdom or reign is reckoned from the very year wherein *Alexander* dyed. From this time therefore began the *Ptolemeys* to reign in Egypt. For they have fourty years attributed to them by *Eusebius*, and all the rest,) and reach't from the 3660 year of the World, to the 3699. For in this very year he substituted his son *Ptolemey*, sirnamed *Philadelphus*, King in his life-time; which son was born unto him by *Berenice* his Wife.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Agathocles, Pyrrhus, *and divers Expeditions of the* Gauls *into* Græcia.

(a) Diod. l. 19.

ABout the same time (a) *Agathocles* reigned in *Syria*, very meanly born, the son of *Carcinus* a private Citizen of *Rheginum*, of whom he learnt the trade of a Potter. He got to be Tyrant in *Syracusa* the fourth year of the 115th Olympiad, the 3667th year of the World; which place he continued in for about twenty eight years, through most strange variety of fortune. (b) Having often conquered the *Sicilians*, he had to do also with the *Carthaginians*, by whom at the River *Himera*, being worsted in the third year of the 117 Olympiad, unadvisedly conveying his Forces into *Africa*, he there requited the destruction of his Forces to the Victors. *Curtius* makes this Expedition of the *Syracusans* into *Africa*, and the siege of *Carthage* contemporary; in which account he is out no less than two and twenty years. The year wherein *Agathocles* passed into *Africa*, is noted for a most remarkable Eclipse of the Sun, by *Diodorus* and *Justin*, which happened at *Syracusa* about eight of the clock in the morning, of the 15th day of August, the 4404th year of the Julian Period, the 310 year before Christ. The *Carthaginians* being reduced to very great extremity, sacrifice their children to *Saturn*, and recall their General *Amilcar* from *Sicilia*. But he having besieged the *Syracusans*, is taken by the very besieged, and put to death. (c) At last, *Agathocles* taking Sea against the *Bruttians* in the 4th year of the 122 Olympiad, the 289 before Christ, is poysoned by his Nephew *Agathocles*. (d) *Diodorus* in his excerptions of the last Edition calls him *Agatharchus*. The

(b) Diod. l. 20. Just. 20. &c.

(c) Diod. 20. & in Ecl. l. 22. Just. 23.

(d) Excerp. Valef. p. 25.

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(e) Plut. in Pyrrho. Dio. dori Eclo. & Justinus, l. 16. & seq.

(e) The various fortune of *Pyrrhus* was no less stupendious, but his virtue as a lawful Prince much more illustrious, who being the son of *Æacidas*, the son of *Arybas*, who was born Prince of the *Molossi*; and being depell'd from his Country under *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who had married his sister *Deidamia*, had the very elements of his martial discipline. For in that famous conflict, wherein *Demetrius* with his father *Antigonus* was overcome; he was one being yet a very youth. Afterwards by the affinity and furtherance of *Ptolemy Lagidas*, and his wife *Berenice*, he regained his Kingdom, whose beginning (f) *Velleius* attributes to that year, wherein *Q. Fabius*, and *P. Decius Mus.* were Consuls, which is the 459 year of the City-account, and the 3689 year of the World. In which very year being intreated in ayd into *Macedonia*, to *Alexander* the son of *Cassander*, he requires his part of it. Whence being depuls'd by *Demetrius Poliorcetes* for some years, partly by himself, partly joyning his Forces with *Lysimachus*, *Ptolemey*, and *Seleucus*, he made war upon him, and for his reward enjoyed *Macedonia*, indeed, but not above seven moneths. Immediately after being called to the ayd of the *Tarentines* into *Italy*, he warrs in vain upon the *Romans*. And likewise attempting *Sicilia*, he was beaten as well thence, as out of *Italy*, and so return'd home. Then again he gets possession of *Macedonia*, having ejected *Antigonus* the son of *Demetrius*. Lastly, being called to the ayd of *Cleonymus* of *Sparta*, the son of *Areus* into *Peloponnesus* against *Antigonus*, he dyed at *Argos* the first year of the 127 Olympiad, and the 272 year before Christ, in the 23 year of his reign, as it appeareth, in that he began to reign the 459th of the City, and the 295 before Christ. He had a very sad *Auspicium* that very night that he entred *Argos*, A Bird sitting upon the point of his Spear; as *Ælianus* writes.

(f) Vellcius, lib. 1.

(c) A dispatch also of the *Gauls* into *Thrace* and *Greece* happened into the same space of time. It is described by *Pausanias* to be threefold. First of all, *Cambaules* being Captain, they pierced even into *Thrace*; with whose wasting being contented, they returned home. Secondly, their Army being divided in three parts, some came to *Thrace*, *Cerethrius* being Leader, others to *Pannonia*, *Brennus*, and *Achichore* Leaders; the rest *Bolgius* carried into *Macedonia* and *Illyricum*. The *Macedonians* daring to resist this man, do receive a great slaughter. The valour of one chief one, *Sosthenes*, raised up the affairs of *Macedonia*, being past hope; who beat back the *Barbarians*, triumphingly rejoycing in victory, and drave them out of the borders of *Macedonia*; and by that desert obtained the Kingdom. (a) *Polybius* writeth, That four Kings, *Ptolomey Lagidas*, *Lysimachus*, *Seleucus*, and *Ptolomy Ceraune*, dyed within the 124 Olympiad. Wherefore the murder of *Ceraune* shall be truly reckoned to the fourth year of that Olympiad going out, of the World 3704.

(c) Book 10. of His. of years, ch. 36. The breaking in of the *Gaules* into Thrace and Greece. Pausan. Phoc. p. 335. Just. b. 34. Dexip. in Coll. of Scal.

(a) Polyb. 2. p. 128. & 155.

The year following brought a third breaking in of the *Gauls* into *Greece*, *Brennus* and *Achichore* being Generals, whose Army

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consisted of 152 thousand footmen, twenty thousand and four hundred horsemen; unto every of which horsemen, were adjoyned two servants, who should succeed their dead masters: which συνταγμα, or certain number of Souldiers, they called τριμαχιδιαν, or a thrice-horsing. For the *French* or *Gauls* did name a horse, μαχα,

Pausan. Phoc. fol. 335. saith *Pausanias*. So there were sixty and one thousand horsemen, and two hundred more. They are first overcome at *Thermopylæ*, then at *Parnassus*, whither they had broken thorow, for obtaining and spoyling the Temple of *Delphos* sake. *Brennus* himself, many wounds being received, drinking down new wine more largely, voluntarily ended his life. That calamity of the *Gauls* is noted by *Pausanius*, *Anaxicrates* being chief Ruler, in winter-time; this was in the second year of the 125 Olympiad before Christ 279.

Again, the following year, *Democles* being Pretor of *Athens*, the *Gaules* poured forth themselves into *Asia*, as the same *Pausanias* sheweth: But *Polybius* writeth, That in the same year the remain-

Polyb. 4. p. 313. ders of the *Gaules* invaded *Thrace*, *Comontorius* being their Captain, and required tribute from the *Byzantines*.

CHAP. XVII.

Things done by the Romans, *from the year of the City Built*, 419, *unto* 472.

WHile in the East, and *Greece*, all things were, by *Alexander* the Great, and his succeeders, through Wars and Tumults, in a hurly-burly, *Italy* suffered no lesse storms of weapons; in which the *Roman* valour exercised it self unto the dominion of the world.

(a) Liv. 9. Eutrop. The War with the *Samnites*, b. ch. 12. (a) The War with the *Samnites* was beyond the rest, of a long continuance, and very dreadful, (b) of which I have made mention above; the which in this space of time was most sharply carried on with some slaughter, in the mean time, and disgrace of the *Romans*; but with a great, and, which is the top of all, the last of the *Samnites*, who being at last subdued, in the year of the C. B. 482, made an end of War, in the 71 year, as we have already said; to wit, from the year of the City 411, unto 481. (c) In which space, the *Caudinæ furcæ*, or gallows made of the trunks of Trees, were made noble by the disgrace of the *Romans*, in the year of the City 433, the 4th after the death of *Alexander the Great*, when the *Roman* Army yielded to their enemies, and, with both Consuls, was cast under the yoke. But that disgrace, the year following, *Papyrius* repayed with a greater overthrow of the *Samnites*, and like disgrace, a most valiant Commander in that Age:

(c) Liv. 9.

(d) Liv. 9. besides whom, many others also are reckoned up by *Livy*, (d) who might be equal to *Alexander*, if (as the report was) he had

(e) Liv. 9. Just. 12. Oros. 3. ch. 11. come into *Italy*. (e) Another *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, Uncle of of the Great, being sent for into *Italy*, by the *Tarentines*, when as he

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he had oftentimes fought valiantly against the *Samnites*, *Bruttians*, and *Lucanes*, a peace being made with the *Romans* in the year of the C. B. 422, was at length slain by the *Lucanes* at the River *Acherunt*, in the year of C. B. 428, the third of the 113 Olympiad, *Alexander* the Great surviving.

(b) Polyb. 2. p. 106. Liv. 7. Wars begun with the *Gauls*. (f) With the *Gaules* also a fight is renewed one time after another; whose divers in-breakings, I will briefly touch at, out of of *Polybius*, and the Roman Annals. The thirtieth year after that they conquered *Rome*, not far from the *Colline*, or little hill-gate, a great slaughter being made on both sides, they were scarce turned away. *Servilius Ahala* being chosen Dictator, was the cause of that Tumult, in the year of C. B. 394. In the 12th year after, which was of the City 405, they were again slain by *Camillus*; at which time *Valerius Corvine* overcame the provoking *Gaul* by the help of a Raven or Crow. After thirteen years, they make a Peace and League with the *Romans*, in which they remained 30 years. Therefore a little before the 45th year of C. B. the *Gaules* on this side the *Alpes*, with those beyond the *Alpes*, and *Etruscians*, destroyed the fields of the *Romans*. Thence those of this side the *Alps* being returned with a great prey, about this very prey do fight with swords among themselves. The 4th year after, they being joyned together with the *Samnites* and *Etruscians*, a battel being joyned, they slew the *Roman* Legion, of which *L. Scipio-Propretor* was chief. At which time another fight flaming, and the left-wing of the Army now giving back, *P. Decius*, Consul, avowed his head, and brought forth a victory by his own death, in the year of C. B. 459.

(a) Polyb. p. 107. & 108. Eutr. Epit. Liv. 13. (a) Ten years after these things being slidden away, the *Senonian Gaules* being again called forth by the *Lucanes*, *Bruttians*, *Samnites*, and *Etruscians*, besieged *Aretium*; and *L. Cæcilius* the Pretor being overcome, they slew thirteen thousand of the *Romans*. Which overthrow, the Consul *Dolabella* straightway revenged, and the *Gauls* being put to flight, their City *Sena* being taken, he brought thither a plantation. The *Boians* being much troubled at the misery of the *Senones*, and conspiring with the *Etruscians*, make fight at the Lake of *Vadimo*; in which all the *Etruscians* for the most part were slain, very few of the *Boians* escaped. That happened in the 471 year of the City. But the following year, the *Boians* being again by the *Romans* utterly overthrown, intreated peace, and a league, the third year before *Pyrrhus* came into *Italy*.

(b) Liv. 8. (b) Moreover, the *Palæpolitans*, where now is *Neapolis*, daring to bring War on the *Romans*, in the third year, which was of C. B. 428. were by *Publilius* the Proconsul subdued.

(c) Liv. 9. Flor. 1. c. 17. Oros. 3. ch. 21. So, 12 people of the *Etruscians* being stirred up for the destruction of the *Roman* name, in the year of C. B. 442, (c) were overcome in the year 444 by *Fabius* the Consul, in a great battel, in the which were slain, or taken, to the number of 60 thousand of the enemies.

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CHAP. XVIII

Of Men excelling in Learning.

(d) Diog. in Aristot. (e) The same Author in Diog. the Cyn.

AT *Athens*, after the (d) death of *Aristotle*, who dyed in the third year of the 114 Olympiad, *Theophrastus Erefius* governed the School of the *Peripatetick's*; when as two years before, *Diogenes* the Cynick departed out of life, (e) to wit, in the same year (wherein also *Alexander* the Great dyed) almost ninety years of age.

(f) Diog. in Xenocrat.

(f) *Xenocrates*, Master of *Plato's* sect, when he had been chief over it five and twenty years, to wit, from the second of the 110 Olympiad, and *Lysimachus* chief Ruler, dyeth in the third year of the 116 Olympiad.

(a) Idem.

(a) Also *Polemo* the hearer of *Xenocrates*; *Crates* of *Polemo*; and *Crantor* of *Sola*, of him; likewise *Arcesilaus* the hearer of *Crantor*, was the author of a middle University, of *Pitana*, a Town of *Æolis*, who was accounted famous in the 120 Olympiad.

Diog. in Epicurus. *Zeno* the Stoick.

In the third year of the 109 Olympiad, *Epicurus* was brought forth to light; he dyed in the second year of the 127 Olympiad, being 92 years old. *Zeno* the founder of the sect of the Stoicks, before the Schollar of *Crates*, beautified that same Age; whom *Eusebius* sheweth to have dyed in the 129 Olympiad. Likewise *Demetrius Phalereus* the Schollar of *Theophrastus*, no lesse noble in the ability of governing the Common-Wealth, than of Philosophy and Eloquence. He was chief Governour of *Athens* 10 years, as saith *Diogenes Laertius*.

(h) Diog. 18. Plut. in Phoc.

(b) But he began in the third year of the 115 Olympiad; in which year, *Cassander* conquered *Athens*. But in the second year of the 118 Olympiad, *Demetrius Poliorcetes* obtaining, he fled into *Ægypt* unto *Ptolomy* the son of *Lagus*,

(e) Diog. in Demetr. (d) Ptolem. 7. ch. 3.

(c) who dying, and being by *Ptolomey Philadelphus*, banished, and pining with grief, he perished with the biting of an Aspe about the first year of the 124 Olympiad. (d) *Timocharis* was famous in the knowledg of Astronomy about the 121 Olympiad.

(e) Plut. in Demost.

But *Demosthenes* overcame the rest in the famousnesse of a name, (e) who in the third year from the death of *Alexander*, the same in which *Aristotle* yielded to Natures destiny in the Iland *Galauria*, whither he had betaken himself for fear of the *Macedonians*.

Menander the Comical Poet is declared to have dyed, *Philip* being chief Governour; as it is in an old note or writing, seeing he was born in the third year of the 109 Olympiad, *Sosigenes* being chief Ruler: So he dyed, being fifty years of age.

(f) *Timæus*

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(f) Diod. in collect. of Vales. p. 258. (g) The same. (h) Tatian. with Eus. of Præp. in 289. (i) Joseph. Antiq. ch. 3. Theoph. to Autol. 3.

(f) *Timæus* a *Sicilian Tauromenite* in the time of *Agathocles*, wrote a History, by whom being driven out of *Sicily*, he vindicated himself in a phrase of writing, the which he is said to have used the more intemperate against him. (g) But on the contrary, *Callias* of *Syracusa*, because he had been moved by the same Tyrant, with great benefits in his History, shamefully flattered him.

But *Alexander* the Great reigning, (h) *Berosus* the *Ægyptian*; and under his Successours, *Ptolemats Lagida*, and *Philadelpho* (i) *Manethon* of the City of *Diospolis*, Historians, are remembred.

The End of the Third Book.

THE

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THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Fourth Book.

Containing an Hiſtory of memorable affairs from the Year of the Julian *Period* 4431. *to* 4713.

CHAP. I.

Occurrences in the Roman *ſtate, from the Account of the City,* 472. *to* 536. *and chiefly concerning the* Epirotick, *firſt* Punick, *and* Gallick *wars.*

THe *Romans* now began to redeem their liberty from the *Greeks*, obtained by their courages and powers, which began to be debilitated, and therefore *Italy* and *Africk* will yield greater ſubjects for Hiſtory then the Orient which is the cauſe of our firſt beginning with the *Roman* Hiſtory.

(a) Epit. Liv. 13. Plut. in Pyr. Eutrop. 2. Flor. l. 1. c. 18. Oroſ. l. 4. c. 4. Juſt. 24. Diod. in Eclo.

(a) The people called *Tarentini* aſſoon as the *Roman* Army removed thence, in the year from the foundation of the City 472. fell injuriouſly upon the *Roman* Legats, for lucres ſake, and thereby provoked the *Romans*, not becauſe they had any ſuch ſtrength, whereby

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whereby they might poſſibly make good their affront; but paſſionately by *Grecian* levity incited thereunto, for which *L. Aimilius Barbula* overcame in battail the *Tarentines*, *Samnites*, and *Salentinians*, which ſo inraged them, that they procured *Pyrrhus* to their aid who in the year of the account of the City 474. drew his Army into *Italy*, and waged a war with the *Romans*, which continued ſix years, when the *Romans* firſt met with them they retreated, *Levinus* being their leader, ſurprited not ſo much with the Army as the unwonted ſight of their Elephants. *Pyrrhus* at the requeſt of *C. Fabritius*, releaſed the priſoners without any ranſome at all. Preſently peace was endeavoured by the Embaſſy of *Cinea*, which took no effect, blind *Appius* working againſt it, twice they joyned in battell with the *Romans*, it being uncertain whether ſide had the greateſt loſſe, then called by the *Syracuſians* againſt the *Pœni*, where things ſucceeded not according to his deſire, he returned into *Italy*. In the year of the City 479. he was overcome, ſpoiled of his Caſtles, and being driven out of *Tarentum*, returned into *Epirus*, after he had warred ſix in *Italy*, and the *Poeni*.

(a) *Pyrrhus* being quite chaſed away, the *Tarentines*, *Brutians*, and *Carthaginians*, who contrary to their league aſſiſted in this War, overcome in fight, ſubmitted to the *Roman* authority and power, and obtained quiet and liberty in the year from the foundation of the City 482, in that which went before (b) *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, was united, or aſſociated himſelf to the *Romans*.

(a) Epit. Liv. 14. Oroſ. 4. c. 3.

(b) Eutr. 2.

(c) The *Pirenian*, *Selentinian*, and laſtly of all the moſt grievous war the (d) *Punick* followed, which was firſt begun in the year of the City account 490. the eleventh year after *Pyrrhus* returned into *Epirus*.

(c) Flor. 1. c. 19

(d) Polyb. 1. Epit. Liv.

(e) The cauſe of the firſt *Punick* war, was the ambition of both Cities, and their mutual ſuſpected and formidable power. The *Mariitini* offered affronts to *Hiero* King of the *Syracuſians* and ally of the *Carthaginians*, who (f) in the year of the Olympiad, 126. the ſecond was firſt made Governour by the *Syracuſians*, and after ſaluted King the fourth Olympiad, 127, he made war againſt the *Mamertini*, who dwell in *Meſſana*: Theſe implore the *Roman* aid, having begun to fight againſt the forces brought into the Iſland by *Hiero*, and the *Carthaginians*; the fortune of that war was long doubtfull, the *Carthaginians* prevailing at Sea, and the *Romans* upon the land, who at laſt in the fourth year of the war, in the year of the City, 493, obtained the art of Sailing and fighting at Sea, better then formerly. But that being again and again laid aſide, and taken up, they at laſt had the upper hand. In that war, *Attilius* a Prince or Duke, commeth to be remembred with the firſt or chief; who, the forces of the *Carthaginians* being broken in a Sea and land battell, when as he would not grant peace to them deſiring it, but on unequall terms, was overcome by *Xanthippus*, a Captain of the *Lacedemonians*, and taken in the battell with 15. thouſand ſouldiers, 30 thouſand being ſlain, in the year of the City 500. lacking two. He afterwards being ſent to *Rome* by the

(e) Polyb. 1. p. 12. & ſeq. Epit. Liv. Flor. 2. c. 2. Eutr. p. 2. Appian. Oroſ. l. 4. c. 7.

(f) Polyb. 1. p. 8. Paulan. Eliac. 2. p. 189.

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Carthaginians, that he might treat with the Senate about the exchanging of Captives, he interceded that that might not be done; and of his own accord returned to *Carthage* unto a most certain execution. *C. Duilius* first got a Sea-victory of the *Romans*, in the fifth year of the war. *C. Lutatius* the latter, in the 23. and last year, in which Victory he warred with the *Carthaginians* at the Island *Ægas*; with whom peace was granted on these conditions, That they should yield up all the Islands that lay between *Italy*, and *Africa*, and should pay for 20 years, two thousand and two hundred Talents. That was done in the year of the City built, 513, before Christ, 241. A greater danger at home took hold on the *Carthaginians*, having finished a forreign war. For the hired souldiers, of which sort, the *Carthagenians* made very much use, required their payes, and the rewards of warfare, which thing, the treasury being exhausted, could not be performed. Therefore robbing and killing throughout *Africa*, and largely wasting all things, it could hardly be stopped. (b) At length, after three years and four Moneths, they put an end to that war. (c) In the year of the City 519. which very seldome happeneth at *Rome*, the Temple of *Janus* was shut, wars being every where appeased. But a little after, new stirs arising, it was opened. The *Ligurians*, *Sardians*, *Corsians*, being subdued. And then a war being begun with the *Illyrians*, and Queen *Teuta*, in the year of the City 524. the third year after, was finished, and then, Embassadors, Messengers of Conquest being sent thorow *Greece*. (d) The *Corinthians* received the *Romans* into the fellowship of the *Isthmians*.

(b) Polyb. b. 1. p. 65. App. in Pun. Diod. in Collect. p. 275

(b) Polyb. 1. p. 88.

(c) Eutr. 3. Plut. In Numa Oros. 4. ch. 11.

(d). Polyb. 2. p. 101.

e) Moreover, there was a fearfull in-breach of the *French* or *Gauls*. The *Insubrians* and *Boyans* by reason of the *Picene*-field or land taken away from the *French Senones*, and divided by the field law (f) by *Flaminius*, Tribune of the Communalty (which law was given forth in the 522 year of the City, the *French* beyond the *Alps*, *Gæsates*, (so they called *Mercenary* souldiers) being called to them, fought against the *Romans*. Against whom the *Romans* mustered, which is scarce to be believed, (g) 700000 footmen, 70000. horsemen. The *French* were often overcome, and their Army led over *Padus*, especially in the 530 year of the City built; and the *Insubrians* were tamed, (h) and *Virdumur* King of the *Gæsates* being by *C. Marcellus* the Consull slain, gave from himself rich spoils, (a) Unto this war *Hiero* King of *Sicily*, who a little before the beginning of the *Punick* or *Carthaginian* war being overcome by the *Romans*, had passed over into the parties and friendship of the conquerours, sent a very great store of bread-corn, the price whereof, when the war was ended, he received.

(e) Polyb. 2. p. 109. Flor. 2. ch. 4. Oros. 4. ch. 13.

(f) Cic. 2. University questions.

(g) Polyb. 2. p. 113. Eutr. 2.

(h) Eutr. 2.

(a) Diodor. Eccl. 25.

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CHAP. II.

The second Carthaginian *war.*

THen another war with *Carthage* followed, (b) in the four and twentieth year from the end of the former, the which indeed was lesse in space of time, but so more dreadfull in the cruelty of slaughters, saith *Florus*, that if any one compareth the lesses of both people, the people that conquereth, is more like to the conquered. There was the same cause of the war, as of the former, desire of Masterdome; and in the *Carthaginians* an impatience of bondage, because they being overcome, had (as I have said) already the four and twentyeth year yielded to the weapons of the *Romans*. *Hannibal* the son of *Amilcar*, put under the chief torch unto this flame, of that *Amilcar* who being Generall of the *Carthaginians* in the former war, had received with grief the conditions of peace; and who, things being composed in *Africa*, in the year of the City (as is gathered out of (c) *Polybius*) 517. being sent into *Spain*, had taken *Hannibal*, being nine years of age, along with him; when as he had first commanded him to swear at the Altar, that he would never be in friendship with the *Romans*. *Amilcar* being about nine years after slain; *Hasdrubal* his son in Law was put in his room, who sent for *Hanniball*, and after eight years, being slain, had him for his successour, of the City 534. when he had began about the seven and twentieth year of his age by which account, he seemeth to be born in the year of the City built, 507; before Christ 247. Therefore presently, assoon as he is made chief Commander, he subjected to himself all *Spain* within the River *Iber*: (d) Hence after seven moneths, great forces being raised up, he took *Saguntum* an associate City of the *Romans*. All the *Saguntines*, help being in vain looked for of the *Romans*, partly by the sword of the Enemy, partly by their own hand, were slain. Thus the second *Carthaginian* war was moved, the which beginning in the year of C. B. 536. (e) *P. Cornelius Scipio*, and *T. Sempronius Longus*, being Consulls, had an end in the seventeenth year, *M. Servilius Geminus*, and *T. Claudius Nero*, being Consulls of the City built, the year 552. *Hannibal* had in his army, as *Polybius* writeth, of footmen, 90 thousand, of horsemen twelve thousand. *Livy* declareth diversly concerning the number. At the first onset, both Consulls are overcome, *P. Cornelius* at *Ticinum*, *Sempronius* at *Trebeia*. The following year of the City built, 537. a greater slaughter is received at the Lake *Thrasumene*; when in the mean time, *Æ. Fabius Maximus*, being made Pro-dictator by the people, however by delaying, upheld the businesse. (b) But the most cruell destruction of all happened in the year of the C. B. 538. at *Canna*, through the rashnesse of *Terence Varro*, another Consull. In that fight were slain of the *Romans* 40000. Neither yet, their courage being unbroken for that calamity, they would

(b) Polyb. 2. Liv. 1. Dec. 5. Flor. 2. ch. 6. Plut. Fab. & Marc. Appia Oros. ch. 14.

(c) Polyb. in the beginning of b. 1. Corn. Nep. in Hannibal. Pliny of famous men.

(d) Liv. 21. Polyb. 3.

(e) Liv. 30.

(a) Polyb. 3. p. 189. Liv. 21.

(b) Polyb. 3. p. 264. Liv. 2. Appian. Flor. and others quoted.

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would not redeem thoſe that were taken in the *Cannian* battell. (c) Then *Marcellus* the Conſull beſieged *Syracuſa*, which City, after the death of *Hiero*, which fell out in the 539 year of the C. B. had fell away from the fellowſhip of the *Romans*, in the year of the City 540. which the induſtry of one man defended from his fierce aſſault. That man was *Archimedes*, who being an excellent muſer of the Heaven and Stars in that age; but in the inventings of Engines and warlike works, much more famous, mocked all the preparations of the *Romans*, with a very light matter. Therefore at length, ſcarce in the third year, of the City 542, could *Syracuſa* be taken. At which time it is delivered, *Archimedes*, his mind being earneſtly bent on thoſe ſtudies unto which he had been given, and thinking nothing of thoſe things which were carried on by this tumult, being by an unknown Souldier, and in vain, enquiring who he was, ſlain; *Marcellus* to have taken great grief from his death, who had commanded the Souldiers breaking into the City, that they ſhould preſerve his life; and to have taken care for his buriall.

(c) Polyb. 8. p. 515, & fol. Liv. 3. Dec. 4. Plut. Marc. Archimedes.

(d) Liv. Dec. 3. b. 5.

This miſery of the *Syracuſans* put an end to Kingly rule in *Sicily*, the which, that *Hiero* of whom we have made mention a little before, had reſtored; and had by courteſy and clemency made of a Tyrannicall a juſt one, and acceptable to the common people; when as he took nothing as chief to himſelf, from ſo great dignity, beſides care, and liberality. But he reigned 54 years, beginning from the 485 year of the C. B. the ſixty before the firſt *Carthagenian* war, who entring, being overcome by *Appius* the Conſull, he fell off from the fellowſhip of the *Carthaginians* unto the *Romans*, and continued in their friendſhip (a) nigh fifty years. (b) He had a ſon, *Gelo*, of the ſame manners, who died before his father in the fiftieth year of his age, and he left *Jerom*, begotten from *Nereis* the daughter of *Pyrrhus*, King of the *Epirotes*, heir of his Grandfathers Kingdome, the which he came to in the 539 year of the City, *Hiero* being dead, being in the 15th year of his age. But as he was of a very bad diſpoſition, running out into all kind of wickedneſſe and cruelty, by the conſpiracy of his own ſubjects, he is the ſame year killed.

c) Polyb. in Collect. of Valeſ. p. 10. & b. 1. Hiſt. p. 16.

a) Liv. b. 4. Dec.

b) Polib. in Collect. of Valeſ. p. 13. Liv. b. 4. Dec. 3. Pauſ. El. 2. Juſtin. 28.

c) Liv. 3. Dec. 4

In the mean time *Lævine* the Pretour cruſhed *Philip* king of *Macedonia*, having made a fellowſhip with *Hannibal*, waiting for an advantage againſt *Italy*, and conſtrained him, his Navy being of his own accord burnt, to betake himſelf into his own *Macedonia*, in the year of C. B. 542. But in *Spain*, *P.* and *Cn. Scipioes*, brethren, who had hitherto ſtopped up the paſſage of *Hadruball* unto his brother *Hanniball* into *Italy*, and had performed many things valiantly there, the Army being overthrown, they both fell, (d) *L. Marcius* a *Roman* Knight, being choſen, (in fear, a Captain by the voice of the Souldiery, ſupported a decaying ſtate. Under whoſe conduct, in one night and day, two camps of the enemies were vanquiſhed, and ſlain of the enemies 37 thouſand, the which happened in that year of the City 542. (e) And at the ſame

d) Liv. 3. Dec. 5

e) Liv. 3. Dec. 6

ſame time *Tarentum*, beſides a Caſtle, being taken by *Hannibal*, and *Capua* beſieged by the *Romans*; (f) from the which, that *Hannibal* might turn them away, he bends to *Rome*. But a ſudden tempeſt ariſing ſuddenly, drave back this man from its walls and ſight. And then *Capua* being delivered to the *Romans*, whoſe Princes took away their own life by poyſon; the Senators being beheaded, the City was reduced unto a Lievtenantſhip.

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(f) Liv. 3. Dec. 9.

(g) *P. Scipio* was the ſon of that *P. Scipio*, whom we have mentioned to have been ſlain in *Spain*; who after that Spaniſh overthrow, all being affrighted, being four & twenty years old, he profeſſed himſelf to carry his commanding power into *Spain*, and thither he was ſent for a Conſul, in the year of the City 543. (h) There very great things being done, and *Haſdrubal* the ſon of *Giſco*, and *Mago* being overcome, in the 5th year after he had come, caſt out the *Carthaginians* from all *Spain*. Thence going forward into *Africa*, he joyned friendſhip with *Syphax* of the *Maſilians*, and then with *Maſaniſſa* of the *Maſulians*, Kings. Theſe things were done in the year of the City 548, the third year from the overthrow of *Marcellus* the Conſul; (a) who in the year 546 ſome proſperous battles being made with *Hannibal*, he being compaſſed about by the layings in wait of the ſame, is ſlain. (b) But the following year *Haſdrubal* the brother of *Hannibal*, who had come with a new Army into *Italy*, before he could joyn himſelf together with his brother, was by two Conſuls, *Claudius Nero*, and *Livy Salinator*, with his Army overthrown. *Hannibal* was then in *Apulia*; againſt whom *Nero* the Conſul had oppoſed himſelf. *Livy* had Camps in *France* on this ſide the *Alps*, againſt *Haſdrubal*. The letters of *Haſdrubal* being intercepted, *Nero* came privily, *Hannibal* not knowing it, having meaſured over all *Italy* in ſix dayes ſpace, unto the Camps of his co-partner, with part of his Army; and his enemies, as hath been mentioned, being overcome, returned unto his ſtanding Camps, before that *Hannibal* thought him to have departed; 56 thouſand are reported to be ſlain of the enemies in that battel; taken, 5000, and 400. The head of *Haſdrubal* being caſt by *Nero* before the ſtanding places of the *Carthaginians*, was a ſorrowful token unto *Hannibal* of the received ſlaughter.

(g) Livy in the ſame placer Val. 3. ch. 7. Plin. of famous men.

(h) Liv. 3. Dec. b. 6. Polyb. 11. p. 638.

(a) Liv. 3. Dec. 7. Plut. Mart.

(b) Liv. in the ſame place. Polyb. in the beginning of b. 11.

(c) But *P. Scipio*, that he might call back *Hannibal* from *Italy*, determined to tranſport the War into *Africa*; the which at length in the year of the City 549, in which he bare the Conſulſhip, he attempted. But in the beginning, ſeeing that thing was accounted raſh counſel, there was nothing neither of money nor Souldiers publiquely ſupplyed; So none but a voluntary Souldiery being muſtered, and money received upon borrowing, and gathered by intreaty, firſt being Conſul, unto *Sicily*; thence, being Pro-conſul in the year of the City 550, the fifteenth of the War, he came with a Navy into *Africa*. (d) In which year, the image of the Mother *Idea* being brought from *Peſſinunt* in *Phrygia*, from the Oracle, unto *Rome*, by *P. Scipio Naſica* the ſon of *Cn.* which young man,

(c) Liv, 28. Appia.

(d) Liv. Plin. of famous men. Herodian. b. 1.

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Liv. Appian. Flor, &c.

ma.i the Senate had dedicated as a moſt excellent or very good man, it was received.

Haſdrubal the ſon of *Giſco* is ſet by the *Carthaginians*, a Captain, againſt *Scipio*; who had eſpouſed *Sophoniſba* the daughter of *Maſaniſſa*. But the people of the *Carthaginians*, her father, and the betroathed man being abſent, joyned her openly unto *Syphax*, who being taken in love of the Maid, waſted their fields, that they might bring him over from the friendſhip of the *Romans* unto their o.vn. With which wrong *Maſaniſſa* being much moved, gave himſelf wholly to the *Romans*; and afterwards brought great help to beat down the *Carthaginians*.

Syphax and *Haſdrubal* came ſuddenly upon *Scipio*, beſieging *Utica* with 100000 armed men, whoſe Camps the ſame day were deſtroyed, 40000 being ſlain, ſix thouſand taken; and both again, their Armies being renewed, were overcome in another battle. *Syphax* was by *Lælius*, and King *Maſaniſſa* taken alive.

When as *Maſaniſſa* had carried away *Sophoniſba* his Wife, being blamed by *Scipio*, he ſent poyſon unto her, wherewith ſhe brought death on her ſelf. (a) *Hannibal* being called by the *Carthaginians*, leaving *Italy*, in the 16th year of the War, of the City 551, he returned into *Africa*; (b) his companions that would not follow, what being ſlain, what being brought into bondage, and a peace being in vain attempted by diſcourſe together, he having joyned in battel, is by *Scipio* overcome: after him *Vermina* the ſon of *Syphax*, who had come for ayd to the *Carthaginians*. *Scipio* made conditions of peace with the *Carthaginians*, the Senate and people of *Rome* being the author; *Hannibal* fled away to *Antiochus*.

(a) Liv. 3. Dec. 10. Ap.. &c. Polyb. 15. (b) Diod. in Coll. of Vaſ. p. 290.

(c) The War was ended in the 17th year, of the City 552, *M. Servilius Geminus*, and *T. Claudius Nero* being Conſuls, and the following year peace being granted to the *Carthaginians* by the Senate; and *Scipio* was carried triumphing into the City, (d) and in that triumphing *Syphax* was led, a little after dying at *Tybur* in priſon. But (e) *Livy* tells, that he dyed before the triumph, (f) and was advanced with an open Funeral. Where alſo he affirmeth *Polybius* to think that which I have ſaid. This King, he ſaith, to have been led in the triumph, *Polybius* an author, in no caſe to be deſpiſed, delivereth: which rehearſing of the moſt excellent hiſtorian, ſeemeth unto me to be too ſtraight, and nothing copious.

(c) Liv. 3. Polyb. 15. (d) Polyb. 16. p. 733.

(e) In the end of book 10. Dec 3. (f) Valer. Max. b. 5. ch. 1.

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CHAP. III.

Of the firſt beginning of the Achæans, *the enterpriſes of* Pyrrhus, *and his death, and the original of the Kings of* Troy, *and the* Parthians.

FUrthermore, in *Greece* and the Eaſtern parts, theſe things chiefly appertain to hiſtory. The Common-wealth of *Troas* and *Peloponneſus* did by degrees cloſe into one, (a) whoſe foundations were laid in the 124 Olympiad, about the time *Pyrrhus* went over into *Italy*; when the *Dymæans*, *Patrenſians*, *Tritæans*, and the *Pharæans*, were agreed, to whom all the reſt for the future betook themſelves. Theſe at the firſt appointed one Scribe and two Prætors for the publick. When 25 years were expired, they were content to make choice of one onely Prætor. He was wont to be made ſo about the appearance of the ſeven Stars, (b) as *Polybius* our Author reporteth, and *Marcus Carynenſis* the chief of all the Pretors, is by him betrayed. In whoſe fourth year *Aratus Sycionius* being 20 years of age, began to be famous for what he had done. Wherefore in the laſt year of that Olympiad, aroſe this Common-wealth in the year before Chriſt 281, in the year of the City 471. In the following year *Pyrrhus* went over Sea into *Italy*. The *Lacedemonians* being perplexed with ſedition at home, came to be governed by *Pyrrhus*. *Cleomenes* after 60 years and ten moneths dyed in his Kingdome, as *Diodorus* witneſſeth, when *Demetrius Phalereus* was Pretor at *Athens*. He is the fourth of the 117 Olympiad. (c) This man begat two ſons, *Acrotatus*, who dying before his father, left a ſon called *Areus*; and a younger ſon, whoſe name was *Cleonymus*. When they were at variance about his ſucceſſion, the Senate preferred *Areus* before *Cleonymus*: him they ſtudied to entice by fair ſpeeches, honours, and preferments, not to be adviſed againſt the Common-wealth. For amongſt other things, he being ſent unto *Tarentum* againſt the *Lucanes* and *Romans* with ayd, overcame the *Lucanes*. He vanquiſhed *Tarentum*, which had fallen off, in the year of the City built 451, in the ſecond year of the 119 Olympiad, as (d) *Diodore* is author. After the City of the *Salentines* being taken by the *Romans*, *Aimilius* Conſul being Captain, in the year 452, being put to flight with his Navy, he comes to the *Patavine* ſhoares ravening the prey; where his Navy being very badly entertained, the fifth part of it ſcarcely returned home, as *Livy* (a) writeth, who nameth not this King of the *Lacedemonians* aright. But he, after many years, being both mindful of the repulſe, and alſo provoked by a new injury, becauſe *Acrotatus* the ſon of *Areus*, had ſuddenly ſnatched away *Chelidonis* his Wife, called forth *Pyrrhus* into *Laconica*, (b) in the ſame year, wherein he having returned out of *Italy*, had taken poſſeſſion of *Macedonia*, *Antigonus* being driven out; which is the 481 of the City built. Therefore the following year, an inroad being made into *Laconica*, he took the City

(a) Polyb. 22. pag. 129.

(b) Polyb. init. 5. p. 350.

(c) Diod. 20. Pauſan. in Lacon. p. 87. Plut. in Ag. & Cleo. See b. 10. of doctr. of times, ch. 5.

(d) Diod. 26.

(a) Liv. 10.

(b) Plut. in Pyrrhus, Juſtin. 25.

The death of *Pyrrhus*.

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City almoſt void of defenders. But being driven out through the valour of the Townesmen, he contendeth at *Argos*: which City having entred into, and fighting againſt *Antigonus*, a tyle being by a woman daſhed on his head, he was ſlain, in the entrance of the 127 Olympiad; That is the 272 year before Chriſt, unto which, from that year wherein *Cleonymus* was caſt off from the Kingdome, which was before Chriſt 309, about ſeven and thirty years come between.

(c) Strabo. b. 13. Pauſ. Attic. p. 7. The Kingdom of Pergamus.

(c) At the ſame time, in which the Cities of the *Achaians* began to be reduced into one body, at *Caycus*, a River of *Pergamus*, a Town of the greater *Phrygia*, the foundations of a new kingdom were laid. About the 124 Olympiad, in the laſt year of *Ptolemy Lagides*, *Philetære*, an Eunuch, high Treaſurer, taking grievouſly from *Lyſimachus* the death of his ſon *Agathocles*, whom, his father of falſe crimes, by his Wife *Arſinoe*, being accuſed, had taken away by poyſon, fell off from him, and was chief of a new royal authority at *Pergamus*. This man had two brethren, *Eumenes* and *Attalus*, who alſo ſucceeded in the Kingdom: but *Attalus* firſt took on him the Kingly Title, as ſaith *Strabo*. The laſt was *Attalus*, nephew of the former *Attalus*, who dying, appointed the people of *Rome* his heir, in the year of the City built, 621. So the Kings of *Pergamus* reigned about 152 years.

The beginning of the Parthians.

The Kingdom of the *Parthians*, that was afterward ſtrivingly ambitious with the *Roman*, whoſe founder was *Arſaces*, began at the ſame time, in which the firſt *Carthaginian* War flamed in the Weſt. But by reaſon of the diſagreement of the Ancients concerning its beginning, it is uncertain.

(d) Juſt. 41.

(d) *Juſtine* indeed makes mention, that the firſt falling away of the *Parthians* happened in the firſt *Carthaginian* War, *L. Manlius Vulſo*, and *Attilius Regulus* being Conſuls, *Seleucus* reigning, whoſe diſcord with his brother *Antiochus* gave a lack of puniſhment to that falling away. Thoſe Conſuls poſſeſſe the 504th year of the City built, before Chriſt 250, in which year *Antiochus*, [ὁ Θεὸς] that is, the God, the third of the *Seleucidain* race, the father of *Seleucus Callinicus*. Unto *Seleucus* were born, *Seleucus Ceraunus*, who after his father *Callinicus* dying in the twentieth year of his reign, reigned three years: and *Antiochus* the Great, who ſucceeded his brother *Callinicus*. *Juſtine*, who ſaith, the *Parthians* fell off from *Seleucus* the great grandchild of *Antiochus Soter*, underſtood not *Callinicus*, but his ſon *Ceraunus*, whoſe brother *Antiochus* was. In which, he is wonderfully deceived. *Seleucus Ceraunus* began his reign in the ſecond year of the 138 Olymp. In the firſt year of the Olymp. following, he dyed; for he reigned three years. Therefore the beginning of him agreeth with the year of the City 527, which is the 15th from the peace made with the *Carthaginians*; and from the Conſulſhip of *Vulſo* and *Attilius*, the four and twentieth. Moreover, *Euſebius* aſcribes it under *Antiochus* the god, to the 133 Olympiad, two years after the Conſuls mentioned by *Juſtine*.

Juſtine's Errour.

(a) But

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(a) But *Strabo* writeth, *Arſaces* to have fled, *Callinicus* reigning, which agreeth well enough with *Euſebius*. *Appian* ſaith, the *Perſians* to have fallen off at that time, wherein *Antiochus* the god (that would be ſo called) being dead, *Laodice* kills *Bernice* another of his Wives; whoſe death her brother *Ptolemy Euergetes* deſiring to revenge, went into *Syria*, & even unto *Babylon*. Theſe things were done in the very firſt year of *Seleucus Callinicus*, a little after the death of *Antiochus* the god. Wherefore we do believe, that the beginnings of the *Parthians* were laid under *Callinicus*, and in the firſt of his reign, about the 246th year before Chriſt. For (b) *Arrian* with *Photius*, is author, that *Arſaces*, with his brother *Teridates*, ſlew *Pherecles*, Lievtenant (from *Antiochus* the god) of his Country, for the chaſtity of either of them tempted or tryed by him. Whence, even *Antiochus* the god, as yet living, or a little after his death, that thing is very likely to have happened.

(a) Strabo the 13. Appian. in the end of Syr.

(b) Arria, in Parthic. Phot. in book 58.

Hence forward, the Princes of the *Parthians* took their name from *Arſaces*, even as from *Cæſar* and *Auguſtus*, the Roman Emperors, were called *Auguſtuſes* and *Cæſars*. The royal command of theſe, remained unto about 472 years; from the year before Chriſt 246, unto 220 years after Chriſt, and even to the fifth of the ſon of *Alexander Mammeas*; (a) In which year, *Artaxerxes* by birth a *Perſian*, *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians* being ſlain, paſſed over the top of their affairs unto the *Perſians*.

(a) Herodian. 6.

Theodotus alſo, Governour of the *Bactrians*, is (at the ſame time wherein *Arſaces*) made the founder of a new Kingdom. Which very thing was of very ſmall continuance, and yielded it ſelf into the title of the *Parthians*.

CHAP. IV.

What things were carried on in Greece, *and through the Eaſt, from the year before Chriſt* 252, *unto* 219, *and the beginning of the ſecond* Punick *Warr.*

(c) Polyb. 2. P. 130. Plutar. in Aratus. Pauſan. Cor. 51.

THe Common-wealth of the *Achaians* (c) in *Peloponneſus*, through the valour of *Aratus Sicyo*, grew up with great increaſes. This man in the twentieth year of his age (which is reckoned both the eleventh year of the former *Carthaginian* War, and, from the Common-wealth of the *Achaians* founded, the one and thirtieth, (d) that is, the 4th year of the Lievtenantſhip of *Marc* of *Caryna*) attempted to wreſt the *Greek* Cities, which for the moſt part were at that time held by Tyrants, from theirs, and alſo from the *Macedonian* yoke. Of which thing, he made a beginning from his Countrey, the which being endowed with liberty, (*Nicocles* the Tyrant being driven out) he joyned to the Council of the *Achaians*, in the 253 year before Chriſt, of the City built 501. But when more than 500 baniſhed perſons returning unto *Sicyo*, required their goods, *Aratus* going into *Ægypt*, wrung out

(d) Polyb. 2. P. 130.

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150 talents from *Ptolomey Philadelphus*, wherewith he might ſatisfie them. The eighth year after, he was firſt made Prætor; and (e) a year coming between, he again took the ſame Office: by which, (f) a garriſon being thrown out of a Caſtle of the *Macedonians*, over which *Perſeus* the Stoick was chief, he freed *Corinth*; which example prevailed in many or moſt Towns, who followed the ſame fellowſhip. But that thing happened before the laſt victory of the *Romans* over the *Carthaginians*, as *Polybius* ſheweth, in the twenty ſecond year of the former *Carthaginian* War; of the City, 511.

(e) Plut. in Aratus.
(f) Polyb. Plut. Pauſan.

(a) Plur. Ag. & Cleomen.

(a) A little before, or about the ſame time, a tumult aroſe at *Lacedemon*, *Agis*, and *Leonidas* reigning, the one whereof was of the family of the *Euritionides*, or *Euripontides*, the ſixth from that *Ageſilaus* the Great, who had in times paſt done famous things againſt the *Barbarians*. *Leonidas* was ſprung from the ſtock of the *Agides*, or *Euriſthenides*, which excelled the other in worthineſſe, born of his father *Cleonymus*, which ſon of the aboveſaid *Cleomenes*, being put after *Areus*, the ſon of *Acrotatus* his brother, I have (b) ſhewn above, *Pyrrhus* to have brought into *Laconia*. *Agis* not as yet in the twentieth year of his age, deſiring to reſtore the fallen diſcipline of *Lycurgus*, he attempted to do it by new obligatory writings, and dividing of their fields; whom when the chief men of the City, and amongſt them the other King or Ruler, *Leonidas* withſtood; nevertheleſſe he perſiſted in his enterpriſe, having gotten *Lyſander* a *Lacedemonian* Magiſtrate, an aſſiſter of his counſells, by whom *Leonidas* being required for judgment, the Kingdome being repealed, and conferred on *Cleombrotus* his ſon in law, he ſetled himſelf a ſuppliant in the Temple of *Minerva*. Afterwards, new *Ephori* or *Lacedemonian* Magiſtrates ſucceeding, and citing *Lyſander*, and other favourers of *Agis* to declare the cauſe: both the Kings come into the aſſembly with a guard of friends, they reduce the *Ephori* into order; for theſe, when they do ordain others of their own parties, and alſo *Ageſilaus* a moſt large husbandman, but wrapped or covered in debt; who therefore was a worker on *Agis*, that before the law for the ground, he ſhould ſet forth new obligations to mitigate the common people. When *Agis* had yielded to his counſel, when it came unto the dividing of the fields, *Ageſilaus* was diligent to mock or deceive, and wrangle by wonderful crafts, which thing eſtranged the minds of the Citizens from *Agis*. Therefore by the conſpiracy of his enemies, *Leonidas* is call'd back from baniſhment, and is reſtored to the Kingdom. *Agis* and *Cleombrotus* being ſuppliants, fly together unto the Temple of *Minerva Chalciæca*. *Cleombrotus*, through *Chelonis* his Wife, the daughter of *Leonidas*, his life being by requeſt obtained, changeth his ſoyl; and thither *Chelonis* followed her husband, her father in vain reſtraining her. *Agis* being laid hold on by the *Ephori*, and condemned for his life, ended his life with an halter: and with the ſame puniſhment *Agiſtrata* his Mother, and *Archidamia* his grandmother were diſſolved; his brother

(b) Ch. 4.

The Hiſtory of Agis.

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ther (c) *Archidamus* eſcaped death by flight, who a little after being call'd back again by *Leonidas*, and taken into the fellowſhip of the Kingdom, he being dead, (a) *Polybius* ſheweth, to have fled again for fear of *Cleomenes*, and by him at length to be ſlain. *Agiatis* the wife of *Leonidas*, was conſtrained to marry her ſon *Cleomenes*, being as yet a child: whom, after the example of her former huſband, ſhe more vehemently inflameth to follow after the ſame enterprizes, being ſtirred thereunto of his own accord. That calamity of *Agis* happened about the finiſhing of the firſt *Punick* War, and the Caſtle of *Corinth* poſſeſſed by *Aratus*.

(c) Plut.
(a) book 5. p. 385.

Leonidas a little after having finiſhed his life, *Cleomenes* reigned about the year, as we think, before Chriſt 235; of the City built, 519, a young man of a great courage, but hot, and cruel, and eſpecially ſtout in War. Who, the *Achaians* flouriſhing in ſtrength and rule, and all *Peloponneſus*, with their Captain *Aratus*, flying, he often overthrew in battel; when as the *Lacedemonians* had paſſed away from their league, the which they had hitherto openly maintained, unto the fellowſhip of the *Ætolians*, with whom they had warr. For the *Achaians*, that which they had alwayes deſired, that they much more about this time did proſecute by the Author *Aratus*, that of all the Cities of *Peloponneſus*, they might make one Common-wealth. Which thing the Kings of *Macedon* fearing, they either had placed in moſt of them cruel Lords; or did confirm thoſe that were already appointed by themſelves with their ſafeguard. In the beating down theſe by any force, in bringing thoſe by any free-will into a common covenant, *Aratus* performed a diligent endeavour; and to perfect that thing, he much prevailed by induſtry and counſel. Therefore *Antigonus Gonatas* as yet living, the ſon of *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, beſides other Towns, he joyned *Sycio* and *Corinth* (the Tyrant being caſt out from thence; from hence, the garriſon of the *Macedonians*) unto the covenant of his own Countreymen. But then *Gonatas* being dead in the third year of the 134 Olympiad, of the City built 512, and *Demetrius* his ſon, who dyed (ten years being finiſhed) in the year of the City 522, before Chriſt 232; he betook all his endeavour for the freeing of *Greece*. At what time, he firſt of all looſed *Attica* from the yoke of the *Macedonians*; *Diogenes*, who was chief over it, being allured to betray it, with great rewards. And then the *Argivi*, *Hermionenſes*, *Philiaſii*, and others, the cruel Lords yielding themſelves of their own accord, for fear of Treaſon, and applying themſelves to the common league of the *Græcians*. Againſt whoſe ſo proſperous affairs, the *Ætolians*, and *Cleomenes* King of the *Lacedemonians*, objected delayes: they, through envy and craftineſſe; he, through open force and weapons: whereby he often, as we have already ſaid, overcame and put to flight *Aratus* and other Commanders of the *Achaians*. Which war, as he order'd it by his own advice, not at the direction of others, made him, which thing he long ſince thought, that the *Ephori* being taken away, he might challenge all the authority and command un-

The deeds of Cleomenes.

(b) Polyb. 2. & Plut. in Aratus.

Things done by Aratus.

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to himself; and he declared the old discipline of his house, in the tenth year of his reign, of the City of *Rome* 528, or next following. After that, being loosed and free from home-bred fear, he wholly bent himself on the *Achaick* War. When the *Achaians* saw themselves unfit for the undergoing this war, *Aratus* being already weary and languishing, and great slaughters being received from *Cleomenes*, that same man, or *Aratus*, being the author, they had regard unto the help of the *Macedonians*. *Antigonus*, by surname, Δόσων, that is, one about to give or profit, reigned over *Macedonia*. Which name he obtained from this, because he said he would give sundry times one after another what was asked of him. This man governed the kingdom for *Philip* the son of *Demetrius*, from the year before Christ, 232; of the City 522, the 137 Olympiad entring, to wit, a little before the passing over *Rome* into *Illyricum*, as (a) *Polybius* saith. Therefore *Aratus* requireth the fellowship of *Antigonus*, with his Citizens, when as hitherto they had made use of the friendship of *Ptolomey*; which new Covenant they joyned in, by a great hire of the Town or Castle of *Corinth*, from which they parted to the *Macedonian*, and straightway renounced both by Sea and Land the same Captain of the Greek name. There came into the (b) communion of that league, the *Macedonians*, *Achaians*, those of *Epirus*, the *Phocians*, *Boetians*, *Arcadians*, *Thessalians*. *Cleomenes*, *Antigonus* breaking in with great Armies, when he met him at the *Isthmus* or narrow creek of land, being affrighted at the revolting of the *Grecians*, went back to defend his Countrey. So the *Macedonians*, no man forbidding them, came to *Peloponnesus* in the year of the World, 3761, of the City, 531, in which the second year of the 149 Olympiad began; and in the year following they conquered many Towns. *Cleomenes* in the mean time not loytering, who took *Megalopolis* at unawares, and utterly overthrew it, because the Citizens had refused to enter into fellowship with him, although they should be vagabonds in their Countrey, *Philopœmenes* thus perswading, (a) who was then thirty years of age. Last of all, in the year of the City 533. before Christ 221, in which the 4th year of the same Olympiad began, a (b) battel being pitched or joyned, at *Selasia*, a Town of *Laconia*, *Cleomenes* was overcome by *Antigonus*: when as this brought out twenty thousand, the other thirty thousand into the battel, *Cleomenes* having slipt out of the battel, saileth over Sea to *Ptolomey Euergetes* into *Ægypt*, leaving *Lacedemon* empty for defenders against *Antigonus*: To the which he coming, restored to it its liberty, and all its ancient rights. The next day he being certified, that the borders of *Macedonia* were invaded by the neighbouring *Barbarians*, he hasts thither as speedily as he could. In his passage he was present at the *Nemean* sports; by whom he was received with great acclamations, and all kind of honour by the *Greeks*. But as soon as he came to *Macedonia*, the *Illyrians*, and other *Barbarians* being put to flight, his body long ago being taken with a consumption, he deceased, and left

(a) book 2. p. 131.

(b) Polyb. p. 279.

(a) Plut. in Philop.

(b) Polyb. 5. Plut. in Ag. & Cleom.

left the Government to *Philip*, who afterward warred against the *Romans*. That happened in the 533 year of the City, of the World 3763, in which the 4th year of the 139 Olympiad is numbred; the mentioning of the *Nemean* pastime perswadeth it, which about the end of the third Olympick year, and near the Sunstead, was wont to be begun, (c) as we have shewn elsewhere.

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(c) Notes to Jul. p. 323. &c.

Cleomenes being very honourably, and lovingly received by *Ptolemey Euergetes*, he a little after dying, he came into suspition with *Philopator*, the succeeder of *Euergetes*; who from the counsel of *Sosibius*, by whose authority the Kingdom was ordered, kept him in custody, making haste into *Greece*; out of which he at length breaking with a few, and their swords being drawn, he running thorow the whole City, and in vain calling to the *Alexandrians* for liberty, laid hands on himself; (d) in the third year after he came to *Ægypt*, the (e) sixteenth of his reign being finished. For presently after the death of *Cleomenes*, *Polybius* (f) witnesseth, *Cœlosyria* was betrayed by *Theodotus* to *Antiochus*; which happened in the 535 year of the City built, the second of the 140 Olympiad. After this manner the beginning of *Cleomenes* is affirmed, the which we have ascribed to the second year of the 136 Olympiad, of the City 519. For from that time, to the year of the City 535, full sixteen years do run between.

Polyb. 2. p. 155.

(d) Polyb. 4. p. 304.

(e) Plut. Ag. & Cleom.

(f) book 9. p. 385.

CHAP. V.

Of the Wars of Antiochus *the Great, and the fight of* Ptolemy Philopator *at* Raphia; *the famous deeds of* Achæus.

IN *Syria* the riot and cruelty of the Princes had miserable issue; *Antiochus* the Nephew of *Seleucus Nicanor*, had *Laodices* the daughter of *Ptolemy Philadelphus* to wife, as (a) *Appian* telleth; and by her he had two sons, *Seleucus Callinicus*, and *Antiochus Jeraces*; and when both Kings waged very great Wars between themselves, at length they came unto these conditions of peace, That *Bernice* the other daughter of *Philadelphus* should marry *Antiochus*, *Laodices* being either refused, or accounted in the place of a Concubine. And then *Philadelphus* being dead, in the year of the City, 507; before Christ, 247, *Antiochus* overcome with love, calls *Laodices* back again, who fearing the unconstancy of her husband, took away his life by poyson. Then *Bernice*, and her son, as yet an Infant, being slain, she carried up her son *Seleucus* to the Kingdom. This *Bernice* was Aunt to him whom (b) *Polybius* sheweth was slain by *Ptolemy Philopator*.

(a) Appian. in the end of Syr. Jerome at the end of 11. ch. Dan.

(b) book. 5. p. 382.

(c) *Ptolemy Euergetes*, who succeeded *Philadelphus*, being brought into *Syria*, revenged the death of his sister, with the slaughter of another: Neither being content with that fruit of his victory, he over-ran a great part of *Asia*; & being call'd back by an home-bred tumult,

(c) Jerom. Polyb. 5. p. 493.

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tumult, he obtained *Syria*, which I think was *Cœles*, by his Souldiers; (d) but he left *Cilicia* to *Antiochus Jeraces*: He dyeth in the 26th year of his reign, of the World 3763, wherein the third year of the 39 Olympiad ended. But (e) *Polybius* is author, that he deceased in that Olympiad, who also, he saith, was dissolved by a disease. But (f) *Justine* affirmeth him to be taken away by the parricide of his son; on whom, he writeth, the firname of [*Philopator*] or lover of his father, was imposed by a mock.

(d) Jerom. (e) b. 2. p. 5. (f) Just. b. 30.

Therefore in that year, which I have set, *Ptolemy Philopator* began to sway the Scepter in *Ægypt*, (g) who presently slew his brother *Magas*, and *Berenice*, as *Polybius* sheweth, (h) and gave himself wholly over unto gluttonies and luxury. The which he did so much the more freely, because he thought security to be gotten for him both at home and abroad for a long time. For both his brother, and others that were near to him being killed, he brought terrour to his own kindred; and *Antigonus* of *Macedonia*, and *Seleucus* of *Syria*, Kings, being dead, in their places came *Antiochus* and *Philip*, almost as yet children, from whom he then feared nothing on himself.

(g) Polyb. 5. p. 380. Just. 30 (h) Polyb. 5. p. 380. Plut. Ag. & Cleom. Just. 30.

(a) For there being a fit opportunity, *Seleucus Callinicus* being dead, who reigned twenty years; and his son *Seleucus* his successor, after an unhappy fight with *Ptolemy Euergetes*, being killed by the lying in wait of his friends, *Antiochus*, the brother of *Seleucus* the son of *Callinicus*, was called from *Babylon* to take the Kingdom, almost a child, the 139 Olympiad entring, of the City built, 530; who for valiant deeds done, and not a little part of the Empire being recovered, he obtained the name of *Great*. For this man's beginning was tumultuous, and exercised or full of action; his Lievtenants of Provinces falling off from him through contempt of his age. (b) First *Molo* Governour of *Media*, and *Alexander* of *Persia*, his brother, shake off the yoke; unto which counsel the fear of *Hermias Caris*, a most wicked man, who could do all things with the King, chiefly inforced them. These, *Antiochus* being vexed a few years, that is, not full three, according as we have gathered out of *Polybius*, and his Captain *Xenetas* being overcome and slain, many Cities being vanquished, at length being overcome by the King himself, they prevented deserved punishment by a voluntary death. And in the same year *Hermias* endeavouring wicked attempts against the life of the King, he commanding, he is by lying in wait slain, which was the year of the City built, 533, the very same year, wherein we have related in the former Chapter, also *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta*, to have been overcome by *Antigonus*.

(a) App. Syr. The beginning of *Antiochus* the Great.

(b) Polyb. 5. p. 86.

Achæus usurps the Kingdom. (c) Polyb. b. 4. p. 271. & 314. (d) Polyb. 4. p. 99.

(c) When *Seleucus Ceraunus* (as hath been spoken) was slain, *Achæus* his neer kinsman having revenged his death, recovered by War whatsoever was on this side the Mountain *Taurus*, and despising *Antiochus*, took the kingdom to himself: (d) At which time *Molo* being subdued by war, *Antiochus* beat *Artabazanes*, a noble Lord, in the very year of the City which we have mentioned, 533, in the

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the 4th year of the 139 Olympiad; (c) and after two years from the death of *Seleucus*, the younger brother of *Antiochus*: But before that *Antiochus* moved against *Achæus*, he first agreed to attempt *Cœlosyria*; (a) which Province the *Ægyptians* held of old, and had wont to make more of the possession of that, than even of *Ægypt* it self, because the situation of that is very fit against the Kingdom of *Syria*. Therefore in the year of the World 3765, of the City 535, the third year before the *Raphian* fight, (b) which *Polybius* sheweth, he led an Army into (c) *Cœlosyria*, and first vanquished *Seleucia*. After which things, *Theodotus*, an *Ætolian* by birth, the Lievtenant of *Cœlosyria* under *Ptolemey*, partly through despising of this man, partly because he had the good will of his Governours, suspected toward him, fell off to *Antiochus*, and delivered that Province unto him. (d) *Ptolomey* being privily furnished with a great provision of war, proceedeth against *Antiochus*; whom (e) their ensigns being pitched over against each other at *Raphia*, a Town of *Phœnicia*, he overcame. Seventy thousand footmen, five thousand horsemen, with seventy and three Elephants, are (f) written to have been in the Army of *Ptolomey*. *Antiochus* numbred sixty two thousand footmen, six thousand horsemen, an hundred and two Elephants. (g) The left wing of *Ptolomey* was scattered by the right of *Antiochus*; the left wing of this, by the others right: the four-square Army or wings restored the fight on both sides: in which the Souldiers of *Antiochus* in the last field gave place. Of these, almost to the number of ten thousand are lost, with three hundred horsemen. Of *Ptolemey*'s Souldiers, a thousand five hundred footmen, seventy horsemen. This is that combate, of which the third book Apocryphal of the *Macchabees* in the beginning mentioneth; which moreover relateth a bold deed of *Theodotus* of *Syria*, a Traytor, when breaking into *Ptolomey*'s Tent before the fight, with two men, he by chance not being found, he killed another for him: the which also (h) *Polybius* hath committed to memory. The third of the *Macchabees* addeth, That *Arsinoes*, the sister of *Philopator*, was present at that battle, and the Souldiers of *Antiochus* making strong resistance against them, she quickned her Souldiers to battle, when her hair being spread abroad in rowes or order, the tears ran down, and promised to every Souldier two pounds of gold, thereby it came to passe, that the *Ægyptians* were uppermost in the battle, in the same year they fought at *Raphia*; (i) *Polybius* is author: in which year the *Romans* were overcome by *Hannibal* at *Thrasumenum* in *Etruria*, the third year of the 140 Olympiad, and he sheweth that (a) same thing to have happened in the Spring-time; at which time also the *Romans* contended at *Thrasumenum*. Moreover, the wane of the Moon went before the same fight, as (b) *Polybius* writeth; which by the reckoning above, happened on the 536 of the year of the City, before Christ 218, in the Calends of *September*.

(c) Polyb. 4. p. 315. (a) Polyb. 5. p. 380. & 428. Just. 30. (b) book 5. p. 409. (c) Polyb. 5. p 402. & 405.

(d) Polyb. 3. p. 407. & 7. &c. (e) Polyb. 5. p. 422.

(f) Polyb. 4. p. 421.

(g) Polyb. 5. p. 420, &c.

(h) book 5. p. 425.

(i) book 5. p. 412.

(a) p. 421. & 431. (b) book 5. p. 420.

(c) *Philopator* knew not how to make use of such a victory gotten

(c) Polyb. p. 428. Just. 30.

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ten beyond hope and desert, who if he had joyned unto fortune, courage, and industry, he might have spoyled *Antiochus* of his kingdom. Now he being contented to recover what he had lost, granted a peace unto *Antiochus* asking it; as also he slayed three monethes in *Syria* and *Phœnicia*; (d) in which time while the Jews had sent to give him thanks, he came to *Jerusalem*, and there sacrifices, of right, being celebrated, he tryed to enter into the very innermost holier place, or holy of holies of the Temple; The which while he desireth to attempt, they in vain resisting him; he being by an hidden power cast on the earth, his body being dissolved or weakened, and his voyce hindered, he is carried away by his guardians, being filled with fear and amazement; and from that moment he departed thence, raging and threatening. He being returned unto *Alexandria*, whatsoever there was of the Jewish Nation throughout *Ægypt*, he commandeth to be divided into Companies, and to be brought away bound in fetters to *Alexandria*, and to be inclosed in a circle; then Elephants to be brought into the place, that he might expose them to be bruised by their feet, in the sight of all the people. Unto this spectacle, when he had oftentimes appointed a certain day, as often as it came, his remembrance was taken away by God; in all of that which he had decreed, neither could he at any time execute the things determined. Therefore his hatred being suddenly changed into pitty, and afterward into love of the Nation, he let them all go; and after that behaved himself more fairly and liberally towards them, than any of the Kings hitherto. Moreover, he suffered them, that they might inflict punishment on the forsakers of the Countrey Religion of their kindred. *Philopator* having dispatched these cares, by and by returned unto his ancient manners, and having forgotten kingly Majesty, and all shame, he spent dayes and nights in whoredoms and mischievous deeds. For *Eurydices* his sister being slain, and the same a wife, he is ensnared by the flatteries of *Agathoclea* an harlot, and he yielded himself wholly to her, his brother *Agathocles* being joyned, and his Mother *Oenanthes* unto them, by whose will all things, the greatest and least were handled or ordered.

(d) 3 Mac. 1. *Ptolemy* is forbidden to enter into the secret place.

Just. 30. *Jerome.*

(a) But in *Asia*, which is on this side *Taurus*, *Achæus* in the mean time, while *Antiochus* contends with *Ptolomey* about *Cœlosyria*, endeavoured to confirm and spread his kingdom as largely as he could, bringing daily wars on the neighbouring Kings, and Cities. (b) Whom *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* not sluggishly resisted, even the *Gaules* of *Tectosagia* being hired out of *Thracia* for Auxiliaries; to whom afterwards drawing back from the warfare, and that because the Moon, their Camps being pitched, had left shining upon *Megistus*, a River of *Mysia*, they holding it for a religious observation, he gave leave to depart, in the third year of the 140 Olympiad, of the City 536. For in that year the Moon was darkned in the Calends of September. The same *Gaules* afterwards abundantly wasting all things, (c) *Prusias* King of *Bythinia*, not

(a) Polyb. 5. pag. 415, &c.

(b) Polyb. p. 420.

(c) Polyb. in the end of b. 5. p. 447.

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not far from *Hellespont* or the *Grecian* Sea, killed every one, in the year of the City, 538.

(d) *Antiochus* (things with *Ptolomey* being composed, and *Cœlosyria* being lost) turned the weight of his War on *Achæus*; whom also being besieged at *Sardis*, through the treachery of two *Cretians*, he reduced into his power, and ended his life by extreamest torments, in the year of the City 539.

(d) Polyb. 5. p. 444. & b. 6. p. 5, 6. & book 8. p. 522.

(e) About the same time, wherein *Antiochus* being overcome at *Raphia*, did prepare War against *Achæus*, the City of the *Rhodians* was shaken with a great Earthquake, whereby a great part of the Walls and Ship-docks being cast down, the great *Colossus* or Image of *Rhodes* decayed or fell. Which losse, the large liberality of Kings and Cities toward them a little after repaired. *Colossus* lay many years on the ground, (f) untill *Mauvia* King of the *Saracens*, *Rhodes* being taken, sold it to a certain Merchant, about the year of Christ 653. This Statue was 70 cubits in height; and (g) *Pliny* writeth, that it was prostrated by the Earthquake the 56th year after that it was made by *Charetes* the scholar of *Lysippus*; few could grasp his thumb; his fingers were bigger than many images; made in twelve years of 300 talents of brass. This ruine *Eusebius* bringeth into the second year of the 139 Olympiad: *Polybius* (as I have said) into the seventh from it.

(e) Polyb. 9. p. 428.

(f) The Colosus of Rhodes.

(g) book 34. ch. 7.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Social War against the Ætolians, Philip *King of* Macedonia *being made Captain; and of the famous Deeds of the same* Philip.

ANtigonus, who from his liberal promises was firnamed [Δόσων,] being called by the *Achaians* for ayd against *Cleomenes*, he being overcome, he (a) made peace with all *Greece*; amongst other of whose conditions that was one, That the *Ætolians* should not enter into *Achaia* with an Army. *Philip*, a little while after, almost a child, succeeded this man, having finished his life; (b) for he had not yet exceeded the seventeenth year; (c) of a great towardnesse, and an excelling example of the number in that Age, to accomplish manly works and great things: which also both the comelinesse of his speech, and a certain kingly beauty of his whole body did commend. But a little after, by the acquaintance of wicked persons, (d) especially of *Tarentinus Heraclidas*, & licentiousnes of detestable acts, he overthrew those so many good things of Nature, and the hopes of men concerning him. The (e) *Ætolians*, the age of this King being despised, when it long since grieved them for their publick peace, because they were accustomed, otherwise, to live by robbery, and to take preys on every side, made a beginning of troubling the peace, from the sacking of *Messenia*, which was now in their fellow-

(a) Polyb. 4. p. 272. & 276.

(b) Polyb. in the same. p. 274. & 294.

(c) Polyb. 4. p. 339.

(d) Diod. in the Collect. of Vales. p. 191.

(e) Polyb. 4. p. 271. & 285.

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ſhip. (f) *Dorimachus* and *Scopas* were chief; to whom when *Aratus* and the *Achaians* had declared in vain, that they ſhould forbear their weapons and wrongs from the borders of the *Peloponneſians*, the matter is brought unto a War, the 139 Olympiad going out, which was the year before Chriſt 220, of the City built, 534. (g) The firſt battle between them was fought at *Caphyas*, a Town of *Arcadia*, wherein the *Achaians* were overcome. The *Ætolians* (a greater boldneſſe being taken thereby) robbed all *Peloponneſus*. Againſt whom *Philip* is called forth by the common conſent of the Companions, into whoſe number the *Meſſenians* are received, he proclaimeth a War againſt them, which was called, A Social, or fellowly War, begun (h) from the firſt year of the 140 Olympiad, before Chriſt 220, of the City built 534, when *Aratus* was Prætor of the *Achaians*. In the ſame firſt year (i) of the Olympiad, but before Chriſt 219, the Spring now in the prime, that is, about, or a little before the riſing of the ſeven Stars; at which time the Prætors of the *Achaians* entred into their Office; *Aratus* the younger, the ſon of *Aratus*, being put into his father's place, *Philip* attempted to fight againſt the *Ætolians*: while at the ſame time *Hannibal* fits himſelf for the ſiege of the *Saguntines*; the *Romans* move war againſt *Demetrius Pharius* Prince of the *Illyrians*, *Æmilius* the Conſul being chief Commander; who a little after being overcome, betaketh himſelf unto *Philip*. Then, *Lycurgus* being made King preſently after the death of *Cleomenes*, a League being made with the *Ætolians*, vexed the *Achaians*. The *Rhodians*, *Pruſia* King of the *Bythinia* being joyned to them, contend againſt the *Byzantines*; becauſe they being compelled to pay tribute to the *Gaules*, they impoſed certain cuſtoms on Merchants. The *Synopians* defend themſelves with a garriſon of *Rhodians* againſt *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, watching an advantage againſt their City. Thoſe ſo many beginnings of Wars, (a) *Polybius* obſerveth to have happened in the ſame firſt year of the 140 Olympiad; and he ſheweth the cauſe of them to be, for that then new Princes almoſt of the whole known world, came to their Kingdoms and Empires.

(f) Of this, ſee Diod. Collect. Valeſ. p. 278.

(g) Polyb. 4. p. 281.

The ſociable War.

(h) Polyb. 4. p. 295. & 298.

(i) Polyb. 4. p. 305.

Great ſtirs every where the 140 Olymp. entring.

(a) In the end of the ſecond book, &c. p. 271.

The Social-War *Philip* ordered unto the third year, having (b) made much uſe of *Aratus*, whom, when being moved at the reproaches of his Governours, he had ſomewhat eſtranged from him; by and by, as ſoon as indeed he knew what a man he was, he had him in the greater eſteem. (c) But the ſame man again being brought to envy, he took care to kill him by poyſon, about the year of the City built, 541; the 4th of the 141 Olympiad; (d) a little after the Ships of *Philip* being burnt by the *Romans*, and (e) about the beſieging of the *Syracuſans*, begun by *Marcellus* in the year of the City 542: wherefore, in the 62 year of his age beginning, *Aratus* dyed, which was the fifth from the end of the Social-War. (f) For in this year of the City 537, the third year of the 140 Olympiad ending, it was finiſhed, peace being made with the *Ætolians*: when as a ſlaughter of the *Romans* being

(b) Polyb. b. 4. p. 338. &c. Plut. Arat.

(c) Polyb. 8. p. 519. Plut.

(d) Plut. in Arat.

(e) Polyb. 8. p. 519.

The death of *Aratus*.

(f) Polyb. b. 4. p. 297. & 442.

ing heard of, *Philip* deſired to ſayl into *Italy* to the Lake of *Thraſumenum*, and to take part with the *Carthaginians* of victory. (g) Therefore being carried into *Illyricum* with a Navy, he being ſuddenly beat back through fear of the *Romans*, he left off from his enterprize. Afterward in the year of the City 559, he (h) entred into a League with *Hannibal*; whereby he brake forth into open War with the *Romans*, in the year of the City built 540, in which the Coaſts of *Illyricum* being tryed, (a) by *Marcus Valerius Lævinus*, he being much affrighted, his Ships being drawn away or burnt, he came to *Macedonia* by Land. *Lævinus* makes an agreement with the *Ætolians* againſt *Philip*, in the (b) year of the City 542. With theſe and King *Attalus*, the *Romans* fight againſt the *Macedonians* and their Companions; whereof the chief were the *Achaians*. (c) *Philopomenen* the Prince of theſe was famous in that Age; by whom *Machanidas*, a Tyrant of the *Lacedemonians*, was driven to *Mantinæa*, about the year of the City 548; (d) whom *Nabis*, a far more cruel one than him, received. But when things were neglected by the *Romans* in *Greece*, becauſe they were buſied in a domeſtique war with the *Carthaginians*, at length the *Epirotes* coming between, a peace was made between them and *Philip*, and the companions of them both; in the year of the City, 549.

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(g) Polyb. in the ſame, p. 446.

(h) The ſame, b. 7.

(a) Livy, b. 24.

(a) Liv. b. 25.

(b) Liv. 26.

(c) Polyb. b. 11. p. 629. Liv. Decad. 4. b. 4. & 5.

(d) Polyb. b. 13. p. 674. & Diod. in Coll. Valeſ. p. 285.

(c) Things in *Europe* being appeaſed, *Philip* bends his mind to poſſeſſe *Egypt*. A fit opportunity, *Ptolemy* departed this life in the year before Chriſt 204, of the City 550. *Ptolemy Epiphanes* his ſon of four years of age being left. Therefore *Philip* entred into counſel with *Antiochus*, of invading his kingdom. But the *Alexandrians*, *Agathocles*, the Protector or guardian, and his ſiſter *Agathoclea* being taken away, ſent Embaſſadours to *Rome*, who granted them ſafeguard. *Antiochus* in the mean time recovereth *Cœloſyria* and *Phœnicia*. And then *Onias* the High Prieſt, with very many Jews, flyeth into *Egypt*, where, under *Philometor*, he afterward at *Heliopolis* built a City.

(c) Polyb. b. 15. Jerome on 11 ch. Dan. Juſt. b. 30.

CHAP. VII.

Of Men excelling in wit, who lived from the 125 *Olympiad, to the* 143 *or from the year of the City built* 474, *unto* 554.

Chryſippus the Stoick, the Scholar of *Cleantes*, was in this time famous. *Diogenes* writeth him to have dyed the 143 Olympiad, 73 years of age. So about the beginning of the 124 Olympiad, he came forth into light. *Strato Lampſacenus* of the School of the *Peripateticks*, was chief after *Theophraſtus* 18 years, *Diogenes* being witneſſe. Wherefore when he began to teach in the 123 Olympiad, as (a) the ſame *Diogenes* ſheweth, about the end of the 127 Olympiad he dyed, *Lyco* ſucceeded *Strato*, (b) and held the School 40 years, but he lived 74 years. *Lacydes*, a *Cyrenian*, an author

(a) Laert. in Lyco.

(b) Diog. Laert.

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of a new University, began to teach (c) in the 4th year of the 134 Olymp. and held the School 26 years.

(c) Diog.

Eratosthenes, a man endued with divers kind of learning, and sirnamed [*Beta*,] because he kept the seconds in every kind of Science or knowledg; he was born in the 126 Olymp. and being 80 years old, he ended his life with want; saith *Suidas*.

(d) Suidas.

(d) Amongst Poets, *Callimachus*, a *Cyrenian*, was made famous in *Greece*, *Ptolemy Philadelphus* reigning.

The Life of *Aratus*.

And also *Aratus*, who flourished under *Antigonus Gonatas*.

Livy the Poet.

But at *Rome*, *Livius* a Poet, in the year of the City built 514, first taught a Comedy. *Nævius* deceased in the 144 Olymp. as *Jerome* placeth him in the Chronicle of *Eusebius*.

But the following Olympiad *Plautus* dyed, the same being author, in the 554 year of the City.

Quintus Ennius was born in the year of the City built 515, he innobled the same Age.

CHAP. VIII.

The famous Deeds of the Romans *against* Philip *King of the* Macedonians, Antiochus *of* Syria, *and* Perseus *of the* Macedonians, *in like manner Kings.*

(e) Liv. b. 31. Flor. 2. ch. 7. Plut. in Flam. Justin. 30. Eut. 4.

THe (e) second *Punick*-War being finished, the *Macedonian* war succeeded with King *Philip*; which being begun almost ten years before, saith *Livy*, was laid down in the third year. Indeed almost thirteen years before, the 540 of the City, *Philip* began to be vexed by *Lævinus* the Prætor; but in the year of the City built 549, they returned into agreement. Peace being granted to the *Carthaginians*, the War with *Macedon* was taken up afresh; which was proclaimed in the 554 year of the City. Both the old injuries of *Philip* drove the *Romans* to that thing, and also a new annoyance of their Associates, especially of the *Athenians*, who being much wasted by the King, had fled together to the *Romans*.

The Macedonian War.

(a) Polyb. book. 16. p. 735. Plut. in Flaminius.

(a) *Philip* made a beginning of waging War from the siege of the *Abydeni*; whom he cast into that despair, that after the manner of the *Saguntines* they rushed on death. At length, in the fourth year after it was restored, of the City 557, it was ended by *Titus Quinctius Flaminius*, *Philip* being overcome at *Cynoscephala* in *Thessaly*. (b) *Polybius* relateth, and out of him *Plutarch*, That eight thousand of the *Macedonians* were slain, five thousand taken. The price of the victory, was the liberty of *Greece*; the which being declared by the voyce of the publisher at a solemn pastime of the (c) *Isthmians*; so great an out-cry delivered it self with applause, that Crowes fell down on the earth, flying over the race: *Florus*, not through a light errour, affirmeth that to be done at the *Nemean* or *Achaian* games, being five years sports. For neither was the game of the *Nemeans*, five yearly; and *Polybius* and *Plutarch* do affirm this to have happened in the *Isthmians*. (d) Moreover, in the *Nemeans*, freedom was pronounced to the *Greeks* called *Argivi*, alone.

(b) Polyb. book 7. p. 702.

(c) Polyb. Eccl. 9 Plut. in Flam.

The errours of *Florus*.

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(c) *Lucius* the brother of *Titus* at the same time received the *Acarnans*, being discouraged or overcome unto an yielding or surrender.

(d) Livie, b. 34. (e) Liv. 33.

(f) After that, *Titus Quinctius* moved War against *Nabis*, a Tyrant of the *Lacedemonians*: but *Argos* being freed, he granted him peace. So of the *Grecian* Cities, *Sparta* alone is left in bondage; the which in the 562 year of the City built, *Philopomenen*, *Nabis* being killed by him, joyned unto the fellowship of the *Achaians*.

(f) Liv. 35. Polyb. Eccl. 22. Plut. in Philop.

The War with *Antiochus*.

A few years after the *Macedonian* War, war was waged with King *Antiochus*; who, (g) *Syria* being recovered, and *Scopas* the Captain of *Ptolemæus Epiphanes* being overthrown, he had now began to be fearful unto the *Romans*. Against whom *Hannibal* chiefly stirred him up, (h) who fearing the same enemies, had fled to him in the year of the City built 559. The Embassadors also of the *Ætolians*, who were now estranged from the fellowship of the *Romans*, brought no small moment thereto. (i) *Antiochus* being by these things enforced, a peace being composed with *Ptolemy*, unto whom he gave *Cleopatra* his daughter in marriage, and in the name of a dowry he granted him *Cœlosyria* and *Judea*. He brought war on the *Romans*; the which being undertaken in the 562 year of the City built, held full three years. For in the year of the City 564, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* being Consul, coming into *Asia* with *Publius Cornelius Africanus* his brother, an Embassadour, by this man's counsel chiefly, he overcame *Antiochus*. (a) *Livy* relateth, That fifty thousand footmen, four thousand horsemen were slain in one battel. Peace being granted to *Antiochus*, with other conditions, as also that, that he should yield up all Countreys which were on this side the Mountain *Taurus*.

(g) Polyb. book 16.

(h) Liv. b. 33. at the end. Corn. Nep. in Hann.

(i) Liv. 34. & Flor. 2. ch. 8. Appian. Syr. Just. 31. Eutr. 4. Oros. 4. ch. 20.

(a) Livy, book 37.

(b) *Antiochus* being overcome, straightway the *Ætolians* are tamed by *Fulvius* the Consul, in the year of the City built, 565; and in the same year the *Gallo-Greeks* were subdued by *Cneius Manlius*, another Consul.

(b) Livy, b. 38. Flor. 2. ch. 9.

The death of *P. Scipio*, *Hannibal*, and *Philopœmen*.

In the 149 Olympiad, three notable Commanders dyed, *Publius Scipio*, *Hannibal*, and *Philopœmenes*. *Publius*, a day being set by the (c) *Petillian* Tribunes, of taking the money from *Antiochus* for peace granted, he sent back *Liternus* into *Campania*. His brother *Lucius* was condemned of robbing the common Treasury. But (d) *Publius* in that Julian year dyed, which began the 570 of the City; in which year, *Publius Claudius*, *Lucius Porcius*, were Consuls before the Censureship of *Marcus Cato*, which, the same being Consuls, he performed. *Hannibal* a year or two after, (e) for Writers do differ, being demanded of *Prusias* King of *Bythinia* for death, ended his life with poyson. (f) In the year of the City 571, *Philopœmen*, Captain of the *Achaians*, being taken by the *Messenians*, was slain; when indeed he had compelled the *Lacedemonians*

(c) Livy in the same place.

(d) Livy about the end of b. 39.

(e) Livy in the same Corn. Nep. in Hannib.

(f) Livy in the same P.m.

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demonians, falling off from the fellowship of the *Achaians*, being naked of Walls and Laws, to endure the yoke.

(g) Polyb. Coll. Legat. 52. & 53.

(g) The death of this man, *Lycortas* the Prætor of the *Achaians* revenged; and restored the *Messenians* and *Lacedemonians* into the council or agreement of the *Achaians*. For both, but these especially, very hardly obeyed, trusting in the power of the *Romans*, who suffered the fellowship of the *Achaians* to grow together against their will.

(h) Livy b. 40. Polyb. Eccl. 50.

In the mean while, *Philip*, being rather beaten back by the *Romans* in the former fight, than overcome, wholly imployed himself about the provision of a new War; who (h) seeing he had two sons, *Perseus* the elder, and *Demetrius*, and this man very acceptable to the *Romans*, with whom he had lived some years, as a pledge in War, a grudg arising between them both, he put to death *Demetrius*, being suspected through the friendship of the *Romans*, and his brother's reproaches, the 150 Olympiad entring, in the year of the City built 574.

(i) Liv. b. 45.

(i) Therefore in the year following, which is reckoned the second of the 150 Olympiad, of the World 3802, of the City built 575, *Perseus* the last King of the *Macedonians* began, the fourty first from *Caranus*, who first reigned there. This King being heir of his father's hatred against the *Romans*, and counsel, waged war against them; which in the 4th year ended as well in the slaughter and slavery of him, as of the whole *Macedonian* Empire, in the first year of the 153 Olympiad, of the City built 586.

Perseus the last King of the Macedonians.

(a) Livy b. 44. Velleius, 1. Plut. in Æmil. Just. b. 33. Flor. 2. c. 12. Evar. b. 4.

The (a) General of the *Romans* in that battle, was the Consul *Æmilius Paulus*, wherein were slain in battel of the *Macedonians* to the number of twenty thousand, taken eleven thousand. No more than an hundred of the *Romans* fell. That famous victory and fall of the *Macedonian* Kingdom, was in the decrease of the Moon; the which the day before that day, wherein they contended, happened on that night, which came between the 4 and 5. of the *Roman* September, which in the Julian Calender was the middle between the 21 and 22 of June. That cannot agree on another year, than what was 168 (b) before the Christian account of the World 3816. Therefore in this very year the *Macedonian* Empire was put out by the *Romans*, in the 11th year of King *Perseus*; For so many *Livie* assigneth; *Eusebius* one less, whom also before, we have followed; now, we prefer *Livie* before him.

(b) Jul. Cir. 4646.

An addition to the *Romans* of the *Macedonian* War and victory, was *Gentius* King of the *Illyrians*; who being led into the fellowship of danger by *Perseus* through deceit, yielded matter unto *Lucius Anicius* the Prætor, of the *Illyrican* triumph, whom in the same year he carried away: concerning which *Perseus* of the *Macedonians*, *Æmilius* writes. Each King going before the Chariot of his conqueror, in the year of the City 587; *Macedonia* and *Illyricum* departed into the form of a Province.

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CHAP. IX.

Of the Jewish Affairs, and miseries, which they suffered under Antiochus Epiphanes, *and of the dispatches of* Epiphanes *into* Egypt, *and of the Temple of* Jerusalem *defiled by that King.*

WHiles *Europe* and *Asia* is shaken through *Roman* weapons, also forreign and likewise domestique storms were hurtful to *Judæa*. (d) *Antiochus* the Great, when he would rob or spoyl the Temple of *Jupiter Belus* among the *Elymæans* in *Susiana*, he was by the *Barbarians* slain, as *Strabo* telleth, in the second of the 148 Olympiad, of the Greeks 126. *Seleucus Philopator* his son succeeded him. Who reigning, *Onias* the third of that name held the high-Priesthood, a holy man, who (a) freed *Heliodorus* one of the Senators of *Seleucus*, being sent to rob the Treasury of the Temple, and scourged by Angels, and half dead, by his prayers.

(d) Strabo, book 16. Just. b. 32. See to. b. of doctr. of times, ch. 45.

Heliodorus scourged.

(b) *Seleucus* having finished twelve years of his reign, and being slain by the lying in wait of *Heliodorus*, as *Appian* writeth, *Antiochus Epiphanes* was put in his place, in the (c) year of the Greeks 137, which is the first of the 151 Olympiad, of the City of *Rome* 578, before Christ 176, as is gathered by a sure account of the Grecian years.

(b) App. in Syr.

(c) 1 Mach. 1. 11.

By that King, all holy and profane things at *Jerusalem*, and throughout all *Judæa* were trodden and trampled under foot. His first tury set upon the Priesthood of the Nation; *Onias*, a man most worthy to be praised, (as I have said already) was high-Priest. (e) *Jason* his brother, a destructive and wicked man, bought the high-priesthood of *Antiochus* with a great summe of money, as appeareth, about the very beginning of his reign, who brought in Heathenish customes to *Jerusalem*. *Onias* departed to *Antiochia*.

(e) 1 b. Mac. ch. 4.

About the same time *Ptolemy Philometor*, the son of *Ptolemy Philopator*, and *Cleopatra* the sister of *Antiochus* reigned at *Alexandria*; whose beginning fell into the year before Christ 181, of the City built 573, the 4th year of the 150 Olympiad.

(f) *Ptolemy Euergetes* was brother to this man, *Cleopatra* sister, all of a weak age. For that cause, things were ordered by Tutors, *Eulaius* their nourisher, an Eunuch, and *Lenæus*; who daring to require *Cœlosyria*, which *Antiochus* held, being recovered by his father, they stirred him up against them, otherwise watching an advantage against *Ægypt*; the governing of which Kingdom, by a defenders right, he challenged to himself, under the name of neerneſſe of kin. For he both sent *Apollonius* his Captain, for that thing's sake into *Ægypt*, and by the chief men of the Kingdom, as (g) the writing saith, was frustrated of his desire. But then going unto *Jerusalem*, he is with the greatest honour received of *Jason*; and thence went away into *Phœnicia* to build a Navy, which seemeth to have fallen out in the 139 year of the Greeks, of the City 580.

(f) Jerome on Dan. 11. Luc. 42.

The War of *Antiochus* with *Philometor*.

(g) 2 Mac. 4. 21.

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580. While therefore both Kings with great proviſion on both ſides prepare War, they (a) ſent Embaſſadours to *Rome*, by the which they accuſed one another: Neither in the mean time, the *Ægyptians* delaying, bended (b) *Antiochus* ſloathfully toward *Egypt*. There, between *Peluſium*, and the Mountain *Caſius*, a fight is begun, (c) wherein the *Ægyptians* being overcome, might have been blotted out by killing, unleſſe *Antiochus* himſelf riding between the ranks of his Souldiers, had commanded them to ſpare the ſlaughter, and to take them alive; by which humanity he profited more than by arms. For preſently he obtained *Peluſium*, and afterward all *Egypt*.

(a) Polyb. in Embas. 71, & 72.

(b) Jerome on Daniel.

(c) Diod. in Collect. Valeſ. p. 330.

(d) *Philometor*, this ſlaughter being received, being deſpiſed of his Subjects, and being driven out of *Alexandria* by his younger brother *Euergetes*, was received by *Antiochus*, who through an honeſt ſhew of reducing him unto the King, brought war on the *Alexandrians*; by whom *Euergetes*, who alſo was called *Phyſcon*, was declared King. The (e) Greek Collections of *George Monk*, which *Scaliger* fathers upon *Euſebius*, ſay, *Ptolemy Philometor* to have reigned onely eleven years, and then to be overcome by *Antiochus*, and to be driven from his Kingdom. But (f) *Livy*, to whom we rather give credit, ſheweth *Philometor* not to be caſt out by *Antiochus*, but by his younger brother: but *Antiochus*, which I ſaid but now, to have made war with the younger brother, through pretence of bringing back the elder; and being conquerour at *Peluſium* in a Sea-fight, to have beſieged *Alexandria*. Therefore *Ptolemy* and *Cleopatra* ſent Embaſſadours to the Senate: Wherewith the Patriots being moved, they commanded out of hand *Caius Popilius*, with two others, to go to *Alexandria*, to make the Kings, friends between themſelves. (g) *Antiochus*, the walls of *Alexandria* being in vain attempted, *Philometor* being left at *Memphis*, and other places in *Egypt* delivered unto him, left the ſtrong garriſon of *Peluſium*, and from thence went away into *Syria*, and came to *Jeruſalem*. There he robbed the Temple, made a ſlaughter, and brought great mourning on the Jews. The (h) Scripture witneſſeth this to have fell out, in the 143 year of the Greeks, in theſe words; *And* Antiochus *turned, after he ſmote Egypt, in the hundreth and fourty third year, and came up to Iſrael.* Which year of the Greeks runneth into the five hundreth eighty fourth year of the City built, of the hundred and fifty ſecond Olympiad, the third, and it had (a) *Aulus Mancinus*, and *Aulus Attilius Serranus*, Conſuls. But the year following, of the City 585, is noted to be when *Quintus Marcus Philippus* II. and *Cneius Servius Cæpio* were Conſuls, which was the 144 year of the Greeks; that their errour may be manifeſt, who aſcribe that battel of *Antiochus* with the *Egyptians*, between *Caſium* and *Peluſium*, to *Philip* II. and *Cæpio* Conſuls, againſt the credit of the writing. Moreover, the beginning of this War, which was moved by the *Egyptians* for *Cœloſyria*, was in the year of the City 582, *Popilius Conſul.* and *Publius Ælius* being Conſuls, (b) as *Livy* ſheweth, who ſheweth plainly in the year following,

(d) Liv. 44.

(e) Euſeb. Chr. in the former part, p. 54.

(f) Liv. 44.

(g) Liv. 45.

(h) 1 Mach. 1.

(a) Regiſt. Capit.

(b) li. 42.

lowing, *Publius Licinius Craſſus* and *Caius Caſſius* Conſuls, this war to have been already enforced.

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(c) A little before that, *Antiochus* deſired *Ægypt*, that is, after three years ſpace from the High Prieſthood being gotten, and ſo in the year of the *Greeks* 142, *Jaſon* the High Prieſt ſent *Menelaus* unto *Antiochus* with moneys. But he bought the High Prieſthood of the King, by an agreement of three hundred talents more than *Jaſon* payed. But when he performed not his promiſe, he was removed from the Prieſthood, his brother *Lyſimachus* being his ſucceſſour, or rather given for a Vicar to him. For the *Greek* writings ſay, *Menelaus* to have left his brother *Lyſimachus* ſucceſſour of the Prieſthood. (d) But the *Latine* ſay, *Menelaus* to be removed from the Priest-hood. Neither that to be done againſt his will, the following Hiſtory doth demonſtrate. For a little after he killed *Onias* a moſt holy man, and the lawfull High Prieſt, who had ſhut himſelf up in the Sanctuary of *Apollo*, being drawn out by deceit through the endeavour of *Andronicus*; whoſe death *Antiochus* bewailing, condemned *Andronicus* to loſe his head. And then *Menelaus* returning to *Jeruſalem*, moved *Lyſimachus* to rob the holy treaſury. But in the very wicked act, *Lyſimachus* was oppreſſed or grieved. *Menelaus* being complained of to the King, through favour and corruption got the better, his accuſers being ſlain. Concerning theſe two brethren, it is not a vain queſtion, whether or no they were of the ſtock of *Aaron*, in which power alone, the right of the Prieſthood was, or of another Tribe, eſpecially of *Benjamin*: becauſe the (a) writing nameth *Menelaus* to be the Brother of *Simon*; Moreover the ſame is (b) witneſs, *Simon* to have been of the Tribe of *Benjamin*. *Joſephus* maketh them both the brothers of *Onias* and *Jaſon*, the which alſo we embrace, but the word of [brother] may be referred to ſome affinity.

(c) Mach. 4. 23. Wicked High Prieſts of the Jews.

(d) In the ſame place v. 9.

Holy Onias is killed.

(a) 2 Mach. 4. 25.

(b) 2 Mach. 3. 4. Joſeph. b. 11. ch. 8. See 10. of Doct. of times, ch. 50.

In the mean time, *Philometor* fearing the lying in wait or treachery of *Antiochus*, confirmeth a peace with his brother and ſiſter, at which their agreement, *Antiochus* being offended, prepareth war againſt them both in the 144 year of the *Greeks*. The *Ptolomies* ſend three Ambaſſadours to *Rome*, for the obtaining of help. Theſe ſetting forward from *Rome*, came to *Alexandria* in the Moneth of *March*, as thou mayeſt gather (d) out of *Livy* (which then happened about our *December*; the which that decreaſe of the Moon doth ſhew, which before the *Macedonian* battel happened in the Moneth *September*, which then poſſeſſed *June*, as we have minded in the 8th Chapter) but a little or juſt after the victory of the *Romans* over King *Perſeus*, that is, after the Summer of the year before Chriſt, 168. of the City 586, of the *Greeks* 145. But there they beat back *Antiochus*, buſily imploying himſelf in the ſiege of the City, and ſwelling with a Sea victory gotten at *Cyprus*, with their authority alone. For (e) *Pompilius*, one of the Ambaſſadours, delivered a Table to him, ſtretching forth his right hand, conteining the decree of the Senate: which being

(d) Book 45.

(e) Polib. Ecl. 92. Liv. 45. Valer. Max. b. 6. ch. 4. Juſt. b. 35. Vell. 1. *Popilius* Ambaſſadour affrights *Antiochus.*

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read thorow, when *Antiochus* had said, he would consider, his friends being brought together, what should be done by them; the Ambassadour drew a line about with a rod which he held, and commanded him, before that he went off that Circle to give an answer, which he might carry back to the Senate. With which boldnesse of speech the King being affrighted, answered that he would be in the power of the Senate. Thus by the word and power, or Authority of one Ambassadour, the land and Sea-armies of *Antiochus*, were driven away from *Egypt*.

Antiochus being deceived of this hope of possessing anothers right or title, and being mad with fury came unto *Jerusalem*, especially (f) having heard, that *Jason* (a false report being spread abroad of his death) had moved arms against *Menelaus*, and had taken the City. For that thing he being angry with the *Jews*, by a promiscuous slaughter, and burning flame, *Jerusalem* being wasted, (g) he defiled the Temple; and filled all places with Idols, and abominable devotions, after two years from the former comming, on the fifteenth day of *Chisleu*, which fell into *November*. (i) Moreover he forced divers Citizens with cursed punishments, to renounce with an oath their Countrey-Religion. He being returned to *Antiochia*, delivered *Eleazer*, (a) and seven brethren, with their mother, because they refused to eat of Swines-flesh, against the command of God; to be sundry wayes tormented to death.

(f) 2 Mach. 5.

(g) The profaning of the Temple.

(i) Mach. 1. 30. & 57. Joseph. b. 12. ch. 1.

(a) 2 Mach. ch. 6. & 7.

CHAP. X.

Of the affairs of the Jews, *from the profaning of the Temple, unto the death of* Simon; *where, of* Judas Macchabeus, *and the Kings of* Syria.

ANtiochus wickedly going on to the destruction of the *Jewish* Nation, and holy things, (b) *Mattathias* of the stock of *Joarib* High Priest, one of the Kings guard being killed, who forced the people to prophane customes, runs away out of the Town *Modin*, and a company of *Jews* being gathered together, he despised the kings threatnings. He dying in the year of the *Greeks* 146, of the City built 587. He encouraged five sons which he had, most valiant men, to defend their liberty. The chief of these were, *Judas* syrnamed *Machabæus*, *Jonathas* and *Simon*, who one by one were chief among the people.

(b) 1 Mach. 2. see b. 10. of the Doct. of times, 50.

Judas Machabæus.

(c) 1 Mach. 3. & 4.

(c) The first *Judas Machabæus*, some prosperous battels being made with the Captains of *Antiochus*, he going into *Persia*, purged again the Temple, and restored divine worship, which had been hindred for three years: that happened in the hundred fourty eighth year of the *Greeks*, the 25th of *Chisleu*, which runneth into *November*.

(d) In

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(d) In the mean time, *Antiochus*, while he imitateth the example of his father's sacriledge, in robbing the Temple of *Diana*, which was in *Elymais*, by the concourse of the Towns-men he being cast out, went away into *Babylon*. But in the journey, a falling off of the Jews being heard of; being mad with grief and anger, he fell into a grievous disease, and horrible pains of his bowells, and his body being consumed with worms, requiring pardon of his wickednesse from God in vain, he died a wretched death (e) in the year of the *Greeks* 149, of the City built 590. when he had reigned eleven whole years.

(d) 1 Mach. 6. & b. 3. ch. 9. The death of *Antiochus*.

(e) In the same place, v. 6.

Lysias the Oratour being diligent about it, his son *Antiochus Eupator* succeeded him. Who to bring help to his friends, who were besieged in a Tower by *Judas*, he led an Army to *Jerusalem*, and besieged it, the year of Sabbaths or Rest running on; of the (a) *Greek*, 150; before Christ, 163. Lastly, peace being made with the Jews, he being taken within the City, contrary to promise, their walls being overturned, goeth to *Antiochia*; when as now *Judas* was carried up by the consent of the people unto the High Priests Office.

Antiochus Eupator.

(a) 1 Mach. 6. v. 20. & 53.

(b) For *Josephus* and *Eusebius* relate, that he was in that office three years space. By this account, about the 149 year of the *Greeks*, in which *Antiochus* dyed, from the Captain of the people he was made High Priest.

(b) Josephus b. 12. ch. 17.

(c) Two years after, of the *Greeks* 151, *Demetrius Soter* the son of *Seleuthus*, who was the brother of *Epiphanes Antiochus*, in times past given by his father a pledge to the *Romans* for *Antiochus*, when as *Epiphanes* being dead, he required himself to be let go in vain, he ran away privily out of the City into *Syria*, and *Antiochus Eupator*, and *Lysias*, by his command being killed, he began to reign being twenty and three years old, as (d) *Polybius* writeth, and *Appian*. To this man (e) *Alcimus*, coming of a Priestly stock, a destructive man, obtained the High Priest-hood. But *Judas* most sharply resisted him, who also, the Kings Army being scattered, he slew his Captain *Nicanor*, the 151 of the *Greeks* going out, on the thirteenth day of the Moneth *Adar*, which falls into the year before Christ 161. (g) About these times, Ambassadours being sent to *Rome*, he entred a league, and into fellowship with the Romans: At length in the year of the *Greeks* 152, when *Demetrius* had sent *Bacchides* and *Alcimus*, with 20000 footmen, and 2000. Horsemen against the Jews, (h) *Judas* being forsaken by his Souldiers, guarded no more then with eight hundred, he was bold to begin, or commit himself to battell; The which when he had undergone a whole day, he died a glorious death. A man second to none in Godlinesse and warlike valour: *Jonathus* his brother succeeded him, who was chief about eighteen years. But *Alcimus* while he demolisheth the work of the Temple, a disease being inflicted on him from God, he perished in the hundred fifty third year of the *Greeks*.

Demetrius Soter.

(c) 1 Mach. ch. 7. Polyb. Ecl. b. 1. 4.

(d) Polyb. Ecl. 107. App. Syr.

(e) 1 b. Mach. 7. v. 49. & 2 Mac. 14.

g) 1 Mac. 8.

h) 1 Mac. 9. The death of *Judas*.

i) B. 10. Doct. times, ch. 50.

Moreover *Demetrius*, that he might make the *Romans* his friends,

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he ſent *Leptines* and *Iſocrates* a Grammarian bound, of whom, the one had killed *Cneius Octavius*, an Ambaſſadour come from *Rome*, unto *Antiochus Eupator*, in the 150 year of the *Greeks*, he had proved the fact, in the 152 year of the *Greeks*, as is gathered out of *Appian* and (a) *Polybius*. He expelled *Ariathes* King of *Cappadocia* his Kingdome, being hired by an agreement of a thouſand Talents from his brother *Olophernes*, who going to *Rome* the (b) Senate decreed that both brethren ſhould reign together. Moreover three Kings being ſtirred up againſt him, *Ptolomy* of *Ægypt*, *Attalus* of *Aſia*, and, whom I have named, *Ariathes* of *Cappadocia*; *Prompalus*, a certain young man of a deſperate fortune, being by the ſame, ſuborned or ſet forth in honour, who ſhould report himſelf to be begotten by *Antiochus*, he is thruſt down from the Kingdome. (c) For he naming himſelf *Alexander*, by ſurname *Balam*, in the 160 year of the *Greeks*, raiſed arms againſt *Demetrius*, and after two years ſpace took away from him his Kingdome and life, *Jonathas* the High Prieſt of the Jews, being reconciled unto him, ſtraightway he married *Cleopatra* the daughter of *Ptolomey Philometor*, a woman born for the deſtruction of *Syria*, and the family of *Seleucus*. So he being carried up to the higheſt power beyond hope and deſert, while he lived a deſtructive life in his Pallace in riot, and ſloath; (d) *Demetrius Nicanor*, the ſon of *Demetrius Soter*, comming out of *Crete* in the 165 year of the *Greeks*, ſets upon him. Alſo *Ptolomey Philometor* ſailing into *Syria*, and being received with great ſolemnity by his ſon in law, by a notable treachery he took from him the Kingdome, with his daughter *Cleopatra*, whom he appointed to *Demetrius*. From thence joyning in battel with *Alexander*, he forced him to fly into *Arabia*: where (e) being beheaded, he alſo received puniſhment for the old injury againſt *Demetrius Soter*, in the 167 yeer of the *Greeks*, of the City of *Rome* 608. Three dayes after, *Philometor* died of a wound, his brother *Euergetes* being left his ſucceeder: with whom there had been a grudge. For (f) when both had lived at *Alexandria* ſix years, from the 12 of *Philometor* to the 17th, the kingdome being afterward divided, in the 18th year of *Philometor*, 150 of the *Greeks*, *Lybia* and *Cyrenia* fell by lot to *Euergetes*, with which he being leaſt of all contented, made his complaints to the Senate of *Rome*; who decreed *Cyprus* to be given unto him, as *Polybius* is Author, and *Euſebius* in his Chronicle. *Philometor* being dead (g) *Euergetes* being ſent for from *Cyrene*, reigned at *Alexandria*, deformed in his countenance, and the ſtuffing of his belly more like a beaſt than a man, who in the very day of Marriage, which he had joyned with *Cleopatra* his ſiſter, and ſometime the wife of his Brother, he killed a little one the ſon of them both, in the very mothers arms or embracing. Neither afterwards held he the Kingdome with leſſe cruelty. So that his Citizens being embittered, he was compelled to fly into *Cyprus*, with the daughter of his, and the ſame ſiſter of *Philometor*, the which, her mother being divorced, he had joyned to himſelf, being firſt raviſhed in wedlock.

a) Polyb. Ecl. 125. & foll.

b) Polyb. Ecl. 125. App. Syr.

c) 1 Mac. 10. Juſt. 35. Joſeph. *Jonathas* the High Prieſt.

d) 1 Mac. 10. 67. & ch. 11. *Demetrius Nicanor.* The Ptolomies Kings.

e) In the ſame v. 19. Epit. Liv. 52.

(f) The Collect. Euſeb. 62. p. 54. Polib. Eccl. 113. 117.

(g) Juſt. 38.

wedlock. There he having heard, that his images were caſt down by the *Alexandrians*, he ſent a ſon which he had begotten of *Cleopatra*, to her, divided in pieces.

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(d) *Demetrius* being in the mean while vexed with ſedition by the *Antiochians*, he reſtrained them by a Garriſon of Jewiſh Soul diers. But when he was hated of all, *Diodotus* ſirnamed *Tryphon*, who had bin a guard-man of *Alexander Balam*, appointed *Antiochus* his ſon, who was brought up with *Emalthuel*, or *Malchus* King of *Arabians*, King; and endeavoured to get *Jonathas* on his ſide, in the year of the Greeks 168; at which time alſo *Jonathas* renewed fellowſhip with the *Romans* and *Spartans*. In the following year (b) *Tryphon*, loving tyranny, that there might not be any delay, through *Jonathas*, unto his counſels, him being taken by lying in wait, he ſlew, in whoſe place *Simon* his brother, was made Captain of the people and chief Prieſt. Who entring into a League with *Demetrius*, he got liberty from him, (c) in the 170 year of the Greeks, of the City 611, from which time the years of *Simon's* chief Prieſthood, began to be reckoned. The ſame man alſo vanquiſhed *Gaza*, and the Tower of *Jeruſalem*, the which alſo he fortified, and afterwards dwelt there.

(a) 1 Mac. 1. Joſeph. b. 13. ch. 9.

(b) 2 Mac. 12. *Simon* High Prieſt.

(c) 1 Mac. 13. 41. See 10 b. doctr. times, ch. 52.

Demetrius, that he might get help againſt *Tryphon*, went into *Media*, as ſaith the writing; but (d) *Juſtine* witneſſeth him to have gone thither to beſiege the *Parthians*; by whom he was taken and uſed kindly: ſo that *Phraates* the King gave him his daughter *Rhodogunes* in marriage.

(d) Juſt. b. 36. & 38. App. Syr.

Demetrius being taken, *Tryphon* ſlew *Antiochus* a pupil, or not under his father's power, and took the Crown, which he held untill about the third year, (e) *Joſephus* being author; although *Appian* ſaith, he reigned one. Whence there is a conjecture, that, in the 1 *Mac.* ch. 14. the Expedition of *Demetrius* after the death of *Antiochus* the brother of *Alexander*, in that, the Writer not to have obſerved the order of time, but of declaring.

Demetrius taken by the Parthians.

(e) Joſeph. b. 12. ch. 13.

While theſe things are done, (a) *Antiochus Sidetes* the ſon of *Demetrius Soter*, the brother of *Nicator*, came into *Syria*, and being ſent for by *Cleopatra*, the Wife of his brother married her, and killed *Tryphon* in the 174 year of the Greeks. He afterwards (b) waged War with *Simon* by *Cendebæus* his Captain, who was overcome by *Joannes* the ſon of *Simon*.

(a) Juſt. 56. Joſeph. in the ſame place.

(b) 1 Mac. 16.

The treachery of *Ptolemy* (he was the ſon in law of *Simon*) confounded the proſperous affairs of the Jews, who ſlew his father-in-law with two ſons, being received to a Feaſt. But *Joannes*, ſirnamed *Hircanus*, the ſon of the ſame *Simon*, eſcaped; who after that was chief among the Jews 31 years. (c) That ſlaughter happened on 177 year of the Greeks, in the eleventh moneth *Schebat*; which was the year of reſt, begun in the year of the World 3848, from the account of the City 618, as the *Seleucides* had wont to reckon. But the Jews, from the moneth *Niſan*, from the which *Schebat* is numbred, the eleventh. And hitherto the holy Hiſtory proceedeth.

Simon high Prieſt ſlain.

(c) 1 Mac. 16. 14. Joſeph. b. 1. ch. 15. Euſeb. 8. of Præp.

Antiochus

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Antiochus Sidetes, in the fourth year of his reign, (saith (e) *Josephus*, in the fourth of *Hircanus*, encompassed *Jerusalem* with a most straight siege, to wit, in the year of the Greeks 178, before Christ 135, and at the Feast of Tabernacles, seven dayes truce being granted; he so anger'd *Hircanus*, that he requested peace of him on equal terms.

(e) Joseph. b. 13. ch. 16.

CHAP. XI.

The famous Deeds or Affairs of the Romans, *and divers Wars, the* Achaick, Punick, 3 Macedonick, 3 Numantine, *the slavish War.*

THe *Macedonians*, after *Antiochus* the Great, being by the other War tamed, and their Kingdom reduced into the form of a Province, none afterwards was ashamed to serve the *Romans*. Therefore people and kings, emulating one another, gave themselves over unto the obedience of those, and from those they took the Umpires or judgments of peace and war between themselves. (f) Of Kings, two, before others, endeavoured to allure their favour, *Eumenes* of *Asia*, and *Prusias* of *Bythinia*, who was (g) sirnamed [*venator*] or hunter, one whereof being suspected of hidden favour toward *Perseus*, that he might purge himself, he sent his brother *Attalus* to *Rome*; the which his brother shewing that he had remained faithful, was most acceptable unto the Senate; who lest he should ask the kingdome privately for himself, he was affrighted from it by *Stratius* a Physitian, whom *Eumenes* had given to him a companion in that counsel. That, *Livy* sheweth, was done in the 587 year of the City.

(f) Polyb. Ecl. 93. Liv. b. 45. Epit.

(g) App. Mith.

(a) Polyb. Ecl. 97. Livy 45. App. on Mith.

(a) *Prusias*, who being joyned in affinity with *Perseus*, had nourished or taken neither part, he coming to *Rome* with his son *Nicomedes*, after a servile manner he flattered the Senators, so that he called them, in saluting them, gods, that were preservers from danger, and named himself their bondman made free. The same King departing from *Rome*, he left his son to be brought up, in the same year of the City.

But *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus* being dead, about the year of the City 596. For he reigned full fourty years, seeing he had left a son, *Eumenes* as yet of a weak age; the Kingdome procured *Attalus* his brother a guardian for him 21 years. (b) With whom the year following, when *Prusias* waged war; which was in the year of the City built 601, by the command of the *Romans* it was appeased.

(a) Polyb. 5. Ecl. 128, 135. 136. App. Mith. Epit. Liv. 50.

The *Rhodians* very greatly feared the anger of the free people of *Rome*, and truly they had deserved it. (c) For they had been diligent for *Perseus*, and dared proudly, not so much to perswade them to peace, as to command; also they had added threatenings, that they would account them for enemies, by the which it had

(c) Liv. 44. Polyb. Ecl. 80, & 99.

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had continued, that there could not be a peace made. Therefore *Perseus* being overcome, it wanted but little, but a War should have been decreed against them. The which by the most humble intreaties they had turned away, *Lycius* and *Carias* being taken away from amongst them.

But two people, not with a single damage of their affairs, but with the destruction of their Cities, purged away the hatreds of the *Romans*, the *Achaians* and *Carthaginians*. The former, many being partly allured into one body of a Common-wealth, partly Cities, being constrained by force, were the most mighty of all *Greece*. The same compelled the *Lacedemonians* against their wills (their Walls and Laws being taken away) into the same society, as we have already above mentioned. With whose complaint the Senate being very much moved. When it had not once interposed between the endeavours of the *Achaians*, and lest their wealth should be too much, endeavoured to draw them asunder, (a) at length in the year of the City built 606, of the world 3836, it sent Embassadours into *Greece*; who commanded them to rent asunder not onely the *Lacedemonians*, but also *Corinth*, *Argos*, *Heraclea*, and the *Orchomenian Archadians*, from their body. They uttering these things, *Critolaus* chiefly stirring them up, so great a sedition arose on a sudden, that they killed all strangers, especially the *Lacedemonians*; and they had not spared even the Embassadours themselves, but that their flight had prevented their force. For which causes, a War is proclaimed against them, in the 607 year of the City; and first of all, they are overcome by *Metellus* the Prætor in two battles at *Thermopylæ*, and in *Phocia*; in one whereof *Critolaus* was Caprain; in the other *Dicæus*: at length in the same year, which was of the City 608, by *Lucius Mummius* Consul, all *Achaia* being brought unto a surrender, *Corinth* it self the head of the Nation, was burnt with fire. Then by the sentence of ten Embassadours, the Council of *Greece* being taken away, and the form of a tribute written down, it was appointed, that a Prætor should be sent every year to declare the law. (b) From which time all *Greece* took the name of *Achaia*, as *Pausanias* is witnesse.

The Achaick War.

(a) Polyb. Ecl. 142. Paus. Ach. Just. 14. Oros. b. 5. c. 3. Flor. b. 2. c. 16. Velleius, 1. Epit. Liv. 52.

Corinth overthrown.

(b) See Plin. b. 8. Ep. the last, and our notes to the 35 Ep. Jul.

Corinth being on a flame of fire, from the gold, silver and brass being melted, and mingled one among another, the chance found out that kind of most pretious brass, which they called *Corinthian*, wonderfully praised by the Ancients. (c) The destruction of that most noble City, *Pliny* that thing elegantly witnessing, happened in the third year of the 158 Olympiad, of the City 608, before Christ 146.

(c) Plin. b. 33. ch. 2.

(d) The same year also gave an end to the third *Punick* War in *Africa*, with the fall of *Carthage*. The colour for this War was gotten from King *Masanissa*, whom the *Carthaginians* had beaten back by arms, invading their borders; and the cause being brought to the *Romans*, by their judgment they had been fined in Land, moreover and in money. But the *Romans* under any pretence had

(d) Flor. b. 2 ch. 45. Epit. Liv. 52. App. Lybian Eutr. 4. Oros. 4. ch. 23. The third *Punick*-War, and *Carthage* overthrown.

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had decreed utterly to blot out *Carthage*, especially *Marcus Cato* the Censor urging it, who was wont to adde this, in the Senate, unto all his speeches. Therefore in the year of the City 605, the *Carthaginians* begun to be besieged by two Consuls. *Manilius*, and *Censorinus*, when they had yielded themselves to the *Romans*; which same thing, the *Uticenses* had done, in vain. They being commanded out of hand, their City being beaten down, to seat themselves ten miles from the Sea, being turned into madnesse and despair, they resisted beyond their strength; untill in the 4th year in the same, as I have said, in which *Corinth* was destroyed, by *Publius Cornelius Scipio* Proconsul, who being begotten by *Paulus Æmilius*, was adopted for the son of *Scipio Africanus*, *Carthage* was taken, set on fire, and utterly overthrown. About, or a little before the beginning of the War, *Masanissa* King of *Numidians*, almost for sixty years (they are the (a) words of *Eutropius*) being a friend of the people of *Rome*, in the year of his life 97 dyed, leaving 44 sons. By whose desire *Scipio* being sent by *Manilius* the Consul, received the last breath of him dying, and divided his kingdom amongst his sons.

(a) Eutrop. 4.

(b) About the same time the *Lusitanians* in *Spain* grieve the *Romans* with a foul slaughter, *Viriathus* being Captain; who being suddenly made from a hunter, a robber; from a robber, a Captain and chief Commander, often overcame the Army of the *Romans*. That was memorable among other slaughters, wherein, in the year of the City built 608, as *Appian* writeth, he slew *Vetilius*, the Prætor being taken, his Armies being scattered. *Orosius* witnesseth of the year; but he reports *Vetilius* to have escaped by flight. Neither was he alone overcome by *Viriathus*: but others besides, of which the (c) Annals have made mention. Against whom first of all *Caius Lælius* the (d) Prætor, in the year 609, excellently fought. Afterwards *Quintus Fabius Maximus Æmilianus*, Proconsul, the warlike discipline being renewed, overcame the same man. Then *Quintus Fabius Maximus Servilianus* Consul, the brother of the other, forced, scattered and put him to flight, into *Lusitania*, in the 612th year. But when he being compassed about by *Viriathus*, might have been suddenly taken, to him, much desiring peace, he yielded on equal conditions. But that being lightly regarded, *Quintus Servilius Cæpio* in the year 614, suddenly setting upon *Viriathus*, his Embassadours being corrupted, slew him by deceit, it being a greater disgrace of the people of *Rome*, than worth their labour.

(b) Vell. init. b. 2. Flor. l. 2. ch. 17. Oros. l. 5. c. 4. Epit. Livy 52.

The *Viriathick* War.

(c) See Sigon. Fast.

(d) Cic. in Lælius.

The *Numantine* War.

For a much more cruel War rose up in *Spain*. (e) For the *Numantines* when they had received the *Segidenses*, their Companions, having escaped out of the hands of the *Romans*, being commanded by *Metellus* the Pro-consul, to yield them up in an humble manner, to lay down their arms to him, they refused to do either. Thereupon, although unequal in number and riches, they valiantly resisted the *Romans* some years; (a) The Army of *Marcus Popilius*, Proconsul, being beaten by them in the year of the City 616, and

(e) App. Epit. 55. of Spain, &c. Flor. 2. ch. 18.

(a) Epit. 55. Front. b. 3. App. Eutr. 4. Plin. of Illust. men.

and also in the following year thirty thousand of the *Romans*, their Captain *Mancinus* being Consul, were scattered by four thousand *Numantines*; the which disgrace, a more shameful peace followed. But the Senate would not have it confirmed. Therefore in the 618 year of the City built, *Mancinus* was given to the *Numantines* by that law, which he himself moved. But the *Numantines* received him not. (b) At length, *Scipio* being Captain, who had rooted out *Carthage*, the *Numantines* were overcome and put to flight; and being besieged within their own City with the most despair, they were constrained to dye. So none being left alive, (for all of them killed themselves together) *Numantia* is made equal to the ground in the ninth year after they had fallen off from the *Romans*; which same year is numbred by (c) *Eutropius* the fourteenth from *Carthage* being overthrown; but of the City built 621. So (d) *Florus* is to be interpreted, who saith, *Numantia* without a Wall, without Towers, situated by the River *Durius* on a little hill, meanly high, with four thousand *Spaniards*, to have alone withstood an Army of 40000 for 14 years: which cannot be understood of *Numantia* alone; but so, as that the War of *Viriathus* with the *Romans* must be comprehended together with it.

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(b) Epit. 59. App. &c. *Numantia* overthrown.

(c) Eutrop. 4.

(d) Flor. b. 2. ch. 10.

The *Achaians* and *Carthaginians* had not yielded unto the *Roman* Generals, when (e) *Macedonia* was the third time by them tamed; the which *Andriscus* a certain man of the lowest condition representing himself for *Philip* the son of *Perseus*, had possessed, in the year of the City 605. Who in the year 606 was overcome by *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus* the Prætor, 25 thousand of his Army being slain. From thence the firname of *Macedonicus* was put upon *Metellus*.

(e) Flor. b. 2. ch. 14. Eut. 4. Epit. 49.

The *Macedonian* War.

While the *Romans* are busied in *Spain*, for with *Spanish* and *Numantine* War, a Servile or slavish Tumult arose in *Sicily*, in the year, (f) as *Orosius* thinketh, of the City 619. *Fulvius Flaccus*, and *Calpurnius Piso* being Consuls, a certain (g) *Syrian*, *Eunus* by name, a frantique rage being feigned, while he boasts of the Ceremonies of the *Syrian* goddess, he stirred up servants unto liberty and arms, as it were, by the command of the gods, as saith *Florus*. Hence great Armies being gathered, even to seventy thousand, and four *Roman* Prætors being overcome; at last in the fourth year, of the City 622, by *Publius Rupilius* Consul, he was put to flight.

The Servile War.

(f) Oros. b. 6. ch. 6.

(g) Flor. b. 3. ch. 19. Epit. 59. Valer. Max. b. 2.

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CHAP. XII.

What Men were accounted famous in the praiſe of Wit, from the 145 Olympiad, to the 162; or from the year of the City 564, to 622.

Cæcilius a Comical Poet, *Inſuber Gallus*, and the chamber-fellow of *Ennius*, was accounted famous in the 150 Olympiad, of the City 574, as *Jerome* writeth in his Chronicle.

Ennius dyed, being ſeventy years old, *Capio* being Conſul, and *Philip* the ſecond time, of the City 585, *Cicero* being author, in his book of old age.

Ten years after, that is, of the City 595, *Terence* the Comical Poet, did his duty to Nature; it is witneſſed in his life.

Alſo *Pacuvius*, and *Accius* were made famous: of whom the one is ſaid by *Jerome* to have flouriſhed about the year of the City 600, the other, 601.

Of Philoſophers, three eſpecially adorned that Age, *Diogenes* the Stoick, *Carneades* the Academick, and *Critolaus* the Peripatetick, who were ſent Embaſſadours from *Athens* to *Rome*, that they might require the fine of five hundred talents to be forgiven to the City, for the waſting of (b) *Oropus* which it had made, the *Sicyonians* condemning them; to whom the judgment of that cauſe had been granted by the Senate: The time of that embaſſage is delivered with wonderfull diſagreement of Authors. *Gellius*, book 17, relateth thoſe to have come to *Rome* under the ſecond *Punick*-war; and maketh *Ennius* later than their coming. Which I think to be falſe. For *Ennius* dyed, as hath been ſaid, in the year of the City of *Rome* 585. But *Cicero* (2. of Academicks) aſſigneth that embaſſage to *Publius Scipio*, and *Marcus Marcellus*, being Conſuls, which is the year 585. But *Pauſanias* in his *Achaicks*, under the (c) 603 year of the City, ſheweth them to have come. For he writeth, *Menalcidas* bearing the Lieutenantſhip of the *Achaians*, a little after that embaſſage, *Oropus* to have been ſpoyled by the *Athenians*; and not long after, *Metellus* to have led an Army againſt *Andriſcus*.

(b) Paul. Æch. p. 216. Cic. 2. Acad. Gell. b. 7. ch. 14. & b. 17. ch. laſt.

(c) In the ſame year *Cauſabon* thinketh that to have happened, in his *Syncpſis* to Polyb.

In the ſame ſpace of time, *Hipparchus* the Prince of Aſtronomy lived, whoſe firſt obſervation of the Æquinoctial of Autumn, agreeth with the year of the World 3822, of the City 592, as (a) *Ptolemy* is Author. But the laſt of the Spring Æquinoctial falls into the year of the World 3856, of the City 626. Wherefore the Lunar or Moon Eclipſes, which *Ptolemy* ſheweth out of *Hipparchus* in the end of the fourth book, whereof the firſt runneth into the year of the World 3783, of the City 553, do not ſeem to be marked with the eyes of *Hipparchus* himſelf; but to be taken by others. For the ſpace between from this eclipſe, unto the laſt Æquinoctial found out by *Hipparchus*, is of years, 74.

(a) Ptol. 2. See b. 4. of Doct. Times, ch. 26.

Attalus alſo lived in that Age, not an ignoble Grammarian, nor ignorant of Aſtronomy, (b) who hath illuſtrated or made plain *Aratus* with Commentaries.

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(b) Hippar. b. 1. to Phæon. of Arat.

CHAP. XIII.

The Warrs of the Seleucian *and* Ægyptian *Kings, and of the* Jews, *from the year of the World* 3854, *which was of the City* 624, *unto the year of the World* 3865, *of the City* 665.

Antiochus Sidetes in the ninth and laſt year of his reign, (for ſo many he reigned, as *Euſebius* is witneſs in his Chronicle) led an Army againſt the *Parthians*, under a pretence of recovering his brother *Demetrius*, as (c) *Appian* ſheweth; but *Juſtine* ſheweth a far differing cauſe. *Joannes Hircanus* went together with him with ayds of Jews. *Phaortes* King of the *Parthians* ſends *Demetrius* into *Syria*, to poſſeſſe the kingdome with a *Parthian* defence; and in the mean time ſets upon *Antiochus* at unawares, who being forſaken of his ſouldiers, was ſlain, ſaith *Juſtine*. *Appian* affirmeth him to be killed with his own hand. But many think him to be that *Antiochus*, of whom mention is made in the (d) Epiſtle of the Jews at *Jeruſalem* unto the *Ægyptians*. Where *Antiochus* is ſaid to be ſlain in the Temple of *Nanea*, when he would have robbed its moneys. It may be, that the Victory being loſt, he deſiring with the remainder of his army to fly upon that prey, and being ſhut in, brought death on himſelf. This thing happened, as is gathered from his beginning, and the ſpace of his reign, in the year of the *Greeks* 183. of the world 3854. about winter, as *Juſtine* ſheweth.

(c) App. Syr. Juſt.

(d) 2 Mach. ch. 1.

Hircanus High Prieſt.

(a) Joſeph. b. 23. ch. 17.

(a) *Hircanus* being a little before diſmiſſed as appeareth, from *Antiochus*, his death being heard of, he vanquiſheth ſome Towns, and among theſe *Garizim* of the *Samaritanes*, where he overthrew their Temple, built two hundred years before, in the time of *Alexander*.

Demetrius the ſecond time enjoying the kingdome of *Syria*, held that four years, untill being hated of all, and overcome by *Alexander Zebinas*, whom *Ptolomy* had ſent to the *Syrians* deſiring a king, was by his Wife *Cleopatra* ſlain, bearing it unworthily that he had married *Rhodogunes*, as (b) *Appian* is Author. *Juſtine* affirmeth, when he went to *Tyre* by the command of the Governour, he was ſlain going out of the Ship, which happened in the year of the World 3859.

(b) App. Syr. Juſt. 39. See b. 10. of Doctr. of times ch. 45.

Unto *Demetrius* were born of *Cleopatra* two ſons, *Seleucus*, and *Antiochus Grypus*. Unto *Antiochus Sidetes*, by the ſame, *Antiochus Cyzicenus*. *Seleucus*, becauſe he had taken the Crown without his Mothers bidding, was by her ſtruck thorow with a Dart or Arrow, ſaith (c) *Appian*, *Grypus* married *Gryphina*, others call her *Tryphæna*, the daughter of *Ptolomy*, he ſlew *Alexander*; his mother drinking poyſon to him, he compelled her ſelf to drink it, in the fourth

(c) App. Syr. Juſt. 39.

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year of his reign. For he reigned twelve years, as *Eusebius* writes in his Chronicle. But *Justine* telleth, that he reigned eight years peaceably after the death of his mother, and indeed he added seventeen other years, in which he contended with continuall hatreds with his brother, as (d) *Josephus* sheweth, who writeth that he reigned 29. years.

(d) Joseph. b. 13. ch. 21.

Moreover *Ptolomey Euergetes* was the father in law of *Grypus*, whose wickednesses, and loose life, we have before sharply touched; and he, (e) his sister *Cleopatra* being reconciled to him, which was a great wonder, at what time he did favour *Antiochus Grypus* against *Alexander Zebina*; dying about the year of the World 3867, of the City built 637, as the (f) race of the Kings of the *Ægyptians* sheweth; he left the kingdome to his wife *Cleopatra*, the daughter of *Cleopatra*, his sister, and sometimes wife; and to that child of his, which she should choose. His children were 2, *Ptolomy Lathurus*, and *Ptolomey Alexander*; and besides these, a third born of an Harlot, *Ptolomey Appio*, to whom his father granted by will the Kingdome of the *Cyrenians*, (a) *Justine* being Author, who departing this life, about the year of the City built, 657. made the people of *Rome* his heir.

(e) Just. 37.

(f) See 10. b. of Dan. times, ch. 46.

Ptolomy King of *Cyrenians*. (a) Just. 39. Epit. 70. Jul. obs.

Cleopatra was more inclined toward her son *Alexander*: but being compelled by the people to chuse the elder; before she gave him the kingdome, she took away *Cleopatra* a most dear wife and sister to him, and for her she commanded him to marry the younger *Seleuces*. *Cleopatra* married *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, which, *Antiochia* being by *Grypus* taken, by the command of her sister *Gryphina*, the wife of *Grypus*, she is slain in the Temple. Neither much after, *Cyzicenus*, *Gryphina* being likewise slain, celebrated his wives funerall. The death of *Cleopatra* seemeth to have happened in the thirteenth year of *Grypus*, of the City 642, to wit, after those eight peaceable ones, which I have above mentioned out of *Justine*. But of *Gryphina*, the year following.

(b) Just. 39. Euseb. Chr. Paus. Attick. p. 7.

(b) In *Ægypt*, *Cleopatra* the mother, expelled *Ptolomey Lathurus*, and for him appointed *Alexander* king, in the 654 year of the City, the 170 Olymp. entring, as is gathered out of the Chronicle of *Eusebius*, and the race of the *Ægyptian* Kings. He being driven out, held *Cyprus*, and warred with *Alexander* king of the *Jews*. But *Cleopatra* persecuting him with an implacable hatred, fled from *Judæa*, and at length was killed by her son *Alexander*, in the year of the City 664. Therefore this man being cast out by the *Alexandrians*, after he had reigned ten years, he also in the year of the City, 665. by *Chæreas* a Ship-master, or Pilot, is slain. But then *Lathurus* being called back again, he afterwards finished eight years. This is that *Ptolomy*, the eighth from the son of *Lagus*, whom *Pausanias* calls *Philometor*, or lover, or beloved of his Mother, affirming that he was so called by a mock, because his Mother troubled him with more than step-mothers hatred. Which thing he hath put upon some of the writers of the Annalls, who have passed over that declaration of *Pausanias*, unto the sixth *Ptolomey Philometor*. (c) In

(c) In the mean time things chiefly flourished under *Hircanus* the High Priest; when as the power of the *Seleucians* being consumed with father-killing hatreds, and mutual slaughters, by little and little was waxen old or forgotten. Therefore *Hircanus* stretched forth the borders of his power or title, longly and largely. He compelled the *Idumæans*, being by war subdued, to receive Jewish customes, with Circumcision, (a) *Josephus* being witnesse. Neither yet used he a Crown, or a kingly name, (b) the which his son *Aristobulus* first appointed; who, the High Priesthood being performed thirty and one years, succeeded his Father, a cursed and wicked man. For he killed both his Mother, and youngest brother, the other three he kept in bonds, in the year of the City 651. his Wife *Salome*, or *Saalina*, made *Alexander* one of the bretnren of her Husband, an obtainer of his desire, or partaker of the kingdome, and of his wedlock. Who killed one of his brethren imploying himself about new matters; the other being contented with a private life and rest, he retained. The same man was hated of the Jews, and tossed to and fro by their hatreds and factions; whom likewise he cruelly was revenged of. For he slew no lesse than fifty thousand of them in six years. (c) He waged often wars, for these things, with *Ptolomey Lathurus*, and *Demetrius Eucærus* and others, and through the interchangeable course of fortune, his rule being nevertheless enlarged, he drew it out unto twenty and seven years, as *Josephus* Writeth.

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(c) Joseph. b. 13. ch. 7. *Hyrcanus*.

(a) Joseph. 13. ch. 19.

(b) Joseph. in the same place. The first King of the Jews, after times of the *Maccha-beet*.

(c) Joseph. b. 3. of Exc. ch. 3. & 4.

CHAP. XIV.

The Romane *affairs from the year of the City built, 621. to 662. Especially the seditions of the* Gracchians, *the wars of* Marius *with the* Cymbrians, *and* Teutons: *And also the* Jugurthine *war.*

THat I may touch at the *Romane* affairs, which fell into that time; *Attalus* the son of *Eumenes* (his Uncle *Attalus*, who after the death of *Eumenes*, took care of the Kingdome as a Guardian, ending his life) having reigned five years, and dying about the year of the City built 622. as is (d) gathered out of *Strabo*, he appointed the people of *Rome* his heir; the which *Aristonichus*, the son of *Eumenes* by an Harlot, taking grievously, he invadeth *Asia*, and overthroweth the Army. Afterwards by the Consull *Perperna* he was put to flight in the year 624, the remainder of which war, *Marcus Aquilius* Consul, in the year following finished. Which year was lamentable through the death of *Scipio Africanus*, and *Numantinus*, who not without suspicion of a lustfull disease given him by his wife, was found dead in the bed, as *Velleius* writeth. *Asia* being made the *Romans*, saith *Justine*, with its riches, it passed over its vices also to *Rome*. In which year, *Attalus* made the people of *Rome* his heir, a cruel sedition arose at *Rome*. (b) For

(d) Strabo b. 13. Vell. b. 2. Flor. b. 2. ch. 20. Eutr. 4. Oros. 5. ch. 10.

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The ſedition of thoſe of *Gracchus*.

(b) For *Tiberius Gracchus* the Tribune of the people (a Law for land being made, that none ſhould poſſeſſe more than fifty Acres of Ground) when he had taken away the office from *Octavius* his companion withſtanding him, and moreover would have the money of King *Attalus* among the people, and alſo ambitiouſly ſought for the Tribuneſhip on the year following, the Senators being by that thing moved, *Publius Cornelius Naſſica* being the Authour, in the Capitoll, in which he had betaken himſelf, was ſlain.

(b) Liv. Ep. 58. Vel. 2. Flor. 3. ch. 13. App. 1. Civil. Plut. in Grac.

After the death of *Tiberius*, (c) *Caius* his brother following the ſame ſect, by *Opimius* the Conſull, in the year of the City built, 633, he was overcharged, and with him, *Fulvius Flaccus* one of the Councell, ſtraitway *Opimius* exerciſed a moſt cruell examination, in the which three thouſand men were ſlain, as (d) *Auguſtine* ſheweth.

(c) The ſame Flor. b. 3. ch. 15.

d) Auguſt. b. 3. of the City, ch. 24.

The *Romans* fought firſt in *France*, with the people beyond the *Alps*, in the year of the City built 629. (e) The beginning was cauſed by the *Salvians* and *Allobrogians*, whom *Fulvius Flaccus*, the ſame who after four years, as I have ſaid, was ſlain with *Caius Gracchus*, tamed in war. But in the year 633. *Fabius* Conſul finiſhed the *Allobrogian* War. who overcame *Bituitus* King of the *Averni* in battell, 120000 of his army being ſlain at *Iſara*, the King himſelf coming to *Rome* to ſatisfy the Senate, he was committed into cuſtody at *Alba*. Then alſo *Narbony* in *France*, was made a Province, and a Colony, or Plantation, was brought unto *Narbo*, as (f) *Velleius* teacheth in the 636 year of the City.

e) The Allobrog.

The Colony of Narbo.

f) Vel. ch. 1.

Afterwards the *Romans* had almoſt a continuall ſtrife with the *French*, by whom they received many and great ſlaughters: The *Cimbrians* and *Teutonians*, were a terrour above others; who, *France* and *Spain* being compaſſed, when as they deſired *Italy*, and had not by requeſt obtained ground from the Senate, they ſcattered *Marcus Silanus* the Conſull, in the year of the City 645, as appeareth out of (g) *Aſconius*. In like manner in the year following *Scaurus* another Conſull is overcome by the *Cimbrians*. (h) *Tacitus* being Author, by the *Tigurine Helvetians* (i) *Lucius Caſſius*, Conſul in the year of the City 647, in the borders of the *Allobrogians*; which thing is manifeſt out of *Cæſar*. But more memorable than the reſt was the calamity of *Quinctius Cæpio*, of him who being Conſull, *Toloſa* being robbed among the *Tectoſagi*, took away 110000 pound weight of Gold, five Millions in pound-weight of ſilver, as *Juſtine* writeth, which was done in the year of the City built, 648. (a) But in the following year, the Proconſul, with *Caius Manilius* Conſull, purged away the theft by the ſlaughter of the *Romane* Army. It is manifeſt that there was ſlain of the *Romans* in that battell, and of their companions, 80 thouſand, of ſlaves and drudges 60000. The command of *Rome* was repealed from *Cæpio*.

g) Aſcon. in Corn. Tac. of Germaners. (i) Cæſar 1. Comment. Epit. Liv. 75. Flor. l. 3. ch. 3. Juſt. 32.

(a) Epit. 63. Oroſ. b. 3. ch. 19.

(b) Plut. Mar. Epit. 68. Oroſ. 5. ch. 16. Flor. in the place cited Eutr. 5.

(b) At length by *Marius* the fourth time Conſull, the *Teutons* and *Ambrones* being almoſt all killed, 200 thouſand being ſlain, ſeventy thouſand taken, in the year of the City 652. The ſame Conſull

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Conſull in the year 653, with *Catulus* the Proconſull, he cut down the *Cymbrians* breaking in through *Noricum*, a hundred and twenty thouſand being ſlain, ſixty thouſand taken.

The victory of *Marius* over the *Cymbrians*.

Unto ſo many Victories *Marius* heaped up the victory gotten in the war with (c) *Jugurtha*. For in the 643 year of the City, as is gathered out of *Saluſt*, a war was taken up with *Jugurtha* King of *Numidia*, (d) becauſe he had ſpoiled *Hiempſal*, and *Adherbal* the ſons of *Micipſa*, the Nephews of *Maſaniſſa*, and his fathers brothers ſons, of their Kingdom and life. But when he had vanquiſhed the *Romans* for ſome years, rather by Gold than by weapons, firſt of all being broken by *Metellus* Conſull, a commander of the antient rigour; laſt of all by *Marius* the Conſull, in the year of the City built 647. and in the year following he being Proconſull, beaten down, through the Treaſon of *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania*, unto whom he had fled, he came into the power of the conquerour, whoſe triumph being honoured, he was killed in priſon. Afterwards the frequent and moſt foul tempeſts at home interrupted the proſperous courſe of the *Romane* rule abroad, the beginnings of which ſprung from the Tribunes, (e) *Saturninus*, a field law being made, that what land *Caius Marius*, the *Cymbrians* being driven out of *France*, had gotten, ſhould be divided among the people, *Metellus Numidicus* reſiſting him, he puniſhed with baniſhment, and at length by *Caius Marius* the ſixth time Conſull, in the year from the building of *Rome* 654, he was ſlain. *Metellus* the year following being called back from baniſhment.

(c) Plut. Mar. & Sylla. Epit. 62. Eutr. 4. Oroſ. 5. ch. 15.

(d) Saluſt of the *Jugurthan* War.

(e) Epit. 69. App. 1. of the City. Plut. in Mar. Oroſ. 5. ch. 17.

(f) After this man *Livius Druſius*, a Tribune of the common people, when to recover the ancient honour with the Senate, he would paſſe over judgments unto them, the which *Caius Gracchus* had communicated with horſemen, he took away the ſame field-Lawes, and gave hope to his fellows of obtaining the City, the which, when he could not perform, he runs into the hatred of all, and was privily thruſt thorow with a Sword, in the year of the City ſix hundred ſixty three.

(f) Epit. Liv. 71. Flor. 3. ch. 27. App. 3. City. Oroſ. b. 5. ch. 28.

CHAP. XV.

The laſt Affairs of the Seleucians *in* Syria, *and their downfall; and alſo of the* Ptolemies *in* Egypt.

THe Kingdom of the *Seleucian* Kings in the Eaſt through riot and diſcord, by little and little came to ruine, *Antiochus Grypus* is killed by the lying in wait of *Heracleon*, in the 45 year of his age, of his reign 29, ſaith (a) *Joſephus*, who imputeth all that time to his reign, wherein others reigning, he was ſurviving; becauſe in the mean time, he ruled in ſome part of *Syria*. For the Chronicle of *Euſebius* aſſigneth twelve years alone for his reign.

(a) Joſeph. 15. ch. 21.

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reign. He therefore, about the 658 year of the City dyeth, (b) four sons being left, *Seleucus*, *Antiochus*, *Philip*, *Demetrius Eucærus*, as *Josephus* is Author: *Seleucus* succeeded his father, who killed his Uncle *Antiochus Cyzicenus*, in the year 659; he (c) in the year following being by *Antiochus Pius* the son of *Cyzicenus*, driven away at *Mopsuestia*, by a civil sedition was burnt alive.

(b) b. 10. of Doctr. of Times, ch. 45.
(c) Joseph. & App. Syr.

Antiochus Pius took to Wife *Selene*, which had first married his father *Cyzicenus*, and his uncle *Grypus*, and of her he begat *Antiochus*, sirnamed *Asiaticus*. The same man deprived the son of *Grypus*, *Antiochus*, of his Army and life. But *Ptolemy Lathurus* carried on *Demetrius Eucærus* to the Kingdom. Thus at the same time there were many Kings in *Syria*; untill the *Syrians* through the wearines of so many civil Wars, and Parricides, called *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, at that season very mighty, thereunto: who, as (d) *Justine* writeth, held *Syria* quietly 18, but as *Appian*, 14 years. (e) He being overcome, *Lucullus* in the 686 year of the City built, saluted *Antiochus Asiaticus* King of *Syria*. Wherefore 18 years being withdrawn from 686, the 669 of the City is gathered, wherein *Tigranes* began to reign in *Syria*; and so *Antiochus Eusebes* reigned about nine years.

(d) Just. 40.
(e) Appian.

Pompey in the year of the City 688, *Tigranes* being received upon surrender, or made to yield, took away *Syria* from *Antiochus Asiaticus*. Therefore they reigned in *Syria* from the beginning of *Seleucus* the first, unto the beginning of *Tigranes* 228 years, to the last year of *Asiaticus* 247 years.

In *Egypt*, *Ptolemy Lathurus* dyed, in the year of the City built 623, in which *Lucius Sulla* made (a) *Alexander* the son of the brother of *Alexander Lathurus*, King of *Ægypt*. But he after 19 dayes being killed by the *Alexandrians*, another of the same name, and his Cousen-german obtained the Kingdom; the which we (b) shew in another work. And this man about the year 689 being driven away by his Subjects, departed unto *Tyre*, where he also dying, appointed the people of *Rome* to be his heir.

(a) Cic. of the field-law, 1. & 2. Trog. Pomp. 39. App. b. 1. Civil.
(b) book 10. § of Doctr. Times, ch. 46.

After this King, (c) *Ptolemy* [*Auletes*] so called, from the study of Pipes, followed; a stranger from the stock of the *Ptolemies*; who being guilty to himself, both of his own birth, and of the will of *Alexander*, bought the fellowship and friendship of the people of *Rome* with an infinite summ of money; by reason of which, he burthening the *Ægyptians* with cruel Taxes, by their agreement he is driven away in the eighth year of his raign; of the City 697. Therefore he began in the year about 690. He being absent, the *Alexandrians* carry away the Scepter unto his eldest daughter, and compell her to marry *Cybio-sactas*, a filthy and obscure man of *Syria*, whom the Queen, a few dayes after slew. And then she married *Archelaus*, a Priest of the *Comani* in *Pontus*. *Auletes* two year after, of the City built 699, is, at the command of *Pompey*, restored by *Gabinius*. He took away his daughter with her husband; all which things (d) *Strabo* hath delivered to memory. This King seemeth to have done his duty to nature in the 703 year

(c) Strabo 17. Clem. Alex. Strom. Euf. Chr. Epiph. of moneths. Chr. Alex.
(d) b. 17.

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year of the City; the which (e) *Cœlius* writing unto *Cicero* sheweth. Therefore he reigned 13 years.

(e) b. 8 Epist. Fa. ep. 5.

(f) *Ptolemy* sirnamed [Δίονυσος] that is, *Bacchus*, the son of this King, first with his sister *Cleopatra*; by and by, she, as it seemeth, in the year of the City 706, being driven away, held the Kingdome alone; (g) in which time *Cæsar* came into *Ægypt*; *Ptolemy* his sister being cast out, that he might drive her from the entrance of the kingdom, was ready with an Army; the which is manifest out of *Dion*, to have been the 706 year. (h) Moreover, in the year following, he fighting against *Cæsar*, fell, and left the kingdom to his sister *Cleopatra*.

(f) Vide 10. de Doct. Temp. c. 45.
(g) App. 2. Civ. Dion. 42.
(h) Hircan. of the Alex: War.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Social war, the war with Mithridates, *of* Sylla *and* Marius; *the* Sertorian *war*; *the Servile War*; *the Conspiracy of* Catiline.

THe *Romans* (a) almost at that time, waged two most hard and fearful Wars; whereof the one happened in *Italy*, the other without *Italy*. That was called the Social or *Marsian*, because it was first stirred up by the *Marsians*. For all the Latines, and most people of *Italy*, taking it unworthily, that they, who were partakers of all labours and dangers, should be shut out from the fellowship of Government and Honour, they endeavoured, the City through *Drusus* being vainly hoped for, to get that by weapons, which they could not by right. And first of all, at the time of the Latine holy-dayes or Solemnities, they endeavoured, in the year of the City 663, to kill both the Consuls, *Philip* and *Cæsar*: the thing being discovered, they fell off openly. They killed *Quintus Servilius* Proconsul, *Fonteius* the Embassadour, and all the *Romans* of *Asculum*. After these things they fought with a diverse event. The chief honour of victory *Cneius Pompeius Strabo*, the father of the Great *Pompey*, first of all the Embassadour of *Publius Rutilius* Consul, obtained against them, in the year of the City 664, in which, a breaking out being made out of the Town *Firmum*, he drave back the Latines besieging it, and chased them to *Asculum*, and then the Consul, in the year 665, wherein he took *Asculum*, reduced the *Vestini* and *Peligni* unto a surrender, and triumphed over them. Also *Lucius Sylla*, the Embassadour of *Lucius Cæsar*, Consul, in the year 664, many and the greatest battels being dispatched with the greatest praise, obtained the Consulship in the year 666; and in that, pursued the remainders of the war. (b) *Appian* writeth, in that War the free-men were first called to an oath.

(a) App. Civ. Epit. 71. Flor. 3. ch. 18. Plut. Syll. Eutr. 5. Oros. 5. ch. 18.
(b) App. Civ. 1. Macrob. 1. Sat. ch. 11.

(c) The other War was undertaken against *Mithridates* in *Asia*, who drew his beginning from the Kings of the *Persians*, and is numbred the sixteenth from *Darius* the son of *Hystaspis*, (for so it must

(c) Vell. 2. App. Mithr. Ep. 76, &c. Flor. 3. ch. 5. Eutr. 5. Oros. 5. ch. 19. The War with *Mithridates*.

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must needs be read(d) with *Appian*) ἕκτατος ὢν ἐκ Δαρείου τοῦ Ὑστάσπεως, not as is commonly read [ἕβδομος] the eighth from that *Mithridates*, who a little after the death of *Alexander*, fell away from the *Macedonians*; although *Appian* had thought him the sixth before him. The War arose from thence, because *Mithridates*, *Ariathes* King of *Cappadocia*, the husband of his sister being killed by lying in wait, then his son of the same name, possessed the Kingdom; and afterward he being driven away by an unjust possession, he had expelled (a) *Ariobarzanes* given unto the *Cappadocians* by the Senate; whom indeed *Lucius Sylla* Prætor restored in the year of the City built, 660.

(d) App. in Mithr. ch. 149. Græcol.

(a) Epit. 74. see Sigon.

(b) After these things, *Ariobarzanes* from *Cappadocia*, *Nicomedes* from *Bythinia*, being through the endeavour of *Mithridates*, expelled, by the decree of the Senate, they recovered their kingdoms; the which *Mithridates* taking grievously; and moreover, being provoked by *Roman* weapons, invadeth *Cappadocia* and *Bithynia*, puts to flight the *Roman* Armies, kills all the *Italians* at an appointed day, reduceth *Macedonia*, *Thracia*, *Greece*, and *Athens* into his power or title. Against this King *Sylla*, the Consul going, in the year of the City built 668, taketh *Athens*. The Captains of *Mithridates* being overcome, brings him to conditions of peace, That he should yield up, or depart from *Asia*, *Bithynia*, and *Cappadocia*.

(b) Epit. 74. Appr. Mithr. Plut. Syll. & Pomp. Flor. 3. ch. 5. Eutr. 5. Oros. 6. ch. 2.

(c) For a Civil War came on, the which also brought delayes on *Sylla*, the Consul setting forward. For before this time, in the year of the City 666, *Marius*, although stricken with old age, burning with a desire of waging the *Mithridatick* War, through *Caius Sulpitius* the Tribune of the common people, he had taken away that Province of *Sylla*, and had passed it over unto himself or them. For which thing *Sylla* being much moved, possesseth the City, and *Sulpitius* being slain, he puts *Marius* to flight. But he being absent, *Cinna* the Consul in the year 667, much troubling the Common-wealth, by *Octavius*, his Companion in office, being driven out of the City, *Marius*, *Carbo*, and *Sertorius* being joyned unto him; the Armies being divided into four parts, he assaults his Country. That being taken, many Citizens are slain; *Marius* the year following was quenched by a disease.

(c) Vell. 1. App. 1. Civ. Plut. Syl. & Mar. Flor. 3. ch. 21. Eutr. 5.

The factions of *Sulp.* Trib. of the common people.

A peace being made with *Mithridates*, *Sylla* being returned into *Italy*, in the year 671 he finished a Civil War, *Carbo*, *Norbane*, *Marius* the younger, and others being vanquished; and a Dictator in the year 672 was proclaimed, and he likewise took away very many of the *Marian* parties by banishment.

The *Marian* banishment.

(d) *Quintus Sertorius* in the year 671, his parties despairing, goes into the farther *Spain*; where he underwent War for some years, with the like valour and industry.

(d) Vell. 2. Plut. in Sert. Ep. 96. Oros. 5. ch 23.

(a) *Sylla*, when he had resigned himself of the Dictatorship in the year 675, he dyed in the year following of a lowzie disease, being 60 years old. After whose death *Lepidus* the Consul attempting destructive counsels of revoking his Acts, he is put to flight by *Catulus* his fellow-Consul, in the year of the City built 676.

(a) Plut. Syll. App. 1. Civ. Vell. Flor. 3. ch. 22. Oros. 5. The Civil War of *Lepidus*.

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676. But in that year that followed, he coming unto the City with an Army, he being overcome by the fame *Catulus* and *Cneius Pompeius*, fleeth into *Sardinia*, where he dyed of a disease. The fame *Pompey* being sent into *Spain* against *Sertorius*, that he might succour *Metellus*, he advanced not very much. But he being overcharged by the treachery of his own Souldiers, the other easily received the Province, in the year of the City built 682.

In the mean time, the War with *Mithridates* (*Sylla* as yet living) waxeth new again; the which was waged by *Lucius Murænas*, in the year of the City built 672, as the (b) Epitomy of *Livy* teacheth. After the death of *Sylla*, when as the King had made a league with *Sertorius*, and had possessed himself of *Bythinia* by Arms; the which *Nicomedes* dying in the year 679, had left unto the people of *Rome*. *Lucius Lucullus* Consul, in the year 680, going thither, by most prosperous battels made at Land and Sea, he constrained *Mithridates* first to fly into *Pontus*, and thence by and by into *Armenia* to *Tigranes*, in the year of the City built 683. So *Pontus* being subdued, he overcame in battle both Kings, going together with two hundred thousand footmen, sixty thousand horsemen, in the year 685; the which (c) *Phlegon* witnesseth, assigning that to the fourth year of the 177 Olympiad. About these times, *Tigranocerta* the head of *Armenia*, and also *Nisibis*, very great Cities, were taken. But at last, *Lucullus* being forsaken by his Souldiers, he was forced to yield up the fruit of so many labours and victories unto *Cneius Pompeius*, in the year 688. *Pompey*, a Law being made, in the year which I have said, by *Cneius Manilius* Tribune of the common people, he undertook a War with both Kings, he commanded *Tigranes*, being brought to a surrender, to be contented with *Armenia* alone. While he followed after *Mithridates*, he added the *Iberi*, and *Albanes* to the *Roman* Empire, in the year of the City 689. Lastly, *Mithridates* being beaten on every side, in the year 691, things being desperate at home, thinking of a flight into *France*, being very much affrighted through the failing or falling away of his son *Pharnaces*, and his Army, he took away his own life. Which account of Times, is manifest out of (a) old Historians, and yearly Registers.

The *Mithridatick* War put to an end.

(b) Vell. 2. Epit. 72. Plut. Luc. App. 1. Civ. Dio. 33. Eutr. 6.

(c) With Phot. Cod. 97.

The Law of *Manilius*.

(a) Dio. 36. Plut. Pomp. App. Mithr.

Thus the *Mithridatick* War was ended in that year wherein *Cicero* was Consul, of the City 691, the which (b) *Florus* affirmeth to have remained 40 years. More, *Appian* in his beginning of *Mithridates*; but in the end 40: so many *Eutropius*. But *Orosius*, but 30 hath given, from the year 662, unto 691, wherein *Cicero* was Consul: But in the year, as I have above mentioned, 660, *Sylla* Prætor restoreth *Ariobarzanes*, against *Mithridates*. Thence to the Consulship of *Cicero* are full 32 years. *Appian* reckons the moving of *Mithridates* from the 173 Olympiad, which began in the year of the City built 666; in which year, the matter was brought into an open War, and *Sylla* sailed into *Greece*. By this account, six and twenty, not fourty, shall the years be thought or reckoned.

(b) Flor. 3. ch. 5. App. begin. of Mithr. Eutr. 6. Oros. ch. 6.

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He lived, as the same *Appian* writeth, 68 years, or 69; he reigned 57. *Eutropius* thinks he reigned 40.

(c) Vell. 1. Epit. 96. Plut. Cras. Flor. 3. ch. 20. Eutr. 6. Oros. 5. ch. 24. The *Spartan* War.

(c) The War with *Mithridates* being in a flame, a Servile war was blown together, in the year of the City 681, *Spartacus Oenomaus*, and *Crixus*, cut-throats, the School of *Lentulus* being broken up at *Capua*, and not a little company of loose fellows being gathered together, they more then once scattered the *Roman* Armies; and at length by *Crassus* the Prætor, and *Pompey*, they were put to flight, in the year 683.

The *Pirate* War. (d) Plut. Pomp. Epit. 99.

Also (d) *Pirates*, who being stirred up or procured by *Mithridates*, troubled all Seas, and Coasts. *Pompey* in the year 687, in a short time brought under, having gotten an extraordinary power from the *Gabinian* Law.

(e) Sull. in Catiline War. Cic. in speech of Catil. Dio. 36. Jos. 14. ch. 8. Plut. Cic. Ep. 102. Flor. 4. ch. 1.

(e) While the *Roman* Empire is enlarged abroad by *Pompey*, almost the head of the Empire was overthrown by the conspiracy of wicked Citizens; who, *Catiline* being Captain, *Lentulus* Prætor, *Cethegus* and other Senators joyned to them, had conspired of the death of *Cicero* the Consul, and of setting on fire, and robbing the City. But the watchfulnesse of the Consul disappointed the endeavours of these men. *Catiline* being cast without the walls, runs away to provide an Army; punishment being taken on *Lentulus* and the chief of the Conspirators, the very Consulship of *Cicero* going out in the year 691. The year following *Catiline* being overcome by *Petreius* the Embassadour of *Antonius* Proconsul, he fell in fight.

CHAP. XVII.

What things happened under Hircanus *and* Aristobulus; *and how their liberty being lost, they were brought back into the power of the* Romans.

See b. 10. of Doct. Times, ch. 54.

THe Common-wealth of the Jews, through the ambition of the Princes and Civil discords, was brought into the utmost destruction. The first, as hath been said, in that Nation, *Aristobulus* of the *Hasamonæans*, usurpeth a Kingdom, the son of *Joannes Hircanus* high Priest, the Nephew of *Simon Machabæus*, who when he had reigned one year, had (a) *Alexander Jannæus* his brother, heir of the Kingdom and Priesthood, in the year of the City built 650, the first of the 169 Olympiad, who of *Salomes*, or *Alexandra*, or *Saalina*, before the wife of *Aristobulus*, begat two sons; *Hircanus*, more desirous of peace and rest, than of war; and *Aristobulus*, a man of a cruel disposition, and greedy of rule: and in the year of the City built 766, dying, he touched at the 27th year of his reign, as, *Josephus* being Author, is manifest. (b) *Salome* after the death of her husband, ordered the Kingdom nine years, and left the chief Priesthood to *Hircanus*, and lived 73 years. *Aristobulus* in the 9th year entring from the death of *Alexander*, falling off from

(a) Joseph. Ant. b. 13. ch. 24. Hegef. 2.

(b) Joseph. in the same b. 13. ch. 23.

from his Mother, attempts to possesse Cities by force. She being dead, in the third year (c) saith *Josephus*) of the 177 Olympiad, *Hortensius* and *Metellus Creticus* being Consuls, (this is the year *Varronian*, of the City 685, wherein the third year of the Olympiad ended, and the 4th began,) *Aristobulus* moveth war against *Hircanus* high Priest. But straightway a peace being composed, the Priesthood fell out to *Hircanus*, the Kingdom unto *Aristobulus*. A little after, (d) *Antipater*, an *Idumæan*, a moneyed-man, rents *Hircanus* from that agreement, and desirous of new things, by whose perswasion *Hircanus* fleeth privily unto *Aretas* King of the *Arabians*, until *Jerusalem* being taken by *Pompey* in the 179 Olympiad, *Cicero* and *Antonius* being Consulls, which is the year of the city 691. *Hircanus* received the chief Priesthood: But from that time, *Jerusalem* began to pay tribute to the *Romans*, and many Cities, which hitherto had been tributaries to the *Jews*, a chief ruler of their own being allowed them, the nation it self was reduced within its old bounds. (a) These things *Josephus*.

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(e) Joseph. b. 14. ch. 14.

(d) Joseph. 1. ch. 2. Hegef. 1. ch. 14.

Which change of things is, to be accounted as it were a certain hinge before the eyes of the Jewish History, which ariseth afterwards. Therefore *Hircanus* bare the chief Priesthood twelve years, from the year of the city built six hundred seventy six, in which his Father *Alexander* died, even untill the year six hundred eighty eight. For in this year he seemeth to have fled to the King of *Arabians*, although (b) *Josephus* saith, *Aristobulus* bare the High Priests office three years, and as many moneths after *Hircanus*, untill *Jerusalem* was taken by *Pompey*, which by (c) the same Authour is delivered, to be taken in the 691 year of the city built, on the third Moneth.

(a) Joseph. b. 14. ch. 8.

(b) b. 20. ch. 6.

(c) b. 14. ch. 8.

Pompey led away *Aristobulus*, with his son *Alexander* and *Antigonus*, and as many daughters to *Rome*. *Alexander* slipping away privily, ceased not to raise a tumult against *Hircanus* in *Judea*, untill he had expelled him, (e) whom *Gabinius* restored, in the year of the city built six hundred ninety eight, who also appointed five Law-Sessions in *Judæa*. *Gabinius Aristobulus* escaping out of bonds, and making a disturbance in *Judæa*, he sent back to *Rome*. Who being loosed out of prison by *Jul. Cæsar* in the year of the city built, seven hundred and five, was taken away by poyson. But *Alexander*, by the command of *Pompey*, was smitten by *Scipio* with an hatchet. At length (f) *Antigonus*, *Asinius* and *Domitius* being consulls, which is the year of the city built seven hundred and fourteen, by the help of the *Parthians*, gave his Uncle *Hircanus*, having cut off his ears, to be led away by the same Barbarians. This breaking in of the *Parthians*, *Dio* brings into the year, which I have said, that therefore *Josephus* after *Jerusalem* being taken by *Pompey*, rightly reckoneth twenty four years to *Hircanus* the High Priest. But in the year seven hundred and seventeen, *Herod* by the endeavour of *Sosius*, the city being vanquished, quenched *Antigonus*, of which thing a little after. From those things it is manifest, that the *Romane* Empire was incredibly enlarged by *Pompey*.

(c) Joseph. b. 14. ch. 10.

(f) Joseph. in the same b. ch. 19.

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pey, an infinite of people being added to it. So that in a(g) ſpeech or Oration, he gloried, He had taken in *Aſia* (underſtand the Leſſe) the farthermoſt of Provinces, and had reſtored half of the ſame unto his countrey.

The praiſe of *Pompey*.

(g) Plin. 7. ch. 26.

CHAP. XVIII

Of the Civill war of Pompey *and* Cæſar.

THe whole World being now almoſt tamed; the fortune of the *Roman* Empire had come unto that ſtate, that it could neither enlarge it ſelf any farther, nor conſiſt in that degree which it held. Therefore when there could be no force through the utmoſt attempts, for the overthrowing of this, at length it conſumed it ſelf by its own wealth. The which miſery the ambition of Princes, and civill diſcord procured thereby, brought upon it.

(a) Plut. Cæſ. Dio. 37. App. 2. Civ. Vel. 2. Suet. Cæſ. Flor. 4. ch. 1. Epit. 109. Eutr. 6. Oroſ. ch. 15. & foll. The deeds of *Cæſar*.

(a) *Caius Cæſar* by the City Prætorſhip, having gotten the Province of *Liſitania*, in the year of the City 693, and things in the ſame place being famouſly managed, obtained a triumph. But he put the ſure hope of this, after the honour of the Conſull-ſhip, the which while he earneſtly ſought in the year of the city 694, at the ſame time *Pompey*, *Lucullus* interrupting his acts, which he would have had made eſtabliſhed decrees by the Senate, joyned himſelf with *Cæſar* and *Craſſus*, and other chief ones. So *Cæſar* obtained the Conſullſhip in the year 695. wherein he alſo approved or confirmed *Pompeys* acts through the Senate, and divided the *Campanian* land, among very many citizens, and eaſed the common Farmers of the Knight order, deſiring an abatement of a third part of their rents. A daughter of *Julia* being appointed for *Pompey*, he married *Calpurnia* of *Piſon*. When as by theſe Arts and infinite bounty, he had gotten the favour of all ranks of men unto himſelf, he got the *French* Province, the which from the year of the city 696, he began to Govern, and ruled nine years, as (b) *Suetonius* is Author: In which ſpace of time he reduced all *France*, which is conteined by the *Pyrenean* Alps, the Rivers of *Rhene* and *Rhodane* or *Roan*, and impoſed on it every year the debt or title of a Stipend or Subſidy: he alſo, firſt of the *Romans*, provoked the *Germans* beyond *Rhene*, a bridge being laid over *Rhene*. He alſo was preſent with the *Brittains*, whither none before had pierced. Among theſe things, in the year of the city built 698. he made ſuch an agreement with *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, that the Province of *France* was continued unto him, *Pompey* enjoyed *Spain*, *Craſſus*, *Syria*, by lot, and the *Parthian* war, to which (c) he going in the year 699, in the third year from thence, he moſt miſerably periſhed with the greater part of his Army. After that ſlaughter, the *Parthians* ruſhing into *Syria*, *Caſſius* honourably beat back.

(b) Suet. in Jul. ch. 25. See *Cæſar*.

(c) Plut. Craſ. Dio. App. Parth.

(a) *Craſſus*

(a) *Craſſus* being dead, when neither *Pompey* could bear his equall, nor *Cæſar* any more a Superiour, a civill war aroſe. Thoſe of *Pompeys* party working that that *Cæſar* (the time being fulfilled) ſhould part with the Province and army. Moreover, thoſe of *Cæſars*, endeavouring the ſame thing as *Pompey* did, at laſt in the year 705. *Caius Claudius Marcellus*, and *Lucius Cornelius Lentulus*, Conſulls, (b) the Senate decreed, that before a certain day *Cæſar* ſhould diſmiſſe his army: *Antonius* and *Caſſius* interceding in vain, are conſtrained to flee unto *Cæſar*; who haſtening with his Army to the city, ſo affrighted *Pompey* and others, that without delay, the city, and after that, all *Italy* being left, they ſailed into *Greece*. *Cæſar* going into *Spain*, overcame *Afranius* and *Petreius*, and brought their Army unto a ſurrender. In his return he vanquiſhed *Maſſilia*, and entred into the firſt Dictatourſhip, the (c) which indeed he held four times, and laſt of all, alwaies.

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(a) Suet. in Jul. Plut. in Pomp. & *Cæſar* Flor. 4. ch. 2. Dio. 46. & foll. App. 2. Civil. Eutr. b 6. Oroſ. 6.

(b) Cæſ. r. Civ. The Civill war of *Pompey* and *Cæſar*.

(c) b. 10. of Doctr. times, ch. 97.

In the year 706. *Pompey* being overcome by *Cæſar* in the *Pharſalian* fields, went away into *Ægypt*, and there by the command of *Ptolomy* is ſlain, in the 59th year of his age. The ſame moſt dangerous battell being finiſhed, when *Cæſar* the year following had come to *Alexandria*, he granted the Kingdome of *Ægypt* unto *Cleopatra* and her brother. The year following he overcame *Scipio* and *Cato* in *Africa*, with King *Juba*. *Cato* at *Utica* brought a voluntary death on himſelf. The year that followed this, of the City built 708. gave a beginning to a moſt excellent thing, the correcting of *Calendars*, and the year: the which *Cæſar* in this year gathered; from whence the *Julian* years went forward. The beginning of which hath wont to be drawn from the Calends of *January*, of the year of the City 709. When by a moſt great and hard war, he had overcome the ſons of *Pompey* the following year, which is of the City built 710, is numbred the ſecond of the *Julian* ſetting forth, by the conſpiracy of *Brutus* and *Caſſius*, and other he was thruſt thorow in the very Senate, in the fifty ſixth year of his age, as ſaith *Plutarch*. Wherefore he was born in the year of the city built, 654. *Caius Marius* the ſixth, and *Flaccus* being Conſulls.

The civill war of *Cæſar* and *Pompey*, both other wonders or ſigns foreſhewed, and alſo a (a) fearfull Eclipſe or failing of the Sun, which happened in the year of the World 3933, which went next before the *Julian* year, in which the civill war was begun. But it happened on the ſeventh day of our *March*, nine digits or inches after noon, of which ſign *Dio Lucan*, and *Petronicus* are to be underſtood. Beſide theſe ſhakings of weapons; with which the whole World was ſhaken, others leſſe, roſe up at *Rome* in the mean while. (b) *Clodius Pulcher*, or the fair, being paſſed over from the Senators, unto thoſe of the common people, and made a Tribune of the common people, puniſhed *Cicero* with baniſhment, in the year of the city 696. becauſe he had condemned with death noble citizens, the companions of *Catiline*, the cauſe not being ſhown, the which miſery he bare more gently, than for the other worthineſſe of

(a) b. 10. Doctr. times, ch. 18. An Eclipſe of the Sun.

(b) Dio 39. App. 2. Civ. Plut. in Cic. *Clodius* cals out *Cicero*.

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of his life. But in the year following, he is by the endeavour of *Pompey*, and *Lentulus* Consull, called back, and received with the greatest honour. The same *Clodius* the people of *Rome* adjudged to *Cyprus*, to possesse which, *Cato* being sent, *Ptolomy*, King of that Island, his moneys being cast into the Sea, prevented the reproach by a voluntary death, in the year of the city built 698. (c) The Senate decreed the Prætorship unto *Cato*, being returned to *Rome* without assemblies of election; Which honour he would not make use of, desiring rather to obtain that by the lawfull voices of the people, but his hope deceived him. For by the faction of *Pompey* and *Crassus*, he went without that office which he desired, and *Vatinius* was preferred before him. After that, *Trebonius* the Tribune of the common people working, they obtain, *Crassus*, *Syria*, *Pompey*, *Spain*, for five years. *France* being prolonged to *Cæsar* for three years space. *Crassus* went in his Consullship into the East, in the year of the City six hundred ninety and nine.

(c) Plut. in Cat. & Cras. Dio. 39.

(d) Affectation of honour, moreover, waxing hot in the assemblies of Elections, and the suiters in white garments filthily confounding all things, when as there had been an intervall of Government a long time, at *Rome*; *Cneius Pompey*, after a new manner, neither hitherto heard of was created Consull without a partner in the same office: in which Magistracy, he both most severely pursued an examination of other faults, and also of the death of *Clodius*, whom *Milo* in the same year killed, and therefore he went away into banishment.

(d) Plut. Pomp. Dio 40. Vell. b. 2.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Men Excelling in Learning which that Age brought forth, from the Year of the City, about 622, unto 710.

Carneades (a) with great commendation of Wisedome flourished in *Greece* before others, by country a *Cyrenian*, a standard-bearer of University men. Of whose death it is a wonder that old Chronologers have delivered so uncertain, yea false, things. For *Apollodorus* with *Diogenes* in his chronicles, affirmed him to have died in the fourth year of the 162 Olymp. into which the 626 year of the City falleth, (b) in which time it is delivered to memory, the Moon to have failed of light. But it may be gathered out of *Cicero* that he deceased long after that time; with whom (in his first of an Oratour) *Antonius* saith, when he went into *Asia*, Proconsull, he met with *Carneades* the Academick at *Athens*, who after his countrey manner, was contrary to all of the sect in disputing. That year of the Proconsulship of *Antonius* was from the building of the city 652. *Marius* 4. and *Catulus* being Consulls. Therefore *Carneades* was yet a liver in that time. (c) Whom we read to have increased his age unto ninety years.

(a) See Miscel. our Exer. to Julianus. ch. 8.

(b) Diog. Carn Hesych.

The death of Carneades.

(c) Cic. 4. Acad. Val. Max. 8. ch. 7.

Metrodorus

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(d) *Metrodorus* also, a Sceptick Philosopher, and famous Orator; and endued, as also *Carneades*, with an excelling memory, lived in the time of *Mithridates*, and *Tigranes*: with whom he was in friendship.

(d) Strab. 13. Cic. 2. of an Orat.

Also (e) *Geminus* a Mathematician lived about the six hundred seventy seventh year of the City, as we have shewn out of *Geminus* himself.

(e) b. 2. Doct. times, ch. 6. & in notes on *Geminus*. p. 411.

But at *Rome*, and in *Italy*, as it were the glory of Learning being passed over with the Empire, many more in that age excelled in learning. Orators indeed also many, nothing inferiour to the old *Greek*, as *Marcus Antonius*, as *Lucius Crassus*, and many others, whom (f) *Cicero* reckons up, and among the rest *Hortensius*. But one darkned the brightnesse of all *Latines*, and *Greeks* in the fame of *Eloquence*, *Cicero*, unto which also he joyned the Grace of Philosophy. This man was born in the 600 fourty eighth year of the City, the third of the Nones of *January*, as (g) *Gellius* saith, in which year, nine Moneths after, *Pompey* was born, who, (a) *Pliny* is witnesse, was born the day before the Kalends of *October*, most large honours being born in the Commonwealth, whose parent and builder, *Cataline* being quenched, he deserved to be called; he died in the sixty fourth of his age, in the Triumviral or three men's, banishment, of the City built 711.

(f) b. of famous Orat.

(g) Gell. b. 15. ch. 28.

(a) Plin. b. 37. ch. 2. Vell. b. 2. Plut. Cic.

That I may be silent of *Cæsar*, who may be numbred up among the most learned and Eloquent, but that he had rather spread the bayes of his rule and triumph than wit. *Marcus Terentius Varro* obtained the chief in that age, of learning. There was also another of the same name, a Poet, *Publius Terentius Varro*, born in the Village *Attaces* in *Narbony*, (b) in the year of the City 672.

Cæsar.

Two *Varrons*.

(b) Jerom. Chron.

Also *Lucius Cælius Antipater*, a writer of History, about the year of the City built 630, to wit in the time of the *Gracchi*. Likewise (c) *Caius Crispus Salust*. Of the *Greeks*, *Diodorus Siculus*, as by his book appeareth. Also *Didymus* the *Grammarian* of *Alexandria* (d) syrnamed *Chalcenterus*. But Poets in repute, were, *Turpilius* a Comicall, and *Lucilius* a Satyricall Poet; who, *Jerome* saith, died about the year of the City built 651. And also *Tullius Quintius Atta*, a writer of Gown-matters, died in the year of the City built 676. as the same sheweth. Moreover, *Lucretius*, (e) who about the year of the city built 700. brought death on himself, 44 years of age. *Jerome* affirmeth *Catullus* to have been born in the 668 year of the City. In the (f) seventeenth year after, the year of the City 684. *Virgil* the Prince of Poets was born, in the Ides of *October*, *Vitruvius* also was famous under *Jul. Cæsar*, in the knowledge of building, or Architecture: the which appeareth by his writings.

(c) Valer. Max. 1. ch. 7.

(d) Suidas.

(e) Jerome Chron.

(f) Phleg. with Phoc. Cod. 9. Don. in the life of Virgill.

Anno 4431. Jul. Period, unto 4713.

CHAP. XX.

What things happened unto the Roman *Affairs, from* Cæsar's *death, unto the* Actian *Victory.*

CÆsar dyed, as I have made mention above, in the year of the City built 710, the second Julian year, the Ides of *March*; which year indeed, the Sun was of an unusual paleness, foul, and wan, (g) as *Pliny* writeth, and *Virgil*; yet no other eclipse or failing of the Sun was in that year, as we have (h) taught in its place. (i) *Cæsar* being slain, *Antonius* Consul, so moved the people by a seditious speech, that they burnt his body openly, and threatned sword and faggot to the houses of the Citizens. After, the tumults being appeased, he repeals the Dictatorship; *Cæsar's* will being made void, he attempts many things through force and Tyranny. *Octavius Cæsar*, born of *Accia* the daughter of his sister *Julius*, and adopted by the will of *Julius Cæsar*, when he was despised by *Antonius*, he gathereth an Army of old Souldiers, and opposeth himself to his Tyranny. *Antonius* obtaineth the Province of *France* from the people by force, whose passage to it, *Mutina* being possessed, *Decimus Brutus* shuts up; therefore in the same place by *Antonius* he is besieged.

(g) Plin. b. 2. ch. 30. Virg. b. 1. Georg.
(h) b. 10. Doctr. of Times, ch. 63.
(i) Plut. Anton. Dio. 24. &c. App. 2. &c. Epit. 1. 7. &c. Vell. 2. Cic. Phil. 1.

(a) Hirtius and *Pansas* being Consuls, in the year of the City 711, *Cicero* sounding the Trumpet, a War is undertaken against *Antonius*, being judged an enemy, and *Octavius* is joyned unto both Consuls, with a Proconsular power, being about the (b) twentieth year of his age. There is made a fierce and cruel battle at *Mutina*, (c) wherein the Prætorian Souldiers dyed every one. But *Antonius* is overcome, and *Brutus* freed of the siege; nevertheless both Consuls were slain.

(a) Plut. in Ant. and Brut. and Cic. Dio. 45. &c. App. 3. Civ. Epit. 117. Flor. 4. ch. 5.
(b) Vell. 2.
(c) App. 3. Civ.

(d) Which things, while they are carried on in *Italy*, in the very year of *Rome* built 711, *Dolabella*, when he came into *Asia*, *Trebonius* being laid hold of at *Smyrna*, an examination being first had for two dayes with stripes and torments, punished him of his head. (e) *Cassius* (a great Army being got together, or made up, unto twelve Legions, one legion 6200 foot, and 730 horsemen,) forced likewise *Dolabella*, being besieged at *Laodicea*, to death.

(d) Dio. 47. App. 3. Civ. Cic. Phil. 11.
(e) App. 4. Civ.

(f) In *Macedonia*, *Brutus* lying in wait for him, killed *Caius Antonius* the brother of *Marcus*; and he got him a strong or stout Army. (g) After that, lest it should climb higher, the Senate appointed by little and little, to gather *Octavius* into an order or degree of dignity; the which he obtaining, agreeth with *Antonius* and *Lepidus*. So [*Triumviri*,] or the three men, are made for the setting in order the Common-wealth the 27 of November: who, the *Roman* Empire being three manner of wayes divided, they banished very many Citizens. Among these, *Mar. Tull. Cicero*, who going about to take his flight into *Greece*, while he stood still

(f) App. &c.
(g) Plut. Cic. App. Dio. Vell. &c.
The *Triumviri*.
The death of *Cicero*.

still a little while, his head being cut off by *Popilius* a Centurion, whom he had defended in the cause of his head, he dyeth the 7th of Decemb. the 64 year of his age. (a) In that banishment, many, and on both parts memorable examples, are set forth; and (b) *Velleius* writeth, There was toward the banished men the greatest faithful dealing or ayd of their Wives; indifferent, of the freemen, some, of the servants; of their sons, none. The Epitome of *Livy* relates, That there was 130 names of Senators. (c) The same year of the City built 711, gave a beginning to the most noble Town of *Lugdunum* or *Lyons* in *France*, the Authour *Munatius Plancus* Proconsul, at the meeting together of the Rivers *Arar* and *Rhodane*.

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(a) See App. 4. Civ.
(b) book 2.
(c) Dio. Strabo. Jerome. Chron.

The War of *Brutus* and *Cassius*.

But the year following, *Octavius* and *Antonius* contended in battel with *Marcus Brutus*, and the chief of the Conspirators, in *Thessaly*, at the City of *Philippi*, with an uncertain event. (d) For both the right wings of the Armies overcame, and the Camps were robbed on both sides. But *Cassius*, who was in that wing which was beaten, supposing the whole Army to be scattered, felt death to himself of his own accord. *Brutus* being overcome in another battel, he also ended his life with his own hand, living the seven and thirtieth year, saith *Velleius*. Moreover, none of the stabbers of *Cæsar* was living more than three years space; and all were taken away by a violent death, as saith *Suetonius*; some killed themselves with the same dagger, with which they had stabbed *Cæsar*.

(d) Epit. 123. Dio. 47. Plut. Brut. App. 4. Civ. Flor. 4. ch. 6.

(e) After the victory *Antonius* went into *Asia*, *Octavius Cæsar* into *Italy*. This *Cæsar* had war against *Lucius Antonius* the brother of the *Triumviri*, and his Wife *Fulvia*, a woman of a manly courage; and *Lucius* being driven out of the City, and judged an enemy, and shut up in *Perusia*, he forced to a surrender. (f) In the mean time, the *Parthians* being stirred up by *Labienus* of *Pompey's* parties, break into *Syria*, in the year of the City built 714, whom, in the following year, *Ventidius* (they being afflicted with a most great slaughter, their King being slain,) expelled, and recovered *Syria*.

(e) Dio 48. Epit. 127. &c. Plut. 4.
(f) App. Parth. Flor. b. 4. ch. 9.

(g) The brother of *Cneius Pompey*, commanding the Sea with a Navy, troubled it with robberies. *Cæsar* going against him, in a Sea-fight being overcome, put him to flight, in the year of the City built 718. In the same year *Lepidus*, who had passed over from *Africa* into *Sicily*, having put off the Government, he granted to live a private life. But (h) *Sextus Pompey* betaking himself unto *Antonius*, was by his command killed, being 40 years old. When as the same *Antonius* a little before, a dispatch being undertaken against the *Parthians*, had received a great slaughter.

(g) App. 5. Civ. Dio. 49. Epit. 18. &c. Flor. 4. ch. 8.
(h) App. in the end Civ. Flor. 4. ch. 10.

(a) At last, *Antonius*, when he had given himself wholly unto *Cleopatra*, *Octavia* the sister of *Cæsar* being forsaken, he proclaimed war against him, and at length he was overcome by a Navy at *Actium*, a Promontory of *Epirus*. *Cæsar* had more than 400 ships, *Antonius* about 200, but of a huge bulk, that they yielded the shew

(a) Epit. 132. & 133. Dio. 50. Plut. Ant. Flor. 4. ch. 11.

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The *Actian* Fight.

of Caſtles and Cities walking thorow the Sea. The aſtoniſhed tumult of *Cleopatra*, otherwiſe a doubtful fight turned unto the deſtruction of *Antonius*. Who fleeing, being followed by *Octavius* into *Ægypt*, and beſieged at *Alexandria*, ſlew himſelf; whom ſtraightway *Cleopatra* following, that ſhe might not live at the will of the Conquerour, an Aſp being put to her, periſhed.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Roman *Affairs, from the* Actian *Victory, unto the birth of Chriſt; and alſo of Learned Men, who lived,* Auguſtus Cæſar *enjoying the affairs.*

ANtonius and *Cleopatra* being dead, *Ægypt* was reduced into the form of a Province, in the 294th year after the poſterity of *Lagus* ruled in it. (b) *Cæſar* in the 725 year of the City built, made three Triumphs, the *Dalmatian*, *Actian* and *Ægyptian*, in the ſame moneth (c) of Auguſt. After which, whether in earneſt or feignedly, he deliberated with *Agrippa* and *Mæcenas*, of laying down the Empire. The firſt perſwading it, the latter affrighting from it; when he had determined to follow the counſel of this, nevertheleſſe he declared to the Senate of reſigning the Empire; and by this (d) cunning he brought it to paſſe, that it was confirmed unto him by the Senate and people, in the year of the City built 726.

(b) Dio. 51.

(c) Macrob. Satur. 1. ch. 12.

(d) Dio. 51. & 53. Sueton.

(e) Dio. ibid.

(c) *Cornelius Gallus* a Knight of *Rome*, Lievtenant in Egypt, for his proud boldneſs being condemned to baniſhment, killed himſelf in the year 728, when *Auguſtus* waged war ſome years by his Captains, with the *Cantabrians* and *Aſturians*, from the year 729, to 735, in which they were tamed by *Agrippa*; (f) who indeed being returned, refuſed to make a triumph offered to him. *Phraates*, King of the *Parthians*, in the year 734, reſtored the *Roman* Enſigns taken away from *Craſſus*.

(f) Dio. 54.

(a) Dio. 55.

(a) But he had two friends in eſtimation above others, *Mæcenas* and *Marcus Viſpanius Agrippa*. The one being contented with the degree of a Knight, dyed in the 38 Julian year, a ſingular refuge of learning and all learned men. *Auguſtus* made *Agrippa* his ſon in law, his daughter *Julia* being given him in marriage, which he begat of *Scribonia*, of whom were born *Caius* and *Lucius Cæſars*, *Agrippa* a poſthume, or born after his father's death, *Agrippina* married to *Germanicus* the ſon of *Druſus* the ſon of *Livia*; and *Julia*, whom *Æmilius* married. Moreover, *Auguſtus* took away (b) *Livia*, being great with child, by her former husband *Tiberius Nero*, by whom he had no off-ſpring, when as ſhe had brought forth by *Nero*, *Tiberius*, who afterwards reigned, and *Druſus*, who periſhed in *Germany*, in the (c) Julian year 37, *Agrippa* (d) being now dead in the Julian year 34. Moreover, *Caius Cæſar Agrippa*, and *Julia*, was born in the Julian year 26; but *Lucius* in the year 29.

(b) Dio. Sueton.

(c) Dio. 55.

(d) Dio. 54.

(c) *Tiberius*

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(c) *Tiberius* in the 40th Julian year, obtained the power of a Tribune for five years ſpace, *Armenia* being committed unto him, in the following year he departed into the Iſle of *Rhodes*; where fearing the ill will of his ſons in law, he ſate down ſeven years. The chief cauſe of his ſeparating, was the hatred of his Wife *Julia*, who ſpent her life in all kinds of deteſtable wickedneſſes. Whom being found out, *Auguſtus* in the 44 Julian year, baniſhed for the infamy of this thing.

Tyberius endued with the Tribune power.

(e) Sueton. Vell. 2. Dio. 55.

The Age of this Emperour, was fruitful of great Wits. Among the Greeks *Dionyſius* of *Halicarnaſſus*, who delivers that he lived, *Auguſtus* being Emperour, who famouſly, in brief, handled Hiſtory: and *Nicolaus Damaſcenus*, who likewiſe was dear to *Auguſtus*, and *Herod* in a few things. Of the Latines, *Cornelius Nepos*, the ſon-in law of *Atticus*. (f) *Saluſt*, who dyed four years before the *Actian* battel. *Marcus Portius Latro*, famous in the faculty of ſpeaking, through the weariſomneſſe of a double quartane Ague, he brought violence on himſelf in 40 (g) year of *Auguſtus*. In Aſia (h) *Hybreas*, an Orator, flouriſhed under *Antonius* and *Cleopatra*. (i) At Rome, *Hyginus*, a Grammarian, by ſirname *Polyhiſtor*. Alſo the moſt famous Poets of the whole Age lived in great number. (l) *Virgil* (*Sentius Saturnicus*, and *Lucretius Cinna*, Conſuls) in the year of the World 3965, before Chriſt 19 years, dyeth at *Brunduſium*, being fifty years old. (m) For he was born in the year of the City built 684. *Pompey* and *Craſſus*, Conſuls, before Chriſt, the ſeventieth, of the World 3914. (a) *Horace*, *Cenſorinus*, and *Gallus* Conſuls, dyed the 57th year of his age turning. For he was born, *Cotta* and *Torquatus* Conſuls, in the year of the City built 689, the ſixth of the *Ides* of *Decemb.* he dyed, *Cenſorinus* and *Gallus* Conſuls, of the City 746, 5 Calends *Decemb.* in which ſame year alſo *Mecænas*, but he departed in the twelfth after *Virgil*. Alſo *Tibullus* and *Propertius*, writers of Elegies or mournful Verſes, and the equal of them, *Ovid*, who was born, *Hirtus* and *Panſa* being Conſuls, to wit, in the year as he hath ſung,——

(f) Jerome Chron.

(g) Jerome Chron.

(h) In the ſame place.

(i) In the ſame place.

(l) Jerome Chron.

(m) *Dona* in the Life of *Virg.*

(a) The Life of *Horace.*

Wherein, by equall deſtiny,
Both Conſuls fell, by Anthony.

He (b) ended his life in baniſhment at *Tomos*, a City in *Pontus*, in the year of Chriſt 17, of the City 770, of his age, 60.

(b) In the ſame.

CHAP.

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CHAP. XXII.

The History of Herod.

See b. 10. of Doct. Times, ch. 65. and b. 11. ch. 1. &c.

FOr the searching out the Birth of CHRIST the Saviour, the History of *Herod* is altogether needfull; whose beginning, and the years in which he reigned, we will set down in this Chapter.

This man was the son of *Antipater* an *Idumæan*, therefore he also an *Idumæan* by birth, not an *Ascalonite*; which thing (c) *Africanus* with *Eusebius*, from the report of some, hath delivered. We rather believe (d) *Josephus*, who maketh this man an *Idumæan*; the which as 'tis more likely to be true, so that is least to be reproved, because all the ancient Fathers almost, do say *Herod* to have been a stranger. For the Idumæans are reckoned strangers, that is, born of another stock, not as from *Jacob*, although following the same Religion with the *Jacobites*, they were by profession Jews, not by stock. But of begetting and Nature we treat, not of Faith and Religion, when we seek concerning a Native and a stranger, as in that controversie of *Herod*. *Antipater* in that disagreement of brethren, of which we (e) have spoken before, adhered to *Hircanus*, and was appointed by *Julius Cæsar* Solicitor of (f) Judæa, who presently made his son *Herod* Lievtenant of *Galilee*, about twenty five years old, not fifteen, as (g) *Josephus* is deceived. From the sixth year after, *Herod* was set over *Cœlosyria* by *Cæsar*, in the year of the City built seven hundred and seven. For in this sixth year *Cæsar* appointed Legions of Souldiers over *Syria*, (h) *Hirtius* being Author; after the fight at *Philippi*, he (i) obtained a Tetrarchy with his brother *Phasaelus*, from *Antonius*, in the fifth Julian year. After that, the *Parthians* being stirred up in Judæa by *Antigonus* the brother of *Aristobulus*, for the bargain of a thousand talents, *Herod* fleeth unto *Antonius*; through whom, he was beyond hope, made King of Judæa by the Senate. (a) *Calvinus* and *Pollio* being Consuls, in the sixth Julian year, the 185 Olympiad entring. For with that purpose he had come to *Rome*, that he might ask the Kingdome for *Alexander* the Nephew of *Aristobulus* his Wives brother. He being returned into Judea, with *Antigonus* the brother of *Aristobulus*, he strove more than two years. At length, *Sosius* the Captain of *Antonius* bringing help, he besieged and took Jerusalem, wherein *Antigonus* had shut himself, in the third moneth in a day of fasting. (b) *Dio* writeth, it was the Sabbath day; *Josephus*, the year of Sabbaths; *Agrippa* and *Gallus* being Consuls. This year of the World is necessarily numbred by us, 3947. Julian, the 9th. Of the City, seven hundred and seventeen. Therefore *Dio* is to be corrected, who

(c) Euseb. 1. hist. ch. 7.

(d) Joseph. b. 14. ch. 2. See Lit. of Doct. Times, ch. 5.

(e) Chap. 17.

(f) Joseph. 14. ch. 5.

(g) book 14. ch. 17.

(h) Hirt. of Alex. War.

(i) Joseph. b. 14. ch. 23.

(a) Joseph. b. 14. ch. 26.

(b) Dio. 49. Joseph. 14. ch. last.

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who assigneth him to *Claudius* and *Norbanus* Consuls, that is, in the 8th Julian year. But the Character of the year of Sabbath reproveth him of falshood. *Antigonus* being bound to a stake, and beaten with rods, a little after was smitten with a hatchet, as *Dio* and *Josephus* report.

Thus the chief rule of the *Hasamonæans* ceased, after the year, saith *Josephus*, 126; the which is most true. For *Judas* first was made chief Priest of that stock, in the year of the World 3820, of the City 90; from which, the hundred twenty sixth is the 717 year of the City.

Hence it appeareth, there was a two-fold beginning of the reign of *Herod*; one from the sixth Julian year; the other from the 9th: in the former, he was declared King by the Senate; in the latter, he reigned alone, his fellow-suiter being taken away. Moreover, (d) *Josephus* writeth, That from the former beginning, *Herod* enjoyed the Kingdome for thirty seven years; from the latter, thirty four: and the same man bringing some of his years to remembrance, in about (e) six places, he drawes them from the latter.

A double beginning of *Herod*,

(d) Joseph. 17. ch. 19.

(e) book 15. ch. 7. 12. 13. 14.

Herod married *Mariamnes* in the third year after he had been declared King by the *Romans*; that is, in that very year, wherein Jerusalem was taken, (f) *Josephus* being witnesse; whose (g) brother *Aristobulus* he made high Priest in the eighteenth year of his age: And the same man he straightway stifled in a fish-pond, because he seemed to be most acceptable to the people. The same in the War against *Cæsar*, followed *Antonius* his parties, he being overcome, first *Hircanus* the grandfather of *Mariamnes* being killed, he goeth to *Rhodes* (h) unto *Cæsar*, by whom he was courteously used: and by his authority, and a new decree of the Senate, the Kingdom was confirmed unto him. When as he returned to (a) *Jerusalem*, he slayeth *Mariamnes* his wife, and also her mother *Alexandra*.

b. 16. ch. 9. b. 17. ch. 10. See b. 11. of Doctr. of Times, ch. 1.

(f) b. 14. ch. 17.

(g)

(h)

(a) same b. ch.

(b) In the same b. ch.

(b) In the eighteenth year of his reign, which is the twenty eighth Julian, he began to repair the Temple at Jerusalem, even from the foundations, as *Josephus* writeth, or appointed to mend it.

(c) Last of all, being carried forth with a greater madnesse every day, the sons which he had begotten of *Mariamnes*, young men of a famous towardnesse, *Alexander* and *Aristobulus* being accused of false crimes by their brother *Antipater*, he killed, a few years before his death, which falls into the fourty two Julian year, if we believe *Dio* and *Josephus*; whereof the one writeth, *Herod* to have reigned thirty four years from the 9th Julian year, wherein *Antigonus* was slain. (d) But *Dio* from the Julian year fifty one, *Lepidus* and *Aruntius* being Consuls, saith, *Herod* the *Palestine* being accus'd by his brethren, beyond the Alps, was lifted up again by *Augustus*, and the Tetrarchy given to a Province. This can be no other than *Archilaus*, who, *Herod* being dead, obtained

(c) In the same b. 16. ch. last.

(d) Dio. 43.

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ed the Tetrarchy of of Judæa by request from *Augustus*, and was cast out from the same in the tenth year. Nine whole years being deducted from 51, the 42 Julian year is left, wherein *Herod* dyed; (e) whose death, an eclipse of the Moon went before, *Josephus* being witnesse; which in the same year is beheld *March* 13. almost the third hour from Mid-night.

(e) Joseph. b. 18. ch. 15. b. 17. ch. 8. & 15.

The End of the Fourth Book.

THE

Anno 1. of Christ, to the 34.

THE Latter Section or Division OF *Dionysius Petavius*, Jesuite, OF THE Account of Time.

The Fifth Book.

Containing Years from the first of CHRIST, to the Thirty fourth.

CHAP. I.

Of the death of Augustus Cæsar, *and the Government and death of* Tiberius Nero. *And also of the Birth and Death of CHRIST, and the things which happened in those first Christian times.*

IN the year of Christ 14. at *Nola* in *Campania*, *Augustus* dyed, on the fourteenth of the Calends of *September*, in the year of his age 76. when he had lived 56. years from the first entrance into office: from the death of *Antonius*, fourty and three, full: A Prince most excellent, and needful for the *Roman* Commonwealth. Which, labouring with too much happinesse, nor capable of its own fortune, but running headlong into ruine, he supported; and both with the best Laws, and also riches, and all plenty of things, he so furnished it, the City it self also being adorned with stately works, that he might rightly be called, the second

Sueton. August 100. Dio 56. *Augustus.*

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Tiberius.

builder of it, and father of his countrey, and [*Augustus*] that is, Magnificent, royall, or renowned.

(b) Sueton. Tiber. 5.

Of which, cruelty and filthinesse increased a desire of *Tiberius* that was great of it self, whom he had his succeeder. This man, his father *Nero*, *Livia* his Mother, was born the 16th Kalends of *December*, in the year of the City built 714. the 4th Julian year, (b) after the *Philippian* War. Being in the 55th year of his age, in that very year in which *Augustus* dyed, he reigned, the most sorrowfull of mortall men, and through cruelty, robbery, lust, and arrogancy, was hated of all: which vices notwithstanding, about the beginning of his chief rule, he dissembled with wonderfull cunning, through fear of *Germanicus*, whom he by the charge of his brother, had adopted the son of a Father in law, flourishing both in all the praise of virtues and famous warlike deeds, and because he was fitter for Government, very greatly mistrusted. This man when he had dispatched successefully the greatest wars, he passed over out of *Germany* into the East, and he (a) opposed the *Parthians*, in the year of the City built 769. *Cneius Piso*, at the same time an ordinary Lievtenant, being sent into *Syria*: with whom, & *Germanicus* there were great enmities. Therefore *Germanicus* was put out, not without suspicion of poyson given him by him, (b) in the year of the City built 772 in the sixth of *Tiberius*. For that thing, he being required to *Rome* for judgment, (c) *Piso*, prevented the sentence by a voluntary death.

a) Tacitus. 2.

b) Tacit. 16. Dio 17. Suet. in Caio. 1. & 2. c) Tacit. 5. *Seianus.*

And then (d) *Ælius Seianus*, carried up by *Tiberius* in the Knight-order, after many wickednesses, now determining all the highest things in his mind, one letter of *Tiberius* being delivered to the Senate against him, he is cast down from that top or pitch, and by the hand of the Executioner, was killed with all his stock.

d) Tacit. 4. Dio 58.

Two years before this time, that is, the 16. of *Tiberius*, the 29 of Christ, *Livia* the mother of *Tiberius* deceased, in (f) the year of her age 86. (g) *Tiberius* was then in the Island *Caprea*, whither about the thirteenth year of his reign, of Christ 26. he had departed, never to return afterwards to the City. Where the Judges being removed, he wallowed himself in all kinds of detestable acts. Among these disgraces, not more to all others, than cursed to himself, he died the seventeenth Kalends of *April*, of his reign the 23d year, of Christ 37. being in the 78 year of his life.

f) Tacit. 5. Dio 58. g) Tac. 4. Dio. 58.

The death of *Tyberius.*

Augustus enjoying the affairs, *Jesus Christ*, the Son of God is born of the Virgin *Mary*, under the 194 Olymp. *Tiberius* reigning, when he had fullfilled the thirty fourth year, for the recovering the salvation of man-kind, he suffered voluntary pains, with the punishment of the Crosse. *Tiberius Varro*, and *Seianus* Consulls on the 23 of *March*. After that, on the third day, rising from the dead, on the fourtieth after he had revived, he was carried back into Heaven, before the eyes of his Disciples.

After the death of Christ, and the Holy Spirit having fallen on the

Anno 37. of Christ, to the 68.

What things happened a little after the year of suffering.

the Disciples boldly, they professing what they had seen, and openly; the *Jews* waxed bitterly cruell against them. (a) *Stephen* one of the seven, who were chosen to perform profane and holy services in the company of the Christians, because he more fervently imployed himself, in publishing the glory of Christ, being laid hold of by contentious, envious persons, was overwhelmed with stones.

a) Act. 6. & 7.

From that time the chief of the *Jews* endeavoured to blot out the name of the Christians, by what means they could: but especially, (b) *Saul* burned against them, who, the largest power being made over to him from the High Priest, when as he bended to *Damascus*, that he might oppresse them, he is affrighted, and being struck down, he suddenly applyed himself wholly unto his worship, That happened on the third year from the death of *Christ*. For those thirty five years, wherein the Antients affirm *Paul* to have served *Christ*, as we have before taught, from the 13 of *Nero*; of *Christ* 67, numbred backward; end into that which is the third from the year of Christ's suffering.

b) Act. 6. The conversion of *Paul.*

CHAP. II.

Of Caius Caligula, Claudius, *and* Nero: *Whose deeds are sharply touched.*

From the 37. of *Christ*, to the 68.

Caius Cæsar Caligula, so called from a warlike shooe or sock, which being a boy he was wont to use in the Camps (*Germanicus* his father, his Mother *Agrippina*, the daughter of *Marcus Agrippa*, and *Julia*) succeeded *Tiberius*, in the same year in which he died, in the year of Christ 37. (d) Who now ending his life is said to have hit or struck against his Jaws with his own hand. He was then entring the twenty fifth year of his age, for he was born saith *Suetonius*, at *Antium* the day before the Kalends of *September*, saith (e) *Suetonius*, his father and *Capito* being Consuls, which is of the Christian account, the twelfth year. Asoon as he attained the Empire, there was great gladnesse of the people, nor lesse hope of the Diviners, that he would be like to his father *Germanicus*, (f) to whom it is delivered to memory, all vertues of the mind and body came. And indeed, as there are wont to be for the most part, the best beginnings of the worst Princes, he brought forth not a few signes of a moderate and civill mind; but a little after, as if he had put off Man, he overcame the very wild beasts in cruelty, striving for the slaughters of all ranks of men: he killed (a) *Macro* Lievtenant of the Prætorians, by whose endeavour he had been made Emperour. Also he accustomed to commit whoredome with his sisters. Infinite riches being exhausted, and

d) Suet. Caius 12. *Caius Caligula.*

e) Suet. ch. 8.

f) Suet. in the same 3.

a) Dio 59. Suet. 26.

Anno 37. of Chriſt, to the 68.

ſcarce a year turning about, that whole twenty and ſeven thouſand *li. s.* the which *Tiberius* had gathered together, being conſumed, the which amount almoſt to 72561500 Crowns of Gold, he turned his mind unto baniſhments, and robberies. Amongſt other tokens of cruelty, this word was taken: Would the people of *Rome* had one neck! In his buildings, he covered to effect no works ſo much, as what was denied could be effected. (c) He joyned together the middle ſpace of the City, *Baia* in *Campania*, and the heaps or water-dams of *Putcoli*, three miles, and ſix hundred paces, with a bridge, in the year of Chriſt 39. (c) The ſame commanded, if he could, to be worſhipped for a God throughout the whole world, and Temples to be built for him. At laſt the 9th Kalends *Febr.* he was killed by *Chæreas Caſſius* a Tribune of the *Prætorian* band, and other conſpirators, in the year of Chriſt 41, when he had reigned three years, and ten Moneths, and eight daies as (e f) *Suetonius* Writeth, but he lived twenty and nine years.

(c) Suet. 19. Dio. 9.

(a) Suet. Philo of Legat. Joſeph. 19. Ant. ch. 2. Suet. 58.

(e) Chap. 59. Dio 59.

(f) *Claudius Nero* the Uncle of *Caius Caligula*, the ſon of *Druſus* was chief after *Caius*, a man very little evill by nature, but fooliſh and blockiſh: Therefore he was not ſo much cruell of his own nature, as through others leading, and will, eſpecially of freemen and wives, to whoſe power he committed himſelf, and all things. (g) He had firſt of all *Meſſalina* to wife, whoſe whoredomes and unheard of wickedneſſes unknown to none, he alone knew not, untill ſhe daring openly to marry *Silius* a Knight, by his command ſhe is killed with the adulterer, *Narciſſus* conſtraining him, who, with *Pallantes* another freeman, could do all things with him. That happened in the eighth year of his reign, of Chriſt 48. *Dio* and *Tacitus* being witneſſes. Another token of fooliſhneſſe was, that *Meſſalina* being ſlain, of whom he had begotten *Brittannicus*, a ſon, and *Octavia*; he married *Agrippina* the daughter of his brother *Germanicus*, the Mother of *Nero* by *Domitian*, in the ninth year of his reign, of Chriſt 49. And that at the perſwaſion of *Pallantes*; whoſe ſon (*Nero*) alſo by the intreaties of *Agrippina*, he adopted in the tenth year of his reign, and *Brittanicus* being paſſed by he ordained him his ſucceſſour. The ſame drove away the Jews from Rome, in the year of Chriſt fourty and nine, the (a) Mathematicians from *Italy*, in the year fifty and two. An expedition being made into the Iſland *Brittain*, within ſixteen dayes he ſubdued the whole, as ſaith (b) *Dio*, in the third year of his Empire. He dyeth, *Marcellus* and *Aviola*, being Conſulls, 3. Ides *October*, in the year of Chriſt fifty four, when as poyſon was given him in a Muſhrome by *Agrippina*. He (c) reigned thirteen years, eight Moneths, and twenty dayes; he lived ſixty four years.

(f) Suet. Claud. Dio 59.

(g) Tacit. b. 11. Suet. Dio 60.

(a) Tacit. 12. Suet.

(b) Dio 60.

(c) Suet. Dio.

God being angry with the *Romans*, after the death of his father, in law, *Domitius Nero* took the Empire, being (e) ſeventeen years old, the which in the beginning he ſo carried on, that he might have

(d) Suet. Dio. 62.

(e) Suet. Ner. 8.

have been accounted the beſt of Princes; to wit, as long as he obeyed the precepts of his Maſter *Seneca*. Afterward, being corrupted through the liberty of age, and flattery, he was more like a Monſter then a Man. He (i) beat back the *Parthians*, robbing or ſpoyling, *Armenia* being taken by *Corbulo*, a ſtout Captain, both of antient vertue and ſeverenеſſe. Who alſo recieved *Armenia* in (g) ſeventh year of *Nero*, of Chriſt ſixty, and compelled *Tiridates* the brother of *Vologeſis*, King of the *Parthians*, to come to Rome, and to ask the Crown of *Nero*. Which was done, in the (h) year of Chriſt, ſixty ſix, of *Nero*, thirteen, in which year alſo he compelled *Corbulo* honourably called back to dye. Preſently as he began to reign, he took away *Britannicus* by poyſon. His mother (i) *Agrippina* being firſt ſpoyled of all honour, and driven out of her Pallace, at laſt he commanded to be killed. Which Parricide leaſt any thing ſhould be wanting to the unhappineſſe of thoſe times, the Senate approved of. That fell out in the year of Chriſt fifty and nine, of *Nero* ſix. (l) After theſe things *Poppæa* being brought in, which he had taken away from *Otho*, *Octavia* ſent a far off, he ſlayeth. The (m) conſpiracy of *Piſo* and others againſt him, being diſcloſed he puniſhed with death *Lucan*, the Poet, *Seneca* the Philoſopher, with very many others in the year of Chriſt ſixty and five, and in the ſame year he killed *Poppæa* being great with child, with a ſtroak of his heel. He added to this cruelty, the reproach of a moſt ſhamefull diſgrace, becauſe he feared not to come forth on the Stage among Stage-players, or to play and ſing among Harpers, and to ride about Horſes, in the Circian or Circle-ſports. Moreover that he might ſet forth the likeneſſe of burning *Troy*, as it were by paſtime, he ſet the City on fire, in the (a) year of Chriſt ſixty four, by which deteſtable acts, when he had come into the hatred and contempt of his ſubjects, being forſaken of all, and ſought out for puniſhment, he played the part of an Executioner on himſelf in the 14. year of his Empire, of the account of Chriſt, 68. (b) on that day wherein he killed *Octavia*.

Anno 37. of Chriſt, to the 68.

(f) Tac. 15. Dio 62. Corbulo an excellent Captain.

(g) Tac. 14.

(h) Tac. 16. Dio 63.

(i) Suet. 34. Tac. 14. Dio 61.

(l) Suet. Dio. 62. Tac. 14.

(m) Tac. 15. Dio 62. Suet.

(a) Tac. 15. Suet. Dio. 63.

(b) Suet.

CHAP. III.

Jewiſh and Chriſtian affairs under Caius Claudius *and* Nero.

From *Chriſt* 37. *unto* 68.

AGrippa the ſon of *Ariſtobulus*, the Nephew of *Herod*, the elder, being bound by *Tiberius*, becauſe endeavouring for *Caius Caligula*, he had intreated for him the Empire; ſtraightway aſſoon as *Tiberius* died, he was looſed by *Caius* from bonds, and and was endowed with the Tetrarchies of *Philippi*, and *Lyſania*, with the title of King, (c) *Joſephus* being author; and the year following

See b. 11. of doct. times, ch. 10. & foll. King *Agrippa*.

(c) Joſeph. 18. Ant. 8.

Anno 37. of Chriſt, to the 68.

lowing, the ſecond year of *Caius*, as the ſame man ſheweth, he ſayled unto his Kingdome, after whoſe imitation, his ſiſter *Herodias*, who, her husband *Philip* being left, had joyned an inceſtuous marriage with his brother *Herod Antipater*, Tetrarch of *Galilee*, ſhe conſtrained this very man to go unto *Rome*, to obtain the Kingly grace. But there, by the letters of *Agrippa*, he finds *Caius* to be offended with him, (d) and he changed his hoped-for honour of King, for baniſhment, and was ſent away to *Lugdunum*, and *Agrippa* increaſed his Tetrarchy, the which to have happened in the third year of *Caius*, or the fourth entring, will be a little after manifeſted. At which time *Petronius* was granted ſucceſſour to *Vitellius* Lievtenant of *Syria*, to whom it was commanded by *Caius*, that he ſhould place his Image, in the Temple of *Jeruſalem*, but *Petronius* prolonging it, in the (e) mean time *Caius* dyed. The Jews alſo of *Alexandria* being unworthily uſed by *Flaccus Avilius* the Governour, they ſent (f) *Philo*, a noble and diſcreet man of their own nation, in embaſſage unto *Caius*, by whom he was ſhifted off and caſt out. Moreover in the ſame year, *Pilate* weary of his life, as we have learned (a) out of *Euſebius*, brought death on himſelf.

(d) Joſeph. in the ſame ch. 19.

(e) Joſeph. ch. 11.

(f) Phil. b. of Embaſſad. Joſeph. in the ſame, ch. 10.

(a) In his Chr. & 2. Hiſt. 7.

Caius taken from the living, *Claudius* who ſucceeded him in the year of Chriſt 41. (b) in that very year he inlarged the Kingdome of *Agrippa*; *Judæa*, and *Samaria* being added. So the Kingdome of *Herod*, after his death being divided into pieces, *Agrippa* firſt poſſeſſed the whole of it. Who preſently going unto *Jeruſalem*, he began to perſecute the Chriſtians, whereby he might make the Jews friends unto him, and firſt of all he (c) killed *James*: and then caſt *Peter* into Priſon: from whence he was ſnatcht forth by the Angel. Neither forbare heavenly anger long, the cruell and ambitious Prince. After three years that he was made King of all *Paleſtina*, when he was at *Cæſarea*, which is called *Strato's* Tower, (d) and made a ſpeech at the Tribunall ſeat, ſuffering them to cry him up as it were a god, by the ſudden wrath of God he was diſpatched by a conſumption of worms, iſſuing out of his body. You ſhall find the relation of his death in *Joſephus*, a little differing from *Luke*. But of the time, that we have ſpoken he affirmeth; He affirmeth, that he reigned four years, *Caius* being Emperour, three under *Claudius*, in the whole ſeven years, afterward *Judea* was given to *Syria*, and ceaſed to have Kings of their own.

(b) Joſeph. b. 19. ch. 4.

(c) Act. 9.

(d) Act. 12. Joſeph. 19. ch. 7.

The increaſe of Chriſtian affairs.

In the mean while Chriſtian Godlineſſe began to be increaſed through *Judæa* and *Syria*, and farther alſo, the Diſciples diligently imploying themſelves in that matter, and eſpecially *Peter* and *Paul*, of whom, the firſt travelling over Syria, is believed to have faſtned the Biſhop-ſeat of *Antiochia*, the ſeventh year after the ſuffering of Chriſt, the 37. of the common account, over which he was chief ſix whole years; from thence (e) about the ſecond year of *Claudius*, he travelled to Rome, as *Euſebius* writeth in his Chronicle, who alſo ſheweth, that *Peter* was Biſhop of the City 25 years; *Dionyſius Alexandrinus*, with *Euſebius*, is Author, that *Peter* preached

(e) Euſeb. 2. Hiſt. ch. 14.

Anno 37. of Chriſt, to the 68.

ed firſt of all the Faith at *Rome*, or there founded a Church. The beginning of this ſeat falls into the third year of *Claudius*, of Chriſt 43, which is the next year from his going thither, when as *Paul* had not as yet come thither, 3 who in the mean time purely adminiſtred the Goſpell in *Aſia* and *Greece*, and *Macedonia*: and in the 25. year after the ſuffering of Chriſt, of *Nero* the ſecond, he was brought bound to *Rome*, (f) as *Jerome* witneſſeth, which is the year of Chriſt 56. Therefore *Peter* came to Rome long before *Paul*.

Peters ſeat at Rome.

(f) Jerome Writ of the Church.

Paul was heard before *Nero*, and was freed. But when through the endeavour of both Apoſtles, as appeareth, the Chriſtian faith increaſed, *Nero* firſt perſecuted it: who when he had ſet fire on the City, as was aboveſaid, in the 11 year of his reign, of the Chriſtian account, 64. he falſly turned away the envy of his wickedneſſe on the Chriſtians. Therefore many were laid hold of, and afflicted with fearfull puniſhments, ſo that (a) ſome being ſmeared over with Tallow, fatt and Pitch, burned like Torches for the uſe of night-light. Almoſt at the ſame time, *Simon Magus*, (b) who, *Philip* carrying the Chriſtian Religion to *Samaria*, had given him that name, and had afterwards returned to miſchievous arts, came to *Rome*, and deluded the *Romans* by his impoſtures. (c) Whom *Peter*, he being carryed up into the Ayre, and flying, caſt down by his praying. For that thing, by the command of *Nero*. as well he as *Paul*, were condemned of their life. the 3 Kalends of July, in the year of Chriſt, 67. the thirteenth of *Nero* going out. (d) *Peter*, the ſoals of his feet being turned inward, was faſtned to a Croſſe. (e) *Paul* the ſame day was beheaded with a ſword.

The firſt perſecution under Nero.

(a) Tacit. Ann. 13. Suet. 16.
(b) Act. 8.
(c) Arnob. 2. Cyrill. Cat. Chryſol. Ser. 47. 6. Sulp. b. 2. Chryſ. Hom. 18. on acts Ephr. Ser. of hæret. 803. and others.

The death of *Peter* and *Paul*.

(d) Ambr. on 118. Pſ. Oct. 21. Euſeb. 3. of Dem. p. 75. Aug. Ser. 28. of Sanct.
(e) Jerome of Scrip. Chryſ. hom. 2. on Ep. Rom

No acts almoſt of the other Apoſtles are certain, and worthy credit, they lye hid comprehended in Hiſtory in the dark. Of *Matthew*, (f) *Irenæus* writeth the Goſpell to be written by him, when *Peter* appointed the *Romane* Church. Alſo *James* the Lords younger brother, who was ordained the firſt chief ruler at Jeruſalem by the Apoſtles, (g) in the thirtieth year of his ſeat, the ſeventh of *Nero*, the Jews ſlew, which beginneth on the 61 year of Chriſt. *Simon* ſucceeded *James*, *Linus*, *Peter*, who hitherto is thought to have been Biſhop of ſome Region.

(f) Iren. b. 2. ch. 1.

James the younger.

(g) Jerome of Writ. of the Church. Euſeb. Chron.

The time of either chair is ſupported with Authority. But the *Roman* intervall hath more witneſſes than the *Antiochian*. For *Euſebius* alone is the aſſertor of this, in his Chronicle, who ſets down its beginning at the laſt year of *Tiberius*, from the which in the ſeventh year after, he marks *Peter* to have gone to *Rome*. But that firſt rent from the *Antiochian* Seat, is not proper, ſeeing it neither appeareth in old books; and he teacheth abſurdly, *Peter* to have remained 25. years at Antioch. Of the *Roman* ſeat the antients ſpeak more certainly, whoſe end was made in *Peters* death, in the year of Chriſt 67. the 13 of *Nero*, as yet ſliding, and the fourteenth at hand, but that fourteenth year is reckoned by *Jerome*, who writeth both the Apoſtles to have dyed in that very year, and numbreth 37 after the ſuffering of Chriſt. a) Moreover

The Roman ſeat is demonſtrated. See the 11. of Doctr. of times, chap. 13.

(a) Jerome of famous men.

he

Anno 68. of Christ, to 96.

he saith, *Peter* obtained the Roman seat 25 years. Whence it may seem that he made his beginning the 43 year of Christ, but of the seat of *Antioch* six years before, of Christ 37. Neither truly do the Ancients deliver the Roman Church only to be found ed by *Peter*. But also *Innocent* the first, in his first Epistle, it is manifest, saith he, into all *Italy*, *France*, *Spain*, *Africa*, and *Sicily*, and the Islands lying between them, none to have ordained Churches, but those Priests whom the reverend Apostle *Peter*, or his successors have appointed: If there be another Apostle, saith he, in these Provinces, they either send him as a Deputy, or he is chosen to have taught.

CHAP. IV.

Of Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian; *and of the destruction of* Jerusalem.

From the 68 of Christ, to 96.

(b) Suet. Ner. ch. 40. & 41. Xiph.

A Little before the death of *Nero*, (b) *Caius Julius*, a redresser of things, who governed *France* as a Prætor, openly falling off, instantly perswaded *Sergius Galba*, governing Spain, to take the Empire; the which, he, the redresser being a little while after killed with his own hand, continued steadfastly to do. (c) Thus, *Nero* being taken away, he reigned about seven moneths, already of a great age: and the year following, the 69 of Christ beginning, he perished with *Piso*, him whom he had adopted: when as now *Marcus Sylvius Otho* was proclaimed Emperour. But to this man, there was a very short space of reigning, as of three moneths.

(c) Suet. Galba. Xiphil.

(d) Tac. 1. hist. & 2. Suet. in Otho & Vitel. Plut. in Otho. Xiphil.

In the mean time, (d) *Vitellius*, through the boldnesse of the *Germane* Legions, over whom, as the Consuls Embassadour, he was chief, usurps the name of Emperour; and at *Bebriacum* by an easie battel he overcomes the Army of *Otho*, who being weary of Civil arms, killed himself about the moneth of *April*, in the 37th year of his age.

(a) Suet. Tac. Xiphil.

(a) *Vitellius* after *Otho* bare the Empire almost eight moneths in the same year of Christ 69; which space of time he fulfilled not alone. For *Flavius Vespasian*, who was sent by *Nero* to suppresse the Jews, *Alexander* Lievtenant of Egypt, and *Mucianus* President of *Syria*, helping him, as it were, floting in the slaughter of three Princes, and he undertook an uncertain Empire. (b) First *Tiberius* in the Kalends of July, of the year of Christ 69, forced the Legions to an oath in his words: and he, the first day of his principality being celebrated the next day after, saith *Tacitus*, (c) governed the Empire ten years with the greatest equity and clemency. He suffered the freedom of slanderers, and especially of Philosophers, most patiently. Yet he banished *Helvidius Priscus* the

(b) Tac. hist. 2.

(c) Suet. Xiphil.

Anno 68 of Christ, to 96.

the son in law of *Thraseas*, by sect a Stoick, and Prætor, being constained by his too much insolency, and commanded him to be killed, and also he removed the Philosophers, one *Musonius* excepted, from the City, in the year of Christ 73. He embraced Wits and Learning with great liberality. He appointed an hundred pounds yearly to Latine and Greek Rhetoricians, out of his Exchequer. Onely covetousnesse of money was blamed in him; the which notwithstanding he was wont to excuse with the scarcity of the money-treasury, affirming, That there was four hundred thousand needful, that the Common-wealth might stand. That sum being reduced to our mony, will make about 107500000 Crowns of gold.

The Jewish War was finished by that Emperour; unto which being as yet a private man, he was sent by *Nero*, as I have taught above. That had its beginning from some seditious persons; of whom (d) the Captain was *Eleazar* the son of *Ananias* the High Priest; who through shew of Religion raised arms against the *Romans*. Afterwards through the slaughter of their own Country-men, that were slain by the *Cesarians*, and them of *Scythopolis*, and others here and there, the mad Nation contended the more stifly against the *Romans*. *Cestius Gallus* the Embassadour of *Syria*, besieging *Jerusalem*, with a great slaughter of his Army is put to flight, in the (e) 12th year of *Nero*, in the moneth of Novemb. of Christ 65. The Conquerours returning to *Jerusalem*, as they choose both other Captains of the War, and also *Josephus* the son of *Matthias*, in the (a) year of Christ 67. *Vespasian* coasting about through *Galilee* and *Judea* with weapons, he reduced *Josephus* himself, a Captain of the War, into his power: by whom also the Empire was foretold unto him. Last of all setting upon Jerusalem, the head of the Nation; straightway being now Emperour, he reneweth the siege by his son *Titus*, that was interrupted by the slaughter of *Nero* and others, in the second year of his reign, of Christ the 70, at the dayes of unleavened bread. And at length, on the (b) 10th of *Lois*, or the 5th day of August, the Temple being set on fire, the City was wholly taken, the (c) 8th of *Gorpiæus*, which answers to Septemb. 1. the 7th resting day, as *Xiphilinus*, hath declared out of *Dio*.

The destruction of Jerusalem.

(d) Joseph. b. 2. of destruct. ch. 17. &c.

(e) Joseph. b. 2. ch. 24. *Josephus* the Historian.

(a) Joseph. b. 2. of destruct. ch. 14. Suet. Xiph.

(b) Joseph. b. 10. of destruc. ch. 26.

(c) The same book. 6, 47.

That slaughter brought destruction on the Jewish Nation and name, and so great a force of calamity, and such a manifold kind of evils was there, that it did appear for the most unworthy death of that Son of God, those punishments were throughly paid them. (d) For both horrible hunger enforced those that were shut up within the walls into that madnesse, that they did eat man's flesh, and also mothers consumed the bodies of their children; and eleven hundred thousand, which was scarce given credit to being spoken, perished in that one siege. Last of all, the City it self being made equal to the ground, (e) over which also the Conquerour thrust in the plow, in the third year of his reign, of Christ 71. (f) *Vespasian* with his son *Titus* triumphed over the Jews; and

(d) Joseph. b. 7. of destr. Dio 68.

(e) Jerome on 8. of Zach.

(f) Joseph. 7. ch. 24. or 36.

Anno 68 of Christ, to 96.

and then he shut up the Temple of *Janus*, and began to build a Temple of Peace. In the same year, the Jews making tumults at *Alexandria*, (g) *Lupus* the Governour stopped up their Temple *Onion*, so called from *Onias* the high Priest, who had founded it. Moreover, in his ninth Consulship, which he bare with *Titus* his son, (h) he deceased, of a disease, while he answered or heard Embassages, affirming; It behoveth an Emperour to dye standing. This was the 79th year of Christ, the eighth day of the Calends of July, when he had lived 69 years, one moneth, seven dayes; he reigned ten years.

(g) The same book, ch. 30. or 2?.

(h) Suet. Vesp. ch. 14. Dio. 65.

(i) Among the best Emperours, *Titus*, who was put in the place of his father *Vespasian*, is by right numbred; although before he reigned, he was mistrusted of cruelty, covetousnesse, and lust. But whatsoever were his manners, in his chief rule he so turned for the better, that he deserved to be called, *The Love and delight of Mankind*. There was an especial fame of meekness and readinesse in him. Being wont to deny any thing to none, he said, None ought to depart sorrowfull from his Prince. When after Supper, he had remembred, that he had performed nothing for any one that day; Oh friends, said he, I have lost a day. He being Emperour, in the year of Christ 80, a great force of flames of fire, and straightway ashes, brake out of the Mountain *Vesuvius*. (a) But it passed through into *Africa*, *Syria*, and even to *Ægypt*. Two Towns perished, of *Pompey* and *Hercules*. He dedicated the Amphitheatre or Play-house, and hot Baths, with his own name.

(i) Suet. Xiphil.

(a) Xiphil. Plin. Jun., b. 6. Ep. 16.

He dyeth in the year of Christ 81, in the Ides of September after two years, and as many moneths, and 20 dayes after he had succeeded his father, (b) in the fourty and first year of his age, not without suspition of poyson given him by *Domitian* his brother.

(b) Sueton.

Titus dying, had left a great lack of him to the Senate and people. (c) *Domitian* increased that desire, his brother and succeeder, the most naught of almost all Princes, who hitherto had, and afterwards lived. But among the beginnings of his principality, some shew of clemency and justice utter'd it self. But straightway he betrayed his disposition, and shewes himself an imitator of *Nero*, in cruelty, robbery, and riot. Being lavish in gifts and spectacles, he, among other things, appointed a five years game, a three-fold, on the Capitol of *Jupiter*, a musical riding, and exercising game, in the year of Christ 86. He first would be called Lord, and God. When he had made a beginning of reigning in the year of Christ 81, he was quenched by the conspiracy of his Subjects, in the year 96, the fourteenth of the Kalends of Octob. the 45 year of his age, when he had commanded 15 years, six dayes.

(c) Suet. Xiphil.

CHAP.

Anno 68 of Christ, to 96.

CHAP. V.

Of Christian Affairs, from the death of Nero, *unto the last year of* Domitian; *or from the year of Christ* 68, *unto* 96.

CHristian Affairs of that time, are conversant in no great light: it was rather through the scarcenesse of Writers, than because there was nothing which might have been committed to letters. For it is to be believed, the Apostles and Disciples of Christ to have carried on neither small matters, nor things unworthy to be known: but many things are sprinckled with fables and uncertain tales. And also we have decreed to commit to this book, not an exact history of all things, but only some chief heads of things.

Peter being slain by *Nero*, *Linus* undertook to govern the *Roman* Church, as (a) ancient Writers affirm, by whom is given by voyce an old table of the Roman Bishops, framed together in the time of *Liberius*, the which we have in our possession. They assign to this man 11 years, two moneths, and some dayes; that he deceased in the year of Christ 78, whom *Cletus* afterward succeeded, whom *Irenæus* calls *Anacletus*, as also many of the Greeks; and he sate twelve years, and seven moneths; and suffered Martyrdom in the year of Christ 91, and had *Clement* his successour. Furthermore, in the (b) 13th of *Domitian*, or 14th, a persecution began to wax hot against the Christian name; in which, Saint *John* the Apostle being banished into the Isle *Patmos*, (c) wrote the *Revelation*, (d) about the death of *Domitian*; when as before at *Rome*, being overwhelmed in burning oyl, he had come forth unhurt; the which (e) *Jerome* approveth of, out of *Tertullian*. Also *Flavius Clemens*, Consul, couzen of *Domitian*, and his Wife *Flavia Domitilla*, kinswoman of the same Emperour, suffered; on whom the crime of ungodlinesse and Judaism was cast, as (f) *Dio* writeth; *Eusebius* saith, or *Jerome* in his Chronicle, *Domitilla* was the Nephewes of *Clement* the Consul by his sister; and he nameth the same Virgin, a famous Roman Martyr.

The Roman Bishops.

(a) Iren. b. 5. ch. 3. Terr. Carm. against Mar. b. 3. Euseb. Chron. Epiph. hær. 28.

(b) Euseb. Chron.

(c) Jerome of Writ. of the Church.

(d) Iren. b. 5. ch. 30.

(e) Jerom. l. 1. in Jovin.

(f) Dio b. 67.

Moreover, there were many Hereticks in the same space of time; but the chief, *Simon Magus*, cast down from on high by the Apostle *Peter*: *Nicolaus*, from whom the Sect of the *Nicolaitans* flowed forth. (g) *Hymenæus*, *Philetus*, *Phygellus*, *Alexander*, of whom the Apostle makes mention. (h) *Ebion*, after the destruction of Jerusalem, spread the poysons of his heresie, as *Epiphanius* writeth. *Menander* also, and *Cerinthus* lived in those dayes.

(g) 2 Tim. 1. & 2. & 4.

(h) Epiph. hær. 30.

Anno 96. of Christ, to 138.

CHAP. VI.

Of Men excelling in the praise of Learning, who flourished from the birth of Christ, to the death of Domitian, *almost a whole Age.*

THe Eloquence, and likewise the wisdome of *Philo* the Jew, made famous this Age; (a) who performed an Embassage for the Jews of *Alexandria*, with *Caius* the Emperour. As also *Musonius Tyrrhenus* sprung from the *Vulsinians*, by Sect a Stoick, who lived in *Nero*'s time, as saith *Suidas*. *Apollonius Tyaneus*, a familiar friend of *Musonius*. *Demetrius* the Cynick much (b) praised by *Seneca*. But *Seneca* himself, the Stoick, was accounted far more famous, and the Master of *Nero*, and compelled by the same to dye. Under *Tiberius* flourished (c) *Strabo* a Philosopher, and likewise a Geographer. Under *Nero* famous Poets, were *Lucan Silius* an *Italian*, who being Consul, *Nero* dyed. *Persius* a writer of Satyrs. A little after, under *Domitian*, *Martial*, *Valerius Flaccus*, *Statius Juvenal*. Historians, *Suetonius*, *Tacitus*; Among the Jews (d) *Josephus*, who in the 13th year of *Domitian*, about the 93 of Christ finished the Jewish Antiquities, in the 56 year of his age, as he professeth. So he should be born in the 37th year of Christ, the first of *Caius Caligula*, the which he himself witnesseth in his life. His equal and imitator was *Justus Tiberiadensis*, of whom (e) *Photius*. Also, *Vespasian* being Emperour, *Quintus Curtius*, a most polished or fine Historian is reported to have lived. Under *Tiberius*, *Appio* a Grammarian, born at *Alexandria*, bare the conquest of divers kinds of Learning; *Plinius* the elder, who, in the second year of *Titus*, while he beholdeth the flame of the Mountain *Vesuvius* nearer than was safe, he was (f) quenched in the 80 year of Christ. Likewise *Pliny* the younger born of his sister, was famous under *Domitian* and *Trajane*, and *Quintilian* at the same time. *Asconius Pedianus*, a most noble Interpreter of *Cicero*, in the 7th year of *Vespasian*, as Jerome writeth in his Chronicle, being 73 years old, he was taken blind, he lived afterward twelve years.

(a) Phil. of Embas.

(b) Sen. Ep. 63.

(c) Strabo. 13. Famous Poets.

(d) Joseph. in End of 20. book.

(e) Phot. b. 95.

(f) Plin. Jun. b. 6. Ep. 6.

CHAP. VII.

Of Nerva, Trajanus, *and* Hadrianus, *and what things most remarkable have been done by them, and in their times.*

From the 96 year of Christ, unto the 138.

(a) Dio. 68. Aur. victor. Eutr. 5.

(a) *Cocceius Nerva*, born in the Town of *Narney*, being already full of years, took the Empire after *Domitian*, in the 96 year of Christ's Nativity, and reigned one year, four moneths, and eleven dayes, a very good Prince, but despised by reason of his age,

Anno 96. of Christ, to 138.

age; he revoked *Domitian*'s Acts, and restored those that by violence and injustice had been nullified. He said, That he had so lived in the Throne, that he nothing feared to live securely, if he should be a private man again. But he wanted authority for to keep the Souldiery under: Therefore they that had slain *Domitian*, of whom he had received the Empire, he himself opposing to it, were killed by the Pretorian bands; wherefore he adopted for his son, *Trajanus*, then governing *Germany*, (b) with whom he lived three moneths; he dyed the 6th of *February*-Kalends, (c) having lived 65 years, 10 moneths, and 10 dayes: *Eutropius* saith, he lived 72 years.

(b) Victor. (c) Dio.

Then *Ulpius Trajanus* took the Empire upon him in *Collen-Agrippina*, the 98 year of Christ, being then 42 years old, born in the City *Tudertina*, as *Victor* (d) writeth. *Eutropius* saith, that he was born in *Spain* near *Italy*; he was strong and expert in military affairs, wise, moderate, and courteous; so that by the general consent of all, he deserved the name of *Very good*. *Eutropius* saith, That his friends blaming him, because he was too familiar and courteous to all sorts of persons; he answered them, That *He was such an Emperour to private persons, as when he was a private person he did desire Emperours to be towards him.* He added to the Roman Provinces *Dacia* of Schythia, having conquered *Decebalus* the King, who dyed by his own proper hands the 102 year of Christ. (e) Being gone into the East, he subdued the *Armenians*, *Iberians*, the *Colchians*, the *Sarmates*, the *Osrhoënes*, the *Arabians*, and the *Bosphorians*. Falling upon the *Parthians*, he brought under his power *Seleucia*, *Ctesiphon*, and *Babylon*, and several other Cities. But whiles he sails into the red-Sea, most of these people revolted from him, whom soon both in his own person, and by his Commanders he subdued again. (a) A huge Earthquake, whilest that he swayed the Scepter, overthrew *Antioch*, in the year of Christ 115; by which were stricken *Messala* and *Pedo*, of whom *Pedo* was on a sudden smothered in the ruine, *Trajanus* being drawn out through a window, escaped hardly. The *Cyrenian* Jews also with much cruelty against the *Romans* and *Grecians* did over-run *Egypt* and *Cyprus*, whom *Trojanus* defeated with a great slaughter, by *Martius Turbo*. At length the *Parthians* rebelling, who had chased away the King given to them by the Roman Emperour, disposing himself to war against them, he fell sick, and of that disease, being carried into the City *Selinuntes* of *Cilicia*, there he dyed the 4th of August, the 117 year after Christ's birth, and from him was the City called *Trajanopolis*, he lived, as *Victor* Records, 64 years; and *Eutropius* saith 63; he ruled the Empire 19 years, 6 moneths, and 15 dayes, as (b) *Diod.* saith.

(d) Dio. l. 68. Victor. Eutrop. 8.

Trajan's golden Proverb.

(e) Dio. Euseb. Chro.

(a) Dio.

(b) Dio. 68.

(c) *Ælius Hadrianus*, *Trajan*'s Couzen-german and his Countrey-man, (for he was an *Italian*) by *Plotina*'s favour, which was *Trajan*'s Wife, began to reign in the 117 year of Christ; A man of much Wit and great sagacity, and fit for vertue, as well as for vice: he applyed his mind almost to all sorts of Arts, both of

(c) Spartia. Dio. 66. Victor. Eutrop. 8.

Anno 96. of Chriſt, to 138.

of the exquiſiteſt and ſmalleſt, the maſters whereof, as emulators with him, he was wont to put down; he had an excellent memory, and he was careful and diligent in his Government of the Provinces, and therefore did no man travel ſo many Countreys as he did. After *Trajan*'s death, he left *Parthia*, *Armenia*, *Aſſyria*, and *Meſopotamia*, he had alſo forſaken *Dacia*, had he not feared the loſs of many thouſand Roman Citizens that were in it.

(d) Spart. Dio. 69. Xiphil. Euſeb. Chron. Oroſ. 7. c. 13.

(d) The Jews riſing up in arms, were firſt ſuppreſſed under him by *Martius Turbo* in the ſecond year of his Empire. After this, he repaired *Jeruſalem*, which he called *Ælia Capitolina*, and brought a Colony to it; and in the very ſame place where the Temple had been, there he built another to *Jupiter*. The which deed ſo moved the ſpirits of the Jews, that having taken up arms more fiercely than ever afore under their General *Barcocheba*, againſt whom *Hadrian* ſent *Severus*, whom he had ſent for from the *Britains*, with other chief Officers, by whom the Jews being by little and little ſuppreſſed, were at laſt utterly deſeared, and in that battel were killed of the Jews fourſcore thouſand men, as *Diod.* ſaith, beſide an infinite number that were devoured by famine, by ſickneſſe, and fire, ſo that all *Paleſtine* was almoſt reduced to a deſart. From that time the Jews were forbidden to return to Jeruſalem under pain of death, except for one day in the year to lament their great loſs. This War was put to a period in the 135 year of Chriſt, at which time *Hadrian* was going into the twentieth year of his Empire.

Greg. Naz. Orat. 12.

(b) Spart. Dio. 69. Eutrop. Vict.

(b) At laſt, growing ancient, and ſickly, having no children, he adopted *Ceionius Commodus Verus* for his ſon, whom he named *Ælius Verus*, and created him *Cæſar*, in the 137 year of Chriſt; But he dyed in January-Kalends on the very next year, as *Spartianus* writeth. Thereupon *Hadrian* being ſick, he adopted *Arrius Antoninus*, who afterwards was called *Pius*, upon thoſe terms, that he ſhould adopt two others to himſelf, viz. *Annius Verus*, *Ælius Verus* his ſon; and *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*. At length, having killed *Servianus*, his ſiſters husband, a man of 90 years of age, having with vexation and woarineſs of his life ſeveral waies attempted to diſpatch his life, he at laſt dyed at *Baia* the 6th of July, in the year of Chriſt 138, in the preſence of *Antoninus Pius*, having lived 62 years, five moneths, and 17 dayes; and having reigned 22 years, and 11 moneths.

Dio. 69. Xiphil. Spart. vide 11. de Doct. Temp. c. 21.

CHAP.

Anno 138. of Chriſt, to the 192.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, Verus, Commodus.

Anno 138 *of Chriſt, unto* 192.

Capitolinus Victor. Eutrop. 8.

Antoninus Pius, adopted by *Hadrian*, governed the Roman Empire in the year of Chriſt 138, with ſo much virtue and goodneſſe, that he excelled all other examples. For he governed the Common-wealth rather by a fatherly, than Princely affection; and he governed the whole World by his ſole authority, without any war, all the time of his Empire: therefore was he compared with *Numa*. The Forrain and far diſtant Princes and people did ſo dread him, that they would make him the Arbitrator of their differences, he forbid enquiry to be made after them that had conſpired againſt him. He dieth in the year of his age 70, and of his Empire twenty four, *Victor* gives him up ſeventy two years, he died in the hundred ſixty one year after Chriſts Nativity, in the Moneth of March having taken the Scepter, the fifth of July, in the one hundred thirty eighth year of Chriſt; ſo that he Governed the Empire two and twenty years, and almoſt eight Moneths.

After him, ruled the Empire *M. Antoninus Verus*, *Pius*'s ſon in law; For he had in marriage his daughter *Valeria Fauſtina*. He from his very youth being brought up and inſtructed in the ſtudies of virtue, as well as of all other Arts, he had vertue no leſſe in his life and manners, then in his ſpeeches and profeſſion. At firſt he made *L. Ælius Verus*, to whom he had married his daughter *Lucilla*, his companion in the Government of the Empire; and then did firſt two Emperours by name of *Cæſars* rule at once. *And this thing was ſo full of dignity and novelty, that ſome of the chief Conſulls, took hence their order of Conſulls*, ſaith *Spartianus*. (b) They then reigned eleven years together, as the ſame with *Eutropius* Records, being of a contrary manner of his life; for *Verus* was ſloathfull, drowned in riot and pleaſure, and of an uncivill and unmannerly diſpoſition, which was moderated and mitigated by his brother's reverence and reſpect: By whom being ſent againſt the *Parthians*, he for the ſpace of four years, had by his chief officers proſperous ſucceſſe. Therefore they both triumphed over the *Parthians*: Then, after it, they undertook the *Marcoman*-Wars. But *Verus* died in that exploit of the Apoplexy, between *Concordia* and *Altinum*, in the 171 year of Chriſts birth, if he attained the eleventh year of his Empire; or in the 169, if he did not exceed the ninth, for *Euſebius*'s Chronicles mention both: Therefore did *M. Aurelius* alone, fight for the ſpace of three years with the *Marcomans*, to whom the *Quades*, the *Vandalls*, the *Sarmates*, the *Swedes*, and all the other barbarous nations there-about thoſe parts, had joyned themſelves to; and at laſt overcame them in a moſt dan-

(b) Spart. in Veto Eutrop. 8. Capitol.

gerous

Anno 130 of Chriſt, to 192.

gerous fight: whereing his Army languiſhing and periſhing for want of water, the Chriſtian Legion refreſhed them with that rain that by their prayers they had obtained from Heaven, the which (as *Euſebius* ſheweth) was the 174 year after. The publick treaſure being ſpent, and exhauſted, leſt he ſhould burthen any one by taxes, he ſold and pawned all the plates, ornaments and Jewells that belonged to his imperiall Majeſty, and after his victory he repayed the price back again to them that had bought them, and were willing to render them back: *Avidius Caſſius* upon a falſe report of his death took the Government upon himſelf, and, after it, was killed within three Moneths. *M. Aurelius* having Governed the Empire 19 years, and 11 Moneths, he died in *Vienna*, of ſickneſſe, in the 180 year of Chriſt, being aged 59. years as *Victor* ſaith: for he was born, *Verus* his Grandfather being Conſul, the Author of the Capitoll being *Augur*, which agrees with the 121 year of Chriſts birth.

Volcat. Gallus

Xiphil. Capitol. Herodia 1. Victor. Eutrop.

To this very good father ſucceeded a very bad ſon *Aurelius Commodus Antoninus*, full of cruelty, luſt, covetouſneſſe, and of foraid and villanous and mechanicall arts, unfit and unworthy an Emperour; very like to *Nero* for filthy life and converſation: Having quelled all in *Germany*, he triumphed in *Rome*: He killed *Lucilla* his ſiſter, which with ſeverall others had conſpired againſt him. The Annuall Prefect Prætor, being the Judge of the fact, who himſelf being ſoon after deprehended in the ſame faule, had his head cut off: from that time were two inveſted with the Pretors office. To the perennall office ſucceeded *Cleander*, who for his cruelty and covetouſneſſe was hated of the people, who by the command of *Commodus*, was killed for having raiſed a ſedition. He is inſnared by the conſpiracy of them of his own, whom he had appointed to death, and ſo he dieth, having ſwayed the Scepter twelve years, nine Moneths, and 14. dayes, as ſaith *Xiphilinus*, after he had lived one and thirty years and four Moneths: he died the firſt day of January-Calends, in the year 192 after Chriſt's birth.

Lampr.

CHAP. IX.

By whom the Chriſtian Intereſt, either by their bloud, or by their right, hath been defended, and under what Princes, and what were the worthy and renowned perſons of that time, both of Gentiles and Hereticks for their Doctrine.

Mier. de ſcript. ec. Plin. l. 10. Ep. 98. Euſ. 3. Hiſ. c. 33. et in Chr. ex. Tert. Apol.

WHileſt that *Trajan* ruled the Roman Empire, no new perſecution ſuddenly aroſe; but *Domitian's* edict once publiſhed, cauſed ſome Martyrs. Amongſt whom, was that renounced Biſhop of Rome, *St. Clement*, who died in the third year of *Trajans* Empire, having been nine years and ſix Moneths Biſhop of the Dioceſſe; whom *Anacletus* ſucceeded.

But

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But in *Bythinia*, *C. Plinius*, Proconſull queſtioning the Chriſtians, and finding them ordinarily accuſed of falſe crimes, having received an anſwer from *Trajan*, he deſiſted from farther enquiry; ſo that he puniſhed onely thoſe that were obſtinate and refractory, being brought before him.

Trajans Perſecution.

Euſeb. Chron. and 3. Hiſt. c. 32. & following.

Again, about the tenth year of *Trajans* Empire, was the third perſecution ſtirred up; wherein *Simeon*, *Cleophas's* ſon, being 120. years old, was crucified: And alſo *Ignatius* brought out of Aſia to Rome, is expoſed to Lions in the Amphitheater, in the 108 year of Chriſts birth: and *Maximus* Martyr is miſtaken, to place *Ignatius's* death before that of *Domitian*, becauſe that *Dionyſius* in his 5. ch. mentions *Ignatius* amongſt the divine names. *Oneſimus*, alſo St. *Pauls* Diſciple, Biſhop of *Epheſus* ſuffers for Chriſts name, and Pope *Anacletus* having had the Sea of Rome, 9. years and 3. Moneths, yet *Euariſtus* excepts him.

Acta. S. S. Fauſt. et Jov.

Trajans ſucceſſor, viz. *Hadrian*, increaſed the perſecution, and ſhewed himſelf very cruell towards many Martyrs. Pope *Euariſtus* being by him put to death, left the ſeat to *Alexander*, which he by his Martyrdome in the 15. year of *Hadrians* Empire left to *Sixtus*, *Fauſtinus*, and *Jovita*, both of *Brixia* in *Italy*, by his command having been put to death, about the fourth year of his Empire.

Juſtin. Martyr. Euſeb. b. 4. Hiſt. c. 16. Hie. 1. de ſcript.

Under *Antonius Pius's* Empire, *Juſtine Martyr* made his firſt Apology and defence; and the other he made under *M. Aurelius*, and *L. Verus*; at the beginning of whoſe Empire, he underwent a moſt famous Martyrdome.

Polycarpus. Iren. b. 3. c. 3. Euſ. b. 4. Hiſt. c. 14. and following. and Chron.

And theſe Roman Biſhops ſuffered Martyrdome for Chriſts cauſe, *Sixtus* in the ſecond year of *Antonianus* Empire, having officiated in the place near upon ten years. *Teleſphorus* in the 14 year of his Empire. *Haginius* in the 18. And *Pius* in the 5. year of *Aurelian*: To *Pius* ſucceeded *Anicetus*, who alſo ſuffered Martyrdome, in the 13 year of his Empire. Then to Rome went *Polycarpus*, the Biſhop of the Church in *Aſia*, and ſoon after about the ſeventh year of *Marcus Aurelius's* Empire, he underwent a moſt excellent combat for Chriſt in *Aſia*. *Pionus* ſuffered alſo the ſame Martyrdome in the ſame Province. *Soter* having poſſeſſed the See of Rome four years after *Anicetus*, filled the place of the Emperours ſacrifice, and to him was ſubrogated *Eleutherius*, about the 17 year of *M. Aurelius's* Empire, when in the *Gauls* and *France* many Chriſtians ſuffered Martyrdome by the Emperours cruell edicts, amongſt whom the Martyrs at *Lions* were the eminenteſt, chiefly, the Biſhop *Photinus*; *Attalus*, *Alexander Medicus*, *Blandina*; "*And then were theſe the firſt Martyrdoms that were ſeen in France* (ſaith *Severus*) *Gods Religion being ſeriouſly received, and ſincerely entertained beyond the* Alps.

Euſeb. l. 5. Hiſt. c. 1. and following.

Lib. 2.

This came to paſſe in the 177 year after Chriſt, *St. Beatrix* alſo with her ſeven ſons, ſuffered under *Aurelius*: Many excellent perſons in that age, did defend the Chriſtian faith againſt the Gentiles and Hereticks, as *Agrippa Caſtor*, who in *Hadrians* time

Martyrolog. Rom. Euſeb. 4. Hiſt. Hier. de ſcript.

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writ against *Basilides* the Heretick, *Quadratus* and *Aristides* the *Athenian*, who made the Christian Religion's Apology and defence, the same being Emperour.

Scriptores Ecclesiastici, Papias.

Also like to them was *Papias*, *John's* Disciple, and *Hegesippus* who is recorded by *Hieronymus*, to have lived at Rome under *Anicetus*, and *Eleutherus*; that is, *Marcus Aurelius* and *Commodus* being Emperours, when *Melito* of *Sardis*, and *Apollinaris* the Hierapolitan, and *Dionysius* the Corinthian being Bishops, and *Athenagoras* the Athenian Philosopher, did spread abroad the fame of Godliness and Orthodox doctrine.

Xiphil. et Euseb. Chron.

Amongst the Gentiles under *Trajan*, *Plutarchus* the *Cheronæan* was esteemed a notable and renowned Philosopher: so was also *Dio*, the Prusæna: under *Hadrian*, *Favorinus*, *Euphrates* the *Stoick*, who charged with age and sickness ended his dayes, with a draught of poyson, by *Hadrian's* leave. Also *Sextus*, *Agathobulus*, *Oenomaus*, under *Antoninus Pius*, did *Taurus Beritius* the Platonick live. Likewise *Arrianus* the Nicomedian Philosopher and Historian. *Maximus Tyrius*, *Apollonius Chalcidicus* the Stoick, and *Basilides* the *Scythopolitan*; who were all *M. Aurelius's* tutors, in whose time *Peregrinus* the Philosopher, syrnamed *Proteus*, burnt himself in the fire that was made at the Olympick-play in *Pisæ*, in the 236 Olympiad, as *Eusebius* writeth in his Chron. *Lucius* mentions him in a particular book that he made of his death. *Menelaus* the Mathematician first observed in the first year of *Trajan*, the Moon in the sign of Virgo, in the 98 year after Christ, and a little after *Ptolomeus* the Prince of *Astronomers* appeared under *Hadrian* and *Antoninus*.

Capitol. Euf. Chron.

Prole. b. 7. 270. Græ.

Philostr. Euf. Chron. Suid.

For witty learning, and excellent speech, under *Trajan* the Emperour were esteemed *C. Plinius* the younger; *Dio Prusæus* whom *Trajan* did wonderfully honour *Polemo*, of *Laodicea*, near Lycus the Rhetorician, and Sophista *Aristides's* Master who flourished under *Hadrianus*, *Fronto* that famous Oratour, *Philostratus* of *Lemnius*; *Herodes*, the *Athenian*, who was renounced in the time of these Emperours, *Trajan*, *Hadrian*, and *Antoninus*; *Hermogenes* the Tarsian, whom *Suidas* mentions to have been professour in Rhetorick with great admiration, when he was but 18. years old, and at the 24. year of his age, to have utterly forgotten all; no discontentment nor sickness appearing, to have waxed old in an extream folly and ignorance. *Phlegon*, *Hadrian's* servant, who produced his work unto the two hundred twenty ninth Olympiad, that is, unto *Hadrians* death, and unto the hundred thirty seventh year after Christ. In the same age flourished *Galenus*, who was esteemed the Prince of Physitians.

Suid.

Suid.

These set forth Histories; *Pausanias*, *Herodes's* equal, *Appianus*, *Justinus*, *Ælianus Prænestinus*, who for his own eloquence was preferred to the *Grecians*: Also *Lucianus*, and *Apuleius* who followed him, all gallant Historiographers, are esteemed to have lived about this time. And of great Doctors at Law, these, in *Trajan's* and *Antoninus's* time, are esteemed most remarkable, *Neratius Priscus*,

Capitol.

Priscus, *Domitius Labeo*, *Salvius Julianus*, *Volusius Mætianus*. Grammarians, *Aper*, *Pollio*, *Eutychius*, *Proculus Sidonius*, *Aulus Gellius*.

Anno 193 of Christ, to 235.

(d) The Hereticks under *Trajan* and *Hadrian*, most memorable, were these; *Elxais*, who, as *Epiphanius* saith, joyned himself to the *Ossenes*, *Saturninus Antiochenus*, *Basilides Alexandrinus*, *Carpocrates*, of whom issued that unlucky sect of the *Gnosticks*. *Prodicus* and *Marcio Ponticus*, whom we find to have spread his poysonous doctrine about the 134th year of Christ, which was in the latter end of (e) *Hadrian's* life, came to Rome: *Cerdo*, *Tatianus*, *Justin Martyr's* disciple, the heresie of the (f) *Cataphrygians*, whereof *Montanus* was Author, and *Priscilla* and *Maximilla*, two mad and silly women, sprung up under *Aurelian's* Empire, as the Annals do testifie.

(d) Euseb 4. hist. Epiph. Hær. 19. & 27. &c.

(e) Vide animad. ad Epiph p. 83. Iren. l. 3. c. 4. Euf. 4. hist. c. 10.

(f) Euf. Chr. Epiph. hær. 48.

Amongst the Hereticks must these two Interpreters of the Bible be reckoned who lived in that Age, *Aquila*, a man half a Jew, and half a Christian, who, as (g) *Epiphanius* relates, lived unto *Hadrian's* time; and *Symmachus*, who writ under *M. Aurelius*. *Theodosius* was not far from these, as we have already observed.

The Greek Interpreters of the Scripture.

(g) Epiph. de Mens. et pond. In animad. ad Epiph. p. 399.

CHAP. X.

Of Commodus, Pertinax, Julian, Severus Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, Alagabalus, Alexander.

Anno 193. of *Christ*, unto 235.

Commodus being slain in the beginning of the 193 year after Christ; *Helvius Pertinax* was made Emperour by them who had destroyed *Commodus*: who when he intended to govern the Common-wealth with good Lawes, and to crush the military ambition and rudeness, was cut off the 88th day of his Empire; at whose death *Didius Julianus* did presume to aspire to the government of the Empire, then floating and tottering. But two moneths and five dayes after, he is forsaken by the same persons; because he could not give them the whole gratuity and recompence that they expected, he is slain by *Septimius Severus's* command.

Herod. 2. Xiphil. Capitol. Eutr. Victor.

For this man being born in *Africk*, and Governour of *Pannonia*, through a shew of avenging *Pertinax*, he violently took the Empire upon himself. And first he discharged the Pretorian bands circumvented by his own servants for murthering *Pertinax* unworthily; then he went against *Pescennius Niger* Governour of *Syria*; and *Clodius Albinus* Governour of *Brittain*, and both competitors of the Empire. *Niger* being the first overcome, (*Antioch*, where he had fled, being taken) flying to *Euphrates*, was killed, as saith *Herodianus*. *Spartianus* saith, That he was killed near *Cyzicum*: *Niger* being suppressed, *Severus* took *Byzantium*, which persisted still in his obedience, after three years siege: and having devested

Spart. & alii superiores.

Byzantium taken.

Anno 193 of Christ, to 235.

it both of walls and of freedom, made it tributary to the *Perinthians*, near upon the fifth year of his Empire.

Having quieted all things in the East, he turned his arms against *Clodius Albinus*, whose friendship hitherto he had procured to himself, by offering him the dignity of *Cæsar*: encountring him with his Army near *Lions* in *France*, many being slain on both sides, and amongst the rest, *Albinus* himself, he alone enjoyed the Government. The City was burnt and demolished, and *Albinus*'s head sent to Rome, and much cruelty was used towards those of his party and his friends.

Lions destroyed.

Thence again being gone into the East, he subdued the *Parthians*, the *Adiabenians* and the *Arabians*, he granted a Charter of Corporation to the *Alexandrians*. *Plautianus* in the mean while governing all things at Rome, whose daughter *Plautilla* he had betrothed to his son *Antoninus*, and their wedding was solemnized about the tenth year of *Severus*'s Empire, and she had as much for her portion, as would have been a sufficient dowry for fifty Queens. But not long after, near upon the 204th year of Christ, *Plautianus* himself conspiring against the General, is slain by *Antoninus* his son in law, and many more were put to death after him, who were his Confederates in the Conspiracy.

Spart.

Severus went to *Britain* in the 15th year of his Empire, with his two sons; *Bassianus*, whom he sirnamed *Antoninus*, and had made *Augustus* in the seventh year of his Empire; and with *Geta*: There, having had a prosperous success of his affairs for four years space, he retired himself, and fortified it with a wall all round about the Island, and there at length he dyeth at *York* the ninth of *February*, in the year of Christ 211, his eldest son having often plotted against him, after he had governed the Empire 17 years, eight moneths, and three dayes. At his death he left in store seven years revenues and provisions; so that every day might be spent seventy five thousand bushels of corn, and of oyl as much as might suffice all *Italy* in five years.

Xiph.

Spart. Herod. 4. Xiphil. Eutr. Vict.

Antoninus Caracalla, and *Geta*, *Severus*'s two sons, by equal right obtained the Government of the Empire, after their father's death, in the year as I have said, 211 of Christ, who by reason of their contrary nature, had daily and continual dissention and difference together: *Geta* was of a meek and civil nature; the other was a turbulent and fiery man: by whom in the second year of his Empire was his brother, aged 23 years, slain, in the very bosom of their Mother, under a shew of a particular discourse, in the 212th year after Christ, as *Xiphilinus* doth record, and soon upon it was an infinite number of his favourites and friends put to death, amongst whom was that great Doctor in the Law *Papinianus*, because he would not by Law excuse his murther. After this *Antoninus* went into the East, and there he made a great slaughter of the *Alexandrian* Citizens, because they had once spoken some words against him, he deceitfully invaded *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians*, and spoyled his Kingdom, at length, six years and two moneths

moneths after his father's death, he is slain by a Marthal Centurion, or Captain, by the order of *Opilius Macrinus* the Pretor, between *Edessa* and *Carras* the sixth of April, as *Xiphilinus* saith in the year of Christ 217, and in the 29 of his age; but *Spartianus* gives him 43.

Anno 193 of Christ, to 235.

Macrinus, a year and two moneths after he had usurped the Empire, being slain by his Souldiers, *Aurelius Antoninus Alagabalus Varius*, together with *Diadumenus*, descended of *Jupiter*'s, or *Sol*'s Priest, commonly thought, though falsly, *Caracalla*'s son, took the Empire. He was the vilest of all men, insomuch, that having cast off all manhood, he difformed himself into a woman, and did suffer any thing in his body. Therefore having ruled three years and nine moneths, by the consent of the Souldiers, he was slain with his Mother *Semiamira* or *Julia*, in the 222 year of Christ, his corps being dragg'd in the channel, and thence drawn into the River *Tiber*, in the 18th year of his age. Most Authors attribute to his Empire, two years and some moneths; and to his age 16 years: but we rather adhere to *Xiphilinus*, whose accompt is given in another place, where mention is made of *Alexander*.

Capitol. Lamprid, Herodianus Xph. Vict. Eutrop.

In the year of Christ 222, *Aurelius Severus Alexander* obtained the Empire, having been made *Cæsar* the year before. A Prince far surpassing all in goodnesse; and most excellent and valiant, both in peace and war. He was wonderfully diligent either in giving judgment, or in requiring justice of the Judges, he reprehended and corrected those who by favour or bribes did exceed the bonds of Justice and right; he banished out of his Court all flatterers, scoffers, and shames of the Court. He forbad the Magistrates Offices to be bought, asserting, That it could not be, but what one had bought, he would sell it again for hire-sake: Therefore he did give a Salary out of the Treasury to the Governours of the Provinces, lest they should be burthensome to the people.

He was not an enemy to Christ; for he worshipped him in his Chappel, not being suffered by the Senate to give him any publick divine honour, and to build him a Temple: In ministring Justice, he made use of the industry of the chiefest and ablest Lawyers, as (a) *Ulpianus*, *Pomponius*, *Celsus*, *Modestinus*, *Paulus*, *Proculus*, *Venuleius*. Of these, *Ulpianus* being advanced to the Pretorian dignity, he was killed in a mutiny of Souldiers, as *Zosimus* affirms. But he was a gallant Warrier, as well as an industrious Lawyer. In the fifth year of his Empire, *Artaxerxes* the *Persian*, having overcome the *Parthians* in three field-battels, and slain their King *Artabanus*; he re-established the *Persian* Empire in the East, by whom the Magi began to be esteemed, as *Agathias* writes. Against whom, making incursion upon the Roman Territories, when *Alexander* could not affright him away by his Letters, he went out with an Army, and overcame him; as *Lampridius* records out of the Acts of the Senate; and triumphed the 7th of October. Although this Author relates, That *Herodianus* hath

(a) Lamptid. Zosimus 1.

Herodia. 6. Agath. 1. p. 61. *Persians* recover their Empire.

written

Anno 193 of Christ, to 235.

written concerning this, far otherwise. Having performed this Expedition, he undertook another against the *Germans*, wherein by the conspiracy of a few Souldiers, he is killed with his Mother at *Moguntiacum*, who as long as he lived, shewed himself obedient, even unto envy it self; so say *Lampridius*, *Herodianus*, and *Zosimus*, by *Maximinus*, who had usurped the Empire, having betrayed him with his Mother. These things were done in the 235th year of Christ. He governed the Empire a little more then 13 years, and lived 29, and 3 moneths.

Hier. in Chron. & Eus. Oros. 7. c. 18. Lamprid. in Alexander. Herod. 6. Zosim. 1.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Christian Affairs in the time of those Emperours; and of the most famous Persons for Piety and Doctrine.

IN the same year that *Commodus* was slain, Pope *Eleutherus* dying, had *Victor* of *Africa* for his Successour; who, excommunicated from the Church, *Theodotus*, a Tanner of *Byzantium*, having an erroneous opinion of Christ: then he pacified and composed the Controversie touching Easter, both in *Rome* and in other places by assembly of Synods: And he also intended to separate from the communion the *Asians*, who continued to celebrate it after the Jewish custom; but (a) *Irenæus* disswaded him from this resolution: In the time of his Papacy, was the tempest of persecution very grievous upon the Christians, which *Eusebius*'s Chronicles record to have been in the tenth year of *Severus*, and in the 202 of Christ. In this persecution, *Leonides*, *Origen's* Father, of *Alexandria*; and *Ireneus* of *Lions*, with almost all his people, did suffer Martyrdome. This persecution extended so far as to *Africa*, first under the government of *Saturninus*, then of *Scapula*, in that Province.

Eus. l. 5. hist. c. 27.

(a) Euseb. 6. hist.

Martyr. Rom. Jun. 28.

Tertul. in Scap.

Under *Alexander* the Emperour the Church did enjoy peace; for he is said to have been friendly to the Christians; yet taking into his counsel those, who, as they were best learned in the Law, so likewise were the bittrest and cruellest against Christians, then also were some few Martyrs put to death; amongst whom *Cæcilia* was eminent; with *Tuburtius* and *Valerianus*: the sword did also at that time cut off *Urbanus*, who had been Pope seven years, being succeeded by *Zephyrinus*.

Martyr. S. Cæcilia.

These times were made more illustrious and memorable both by the excellent holinesse, and also admirable learning of *Pantenus*, who of a Stoick became a Christian, who having been Rector of the School in *Alexandria*, went to the *Indies*, there to preach the Gospel, and flourished under *Severus* and *Caracalla*: *Asianus*, *Tatianus*'s disciple, flourished at *Rhodes*, under *Commodus* and *Severus*, *Clemens* of *Alexandria*, *Pantenus*'s Auditor, and *Origen*'s Master: *Miltiades* and *Apollonius*, who writ against *Montanus* *Priscilla* and *Maximilla*, *Apollonius* the Senatour, who made an

Hier. de Script.

Anno 235 of Christ, to 276.

an Apologie in the Senate, in the defence of the Christian faith, and by the Senates decree had his head cut off, *Commodus* then being Emperour. *Polycrates*, the Bishop of *Ephesus*, who resisted with much vehemency *Victor* the Pope of *Rome*, for the Lent. *Tertullian* in Africa, and *Minutius Fœlix* at Rome, flourished under *Severus* and *Caracalla*. *Origen* in *Alexandria*, who was born in the sixth year of *Commodus*'s Empire, and about the 185th year of Christ; he was 17 years old when his Father *Leonides* suffered Martyrdome, as *Eusebius* relates. In that time was *Julius Africanus* eminent, to whom *Origenes* writ under *Alexander*. *Gregorius Thaumaturgus*, *Heracles* Bishop of *Alexandria*, *Ammonius* the Christian Professour in Philosopher in the same City, of whom *Plotinus Lycopolitanus* was a hearer, as *Porphyrius* records in his life. Concerning these and others, whom for brevities sake we omit, you may further consult *Hieronymus*.

Euf. 6. hist. c. 3. & in Chron. Hier. de Script. Eccl.

CHAP. XII.

Of Maximinus, *the* Gordians, Philip, Decius, Gallus *and* Volusianus, Valerianus, Gallienus, Claudius, Aurelianus, Tacitus; *of the* 30 *Tyrants, and also of* Odenetus *and* Zenobia.

From the 235 *of Christ, to* 276.

MAximinus, *Gothus*'s and *Alanas*'s son, either having slain *Alexander*, as *Herodianus* will have it, or after his death, by no plot of his own contrived and attempted, was made Emperour 235 years after Christs birth, who having prosperously put an end to the Wars of *Germany*, he wintered at *Sirmium*, and in the mean while by his Governours and Deputies, used much cruelty in *Rome*, and put many of the Nobles to death. In the midst of these things, the *Gordians*, both father and son, usurp the Empire in *Carthage*. The *Romans* by the order of the Senate forsake *Maximinus*, and Embassadours are sent every where to keep the Provinces under the power and command of the Senate, and 20 men are chosen for to keep and defend *Rome*. The *Gordiani* within a year and few dayes being slain in Africk by *Capelianus*, *Maximinus*'s General. *Balbinus* and *Maximinus Pupienus*, out of the 20 Governours of *Rome*, were by the Senate advanced to the Imperial dignity, in the year of Christ 237; wherein *Maximinus*, whilest he besieges *Aquileia*, is slain, with his son yet a boy, by his Souldiers; having lived two years and some moneths in great power and authority.

Lampr. Herodia. 7. Eutr. Victor. 235

(b) *Balbinus* and *Pupienus*, with *Gordianus* a youth, Nephew to that *Gordianus*, who with his son was slain in *Africk*, as saith *Capitolinus*; but *Eutropius* saith his son; governed a full year the Common-wealth. Then they, desiring to put down *Gordianus*, because he obtained the favour more then they, were slain by the Souldiers,

(b) Capitol. Herod. 8. Eut. 9.

Anno 235 of Chriſt, to 276.

Souldiers, 238 years after Chriſt; ſince which time, (c) *Gordianus* alone enjoyed the Empire with the favour of all, being either 11, or 13, or 16 years old, (for it is ambiguouſly recorded) a child of a very good nature, made and fitted for all ſorts of vertues which the diſcretion of *Miſitheus*, a moſt diſcreet and learned perſon, whoſe daughter he had married, did moderate and direct; with whom both *Janus*'s gates being opened, he went with a puiſſant Army in the fifth year of his Empire againſt the *Perſians*, and regained from them *Carras*, *Niſibis*, and other Towns, and compelled them into their own Countrey. The next year following *Miſitheus* being murthered by the ſnares and plot of *Philippus* the *Arabian*, ſoon after *Gordianus* is alſo murthered by thoſe mutinous Souldiers, whom *Philippus* had ſtirred up to ſuch a villanie by bribes and gifts, in the 244th year of Chriſt, having ruled five years, whoſe dignity this very murtherer did ſucceed; who having concluded a peace with *Sapor*, returned to *Rome*, in the 4th year of his Empire. At what time he had been Conſul the third time, and his ſon *Philip*, *Cæſar* the ſecond time, were celebrated in *Rome* the ſecular Playes, being a thouſand years after the building of the City, and 248 after Chriſt, about harveſt-time, as we may gather out of (c) *Zoſimus*. At length, having ruled 5 years the Empire; at the beginning of the ſixth, the elder *Philip* hath his throat cut at *Verona*; the younger at *Rome*, by the Souldiers, in the year of Chriſt 249; having before taken to himſelf the purple Robe.

(c) Zoſ. 1.

Vict. Euſ. Zoſim. 1.

Vide l. 1. de Doct. Temp. c. 25.

(c) Zoſ. 2.

(d) Vict. Zoſim. Eutr.

(d) *Decius* born in the lower *Pannonia*, a man of excellent vitue, and well exerciſed in Warr, as *Victor* ſetteth him forth; he ruled, as the ſame Author ſaith, two years and a half, and fighting againſt the *Barbarians*, he dyed in the promiſcuous crowd of the Souldiers, by the floud of a ſluce of a pond, opened upon them by the *Barbarians*; inſomuch, that his corps could not afterwards be found. By *Gallus*'s treachery, as *Zoſimus* writes, ſecretly conſpiring with the *Barbarians*. This ſlaughter wherein *Decius*'s ſon dyed, was in the 251 year of Chriſt.

(e) Vict. Eutrop. Zoſ. l. 1. Oroſ. 7. c. 21.

(e) Hence *Gallus Hoſtilius* the chief Commander of the Army that defended the frontiers in *Mœſia*, being by the ſuffrage and general voyce of the Souldiers created Emperour; and having aſſociated to himſelf *Voluſianus* his ſon, two years and 4 moneths after he is ſlain, together with him, by the Souldiers, near *Interamna*, as he purſued *Æmilianus* then raiſing new broyls in *Mœſia*. This came to paſſe in the 254 year of Chriſt. (f) In the time of his Government ſuch a peſtilential ſickneſſe did rage almoſt all over the World, as before that never was ſeen the like, in the year 252 after Chriſt, wherein the charity of Chriſtians did marvellouſly ſhine even towards their perſecutors.

(f) Euſ. 7. hiſt. c. 17. Cyp. de Mortal.

But the *Perſians* invading the borders of the Eaſt with an Army deſtroyed *Antioch*: The *Scythians* being paſſed over into *Aſia*, ſpoyled and deſtroyed the Countrey far and near, whom *Æmilianus* valiantly reſiſted; and having ſuppreſſed them, he by the general voyce

voyce of the Souldiers obtained the Imperial dignity, *Gallus*, as we have ſaid, being ſlain: (a) Then, *Æmilianus* being cut, off three moneths after, *Valerian* with *Galienus* his ſon enjoyed the Empire, with whom he governed ſeven years the Empire; and in this ſpace of time the *Roman* power and dominion was much diminiſhed and torn to pieces by the *Barbarians*. St. *Auguſtine* in his 80 Epiſtle ſaith, That in the time of *Galienus*'s reign, the impreſſions, incurſions, and cruelties were ſuch, that they could have wiſhed for the end of the World. In this time alſo did many Tyrants riſe up, in ſeveral parts of the world; who are reckoned 30 in number by *Trebellius Pollio*: *Valerian* then being gone againſt the *Scythians* who had taken *Chalcedon*, burnt *Nicea*, and the Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*. Thence being gone againſt *Sapor*, then ſpoyling the Eaſt borders; and taken by him, and uſed in manner of a baſe ſlave, that as often as he got up his horſe's back, he layed his foot upon his head, making him to bow down to the ground; (b) At length he commanded him to be ſlead alive and ſalted, as *Euſebius* records. This overthrow was in the 260th year of Chriſt. About what time *Odenatus* the Governour of the *Palmyrenians*, who had married *Zenobia*, did valiantly repulſe and drive back the (c) *Perſians*, who had far entred the *Roman* Empire, and defended the Roman power, having taken the title of King upon himſelf.

Anno 235 of Chriſt, to 276.

(a) Trebell. Eutrop. Victor, Zoſ. 1. Oroſ. 7. c. 22.

(b) Euſeb. Orat. Conſtan. ad San. 2. c. 24. Agath. l. 4. p. 129.

(c) Trebell.

(d) In the mean while, *Galienus*, a man altogether given to luſt and wickedneſſe ſuffered the Empire to be torn to pieces every where, both by the *Barbarians*, and alſo Tyrants. To whom when *Odenatus* having taken *Niſibis* and *Carras*, conquered *Meſopotamia*, put to flight the King of the *Perſians*, ſlain many thouſands, ſent the Princes and chiefeſt of them bound; he, without any ſhame, as though he had conquered them himſelf, triumphed in *Rome*: This victory of *Odenatus* is aſcribed by *Trebellius*, to be in the 262 year of Chriſt, when *Galienus* and *Saturninus* were Conſuls. A few years after, *Odenatus* being declared Emperour by *Galienus*, he is murthered by conſpiracy of his Couzen-german, together with *Herod*'s ſon, whoſe wife *Zenobia*, a woman of a manly ſpirit, took the Empire upon her ſelf. *Galienus* is ſlain near *Millain* by *Martianus* and *Cecropius*, both Generals of the Army that went againſt *Aureolus* the Tyrant, together with his brother *Valerian*; he governed almoſt ſeven years with his father, and eight alone.

(d) Trebell. Vict. Eutrop. Oro. 7. c. 22.

Therefore in the 268. year after Chriſt, *Claudius*, about the 9th of Aprill, as by *Trebellius* appears, began to rule, a providentiall and moderate man, and a Prince of great advantage to the Commonwealth, who having deſtroyed *Aureolus* the Tyrant, he fought gallantly againſt the Goths; it appears that he with his Army deſtroyed and killed 300020. of them, and defeated and deſtroyed two thouſand ſhips of theirs; and them that remained of theſe Barbarians, the Famine and the Plague deſtroyed them, near about Hæmimontum; *Atticianus*, or *Antiochianus*, and *Orphitus* being

Trebell. Vict. Eutrop. Zoſ. 1. 1. Oroſ. 7. c. 20.

Anno 235. of Chriſt, to 276.

ing Conſuls, which doth agree with the year of our Lord, 270. *Claudius* ſoon after, being infected of the plague, dyeth; having ruled a year, and a little more then nine Moneths, as *Euſebius* and *Caſſiodorus* do record, but being that *Trebellius* aſſerts that he dyed in the two hundred ſeventieth year of Chriſt, it ſeems that he did near upon fill the two years; otherwiſe he died in the latter end of the 269 year.

Vopiſcus. Victor. Eutrop. Zoſ. Oroſ. 7. c. 13.

His brother *Quintillus* having uſurped the Empire, within ſixteen dayes after, he was beheaded by the Souldiers: by whom was choſen *Aurelianus*, born of inferiour Parents, but reckoned by the Heathens amongſt the moſt worthy and laudable Princes, unleſſe that he inclined too much to cruelty. By him were ſubdued the *Alemans*, and the *Marcomans*, who had given a great defeat to the Romans, for which *Aurelian* thought that it was expedient to go to the books of the Sybills, which happened the 3. day of January, in the year of Chriſt 271, as *Vopiſcus* ſaith. Coming to Rome after this his Victory, he put to death many of the Senatours, he amplified the walls of the City, being gone into the Eaſt he overcame *Zenobia*, and led her in his triumph with *Tetricus* the Tyrant, who having received of the Catalonians at their yielding, he recovered France. Then ſuffering both to live afterwards, he made him the Correctour of *Lucania*, and kept her in the City. *Hieronymus* writes that from her did the Zenonian Family propagate. *Aurelius Victor* ſaith, that he was the firſt amongſt the Roman Emperours that wore a Diadem upon his head, and that was ſeen cloathed with a garment of embroidery and jewels. He gave order that Swines-fleſh might freely be diſtributed amongſt the people; he died in the beginning of the fifth year of his Empire, in the beginning of the 275th year of Chriſt, by the conſpiracy of *Meneſtheus*, Secretary Generall, near Cænophrurium, betwixt Bizantium and Heraclea: After his death, there was an interregnum ſome ſeven Moneths, becauſe that in the Election of an Emperour there was riſen a great conteſt and contention between the Senate and the Souldiers, both attributing to themſelves the right of Election: At length the 7. of October, he was created Emperour by the Senate.

Zenobia taken with *Tetricus*.

Hier. Chron.

Victor.

Vopiſc. Eutrop. Zoſ. Victor.

Tacitus, a perſon of excellent breeding, and gifted for the Government of the Common-wealth, who had his pedigree of *Tacitus* the Hiſtorian. But he died on the two hundredth day after, at Tarſus of a Feaver, to whom *Florianus* his brother ſucceeding, *Probus* was made Emperour by the greateſt part of the Souldiers, *Florianus* cutting his own veins died within 60. dayes of his own accord, in the 276 year of Chriſt.

Victor.

CHAP.

Anno 235. of Chriſt, to 276.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Chriſtian affairs and perſecutions: and of the Hereticks: as alſo of thoſe Men who were Illuſtrious and renowned for their Piety, Holineſſe, and Learning, who lived from Maximinus's *time, unto* Aurelianus.

Maximinus's Perſecution. Euſ. l. 6. Hiſt. c. 28. et in Chron. Oroſ. 7. c. 19.

Maximinus, as ſoon as he enjoyed the Empire, exerciſed great cruelty againſt the Chriſtians, and, as its thought, he begun the ſixth Perſecution, wherein died of Martyrdome *Pontianus*, a Pope of Rome, to whom ſucceeding *Anterus*, after the enjoyment of it for a Moneth, he obtained alſo the Title of Martyr.

Decius's Perſecution. Euſ. 6. Hiſt. c. 32. Oroſ. 6. c. Origines ſacrificeth to Idols. Epiph. hær. 64. See our obſervations. Euſ. Hiſt. 7. c. 1. Epiſt. 55. ad Pammach. Cypr. Ep. 55. Epiph. Hær. 59.

But *Decius*, in the beginning of his Empire, in the year of Chriſt 258. ſtirred up the ſeventh Perſecution, in which was ſlain *Fabianus*, the Biſhop of Rome, the 20 of January, having held the ſeat 15 years. *Origines* being comprehended in this perſecution, rather then to ſuffer abominable things, he would offer incenſe to the Idols, and thence retiring himſelf to Tyrus, five years after he died under *Valerian* and *Galienus* the ſixty ninth year of his age, as it may be gathered out of *Euſebius*; and *Hieronymus* records that he ſuffered death in *Tyrus*: In the laſt year of *Decius*, being the 251 of Chriſt, the Roman Sea having been vacant above one year, *Cornelius* ſucceeded to *Fabianus*, againſt whom *Novatianus* blowed up a ſchiſme, and diviſion, being choſen by ſome few of his own party. To whom *Novatus* the Biſhop coming out of Africa, joyned himſelf, who by many is indifferently taken for *Novatianus*. Under *Decius* among many others, ſuffered *Agatha*, in Sicilia, and *Apollonia* of Alexandria, which cheerfully caſt her ſelf into the burning Scaffold, as *Euſebius* writes.

Novatianus's Schiſme.

Vide Euſ. 26. hiſt. c. 41.

In the firſt or ſecond year of *Decius*'s reign being the 250 of Chriſt, when *Decius* and *Gratus* were Conſulls, as *Gregorius Turonenſis* ſaith, *Saturninus* Biſhop of Toloſe went to Rome; with whom were ſent *Gratianus* Biſhop of Turine, and *Dionyſius* Biſhop of *Paris*, and that they together with *Ruſticus* and *Eleutherius* ſuffered their Martyrdome.

Greg. Tur. l. 1. hiſt. c. 30. S. Dionyſius pariſienſis Epiſcopus.

To whom agreeth the author of *St. Omers* life, who relates that *Fuſcianus* and *Victorinus*, St. *Denys* companions, preached at the ſame time the faith of Chriſt. That *St. Quintins* did the ſame amongſt the Ambianians, but they ſuffered the 11th of *November* under the Emperour, *Maximinian*: then *Denys* dyed not long before *Maximians* time; that is, about 50. years.

Decius's followers, viz. *Gallus* and *Voluſianus* proſecuted this ſame ſlaughter of the Chriſtians; therefore *Cornelius* Pope of Rome within two years and two Moneths, ſuffered at Rome. And *Lucius* ſupplied his place, who being put to Martyrdome under *Valerian* and *Galienus* left the See to *Steven*.

Anno 235. of Chriſt, to 276.

About the ſame time flouriſhed that light of the Church of *Africa* St. *Cyprian*, Biſhop of *Carthage*; Who when *Philip* was made *Auguſtus* the third time, and his ſon *Cæſar* Conſull the ſecond time, that is, in the year of Chriſt 248. was advanced to the office of Biſhop. For he writes, that four years after he was inveſted with the office, there aroſe a Schiſm of one *Feliciſſimus*, when *Cornelius* was firſt made Pope of Rome, which was upon the 251. year of Chriſt.

St. Cyprian. Cypr. Epiſt. 55.

When *Steven* poſſeſſed the Roman-See in the 256th year of Chriſt, *Cyprian* held a councell of Biſhops at Carthage, wherein the Hereticks Baptiſme was adjudged falſe, and to be done again anew: this very ſame thing did *Firmilianus* in Cappadocia, and *Dionyſius* of Alexandria decree. But *Steven* by his Apoſtolick Authority reſiſted them all: But *Cyprian* not long after waſhed away this ſpot with his own bloud under the Emperours *Valerian*, and *Galien*: By whom was revived the perſecution about the 4th year of their Empire, which was the 257 year of Chriſt, that is, when *Valerian* was Conſull the 4th time, and *Galien* the third, as *The Acts of Saint Cyprians ſufferings* do witneſſe; For being baniſht that very year, he for Chriſts ſake ended his life the next year after, being the 258th year of Chriſt, the 18th of October, ſo he performed the office of a Biſhop tenne full years, and ſome Moneths.

Cypr. Epiſt. 70. and following. Aug. de bapt. Cont. Don. Vinc. Lirin. The Carthaginian Synod for the rebaptiſing of Hereticks. Cyprian's Martyrdome. Act. paſſio. S. Cyp. Hieron. de Script.

In this ſame perſecution of *Valerian*, *Steven* having officiated in the Roman-See two years and three Moneths, ſuffered Martyrdome: And ſo likewiſe *Sixtus* his ſucceſſour, having enjoyed the Papall office one year, and almoſt two Moneths, was put to death for the name of Chriſt the 8th of Auguſt of the 258 year of Chriſt, and four dayes after, *St. Laurence* and *Hippolitus*, with divers others.

But *Valerian* payed at laſt very dear for this his cruelty, for being taken by the Perſians and conſtrained to do the ſordid and baſe ſervices of a ſlave, he was at length flea'd alive, and ſalted, as we have above obſerved: *Galienus* being taught by his fathers example, forbad that Chriſtians ſhould be further perſecuted.

Euſ. 7 hiſt. 1. c. 13. Oroſ. 7. c. 22.

The Churches outward ſtorm ceaſing, then began the inward; *Paul Samoſatene*, Biſhop of Antioch, æmulating *Sabellius*, who had divulged a little before, a moſt pernicious doctrine againſt the holy Trinity at *Ptolemais*, begins to oppoſe and deny the divine nature of the Son, againſt whom was the firſt Synod held at Antioch, in the year of Chriſt 260. wherein were *Firmilianus* of *Cæſaria*, *Gregorius* of *Neocæſarea*, and his brother *Athenodorus*. But when *Paul* by his deceitfull tergiverſation mocked and ſhifted away the writings of the Fathers; yet in the next Councill held at Antioch, he was condemned and turned out of his office; which he not willing to deliver up, *Aurelian* the Emperour being petitioned, turned him out per-force, in the two hundred ſeventieth year of Chriſt: for then *Aurelianus* was ſomewhat well affected towards the Chriſtians. But two years after, being the two hundred ſeventieth year of Chriſt, he ſtirred up the ninth perſecution, as many do reckon, wherein an infinite number of Martyrs did ſuffer, to which *Tacitus* did put an end, as the Acts of *Chariton* the Martyr do teſtify:

Euſ. 7. hiſt. c. 8 Epiph. her. 65. Paul. Samoſatene. Euſ. 7. hiſt. c. 22, 23. & 24.

Aurelianus his Perſecution.

Anno 276. of Chriſt, to 304.

Paul the Hermite was a great ſplendour to that age: who, when *Decius* afflicted the Chriſtians, by reaſon of eſcaping death retired himſelf into a cave, wherein he embraced a ſolitary life, the 23 year of his age, and of Chriſt 250. which year brought alſo forth *Antonius* the Great, as we may gather out of *Hieronymus*, alſo *Dionyſius* of *Alexandria* died in the thirteenth year of *Galien's* reign, as *Euſebius* ſaith, and ſo likewiſe *Gregorius Thaumaturgus*: of the Gentiles, *Plotinus* the Philoſopher, died in the beginning of *Aurelianus's* reign, being the 270 year of Chriſt, as may be gathered out of *Porphyrius*, upon his life.

Surius 28. Sept. St. Paul the hermit. Hier. in Paulo. Idem in Chro. Euſ. 7. hiſt. c. 28.

Suidas ſaith, that he was very old under *Galien*, and that *Amelius* was his hearer, and that *Porphyrius* was *Amelius's* hearer, and *Jamblicus* the hearer of *Porphyrius*; and that *Porphyrius* flouriſhed under *Aurelian*, and that he attained the dayes of *Diocleſian's* Empire But *Eunapius* makes *Amelius* to be *Porphyrius's* School-fellow, and not his Maſter. He together with *Origenes Aquilinus*, and *Porphyrius* lengthened his dayes unto the time of *Aurelianus's*, and *Probus's* Empire: at which time alſo lived *Dexippus* the Hiſtorian, *Longinus* is alſo reckoned amongſt the learned ones of that age, by whom *Porphyrius* was taught and ſurnamed, being before that called *Malchus*: but *Zenobia* making uſe of *Longinus* for to teach her Greek, *Aurelianus* therefore cauſed him to be put to death, as writes *Vopiſcus*.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Probus, Carus, Numerianus, Carinus, Diocletian, Maximian, Conſtantius, Chlorus, and Armentarius.

Anno 276 *of Chriſt, unto* 304.

Vopiſcus. Victor. Eutrop. Idatius in faſtis Zoſi. 2.

Tacitus and *Florianus* his brother, being dead, *M. Aurelius Probus* by the Generall conſent of the Souldiery, is inveſted with the Empire, the 276 year of Chriſt, born in *Pannonia Sirmienſis*, a perſon indued with all vertue, for he was admirables in feats of arms, and excellent in good manners, who aſſoon as he was created *Auguſtus*, he inquired after thoſe Souldiers that had ſlain *Aurelianus*: Thence going into *France*, he regained ſixty Towns out of the Barbarians hands, and killed of them near upon ſeventy thouſand. Having quieted all things in France, he went into *Slavonia*, and overcame the Nations in Scythia. And being gone thence into the Eaſt, he gave battell to the *Perſians*, and having overcome them, and taken ſome of their Cities, as he was returning to Italy, paſſing through Slavonia, he was killed at Sirmium by

Anno 276 of Chriſt, to 304.

Vopiſcus. Victor. Eutrop. 9. Zoſim 2. Oroſ. 7. c.14. *Carus Carinus* and *Numerianus*.

by the Souldiers, who hated him for his too great ſeverity, in the 282 year of Chriſt, and the 7th of his Empire, whereof he lived ſome four Moneths.

M. Aurelius Carus born in Narbon in France, ſucceeded *Probus*, who ſoon after created his ſons *Carinus* and *Numerianus*, *Cæſars*; and having ſent *Carinus* into France to keep it in peace, and Govern it, he, with *Numerianus* his ſon, went into the Eaſt, againſt the Perſians: There having overcome Meſopotamia, being gone as far as *Cteſiphon*, he was ſtrucken dead by a Thunderbolt, having governed the Empire about a whole year, it being the 283. year of Chriſt. *Numerianus*, being exceedingly afflicted for his fathers death, by reaſon of too much weeping fell into an ocular diſeaſe; and as he was carried in a Litter, he was murthered by the conſpiracy of *Aprus* his father in law, in the two hundred eighty fourth year of Chriſt.

Ibid.

Carinus, of a far other temper than his father and brother, lived full of vices, and all defiled with wickedneſſe: For its ſaid that he wanted no manner of miſchief and baſeneſſe, and that he had no token or ſpark of vertue and goodneſſe: wherefore being hated both by great and ſmall, a while after his fathers death, he contended againſt the people as well as againſt *Diocleſian*, by both whom he was hated; and he attained to the year of Chriſt 285. that is, one year after that *Diocleſian* was advanced to the Imperiall dignity. For then, being betrayed by his own party near Margus a town of Moeſia, he was killed by *Diocleſians* army, which overcame him.

Victor. Eutrop. 10. Euſ. Chron. Fatti Sicuti Oroſ. 7. c. 25.

Then about the Month of September, in the year of Chriſt 284. *Diocleſian* who before was called *Diocles*, after *Numerianus*'s death, received the Purple Robe preſented to him by the Souldiers; born in *Dalmatia* of low Parentage, (for he is ſaid to have been a bond-ſervant to *Anulinus* the Senatour) but a gallant warriour: He in the firſt Aſſembly, ſwore that *Numerianus* had been murthered without his conſent, or knowledge, and thereupon killed the Murtherer *Aprus* with his own hands, and by it fullfilled that Propheſy, that he had once received, That he ſhould be Emperour, when he had killed *Aper* (which ſignifieth a Bore) with his own proper hands. Whence in his hunting as often as he lighted upon a Boor, he was wont to kill him with his own hands with a hunting ſtaffe, but after he had ſlain *Aper*, then he boaſted that at length he had found out the fatall Bore: Then the Peaſants of France riſing up in an uproar that were called *Bacaudes*, having ſent *Maximian Herculian* to them, he quieted them in the 285 year, whereupon *Maximian* was made *Cæſar* the firſt time: For the next year following being the 286 year. *Diocleſian* created him *Auguſtus*; becauſe, ſaith *Idatius*, he might prop up and uphold the republick that was tottering and falling, what by the Barbarians incurſions, what by the Tyrants oppreſſions. For at the ſame time *Carauſius* being buſied among the Britains, and *Achilleus* in Ægypt, had both taken the purple Robe. And from the East

Anno 276 of Chriſt, to 304.

Idat.

East *Narſes*, the King of *Perſia* threatened hard with a puiſſant Army; and *Africa* was ſpoyled, and deſtroyed by the *Quinquagentians*. By which troubles and tempeſts was the Roman Empire toſſed and agitated ſome years together. Therefore in the 7th year of his Empire, and the 291 year of Chriſt, that he might prevent and reſiſt all theſe dangers, he created two *Cæſars*, *Conſtantius Chlorus*, who is ſaid to be the Nephew of *Claudius* the ſecond by his daughter, as *Eutropius* records; and *Galerius Maximian*, born in Dacia, not far from Sardica, who was ſirnamed *Armentarius*, becauſe he had been a herdſman. *Diocleſian*, that he might joyn theſe to himſelf by affinity, gave to *Armentarius* his daughter *Valeria*; and to *Conſtantius*, *Maximinianus Herculius* gave *Theodora* his daughter in Law: So having divided their Forces into four Armies, *Diocleſian* went into Egypt, *Herculius* into Africk, *Armentarius* into the Eaſt, and *Conſtantius* into Brittain. By the long, tedious, and laborious Expeditions of them all, was the Roman world again ſettled in peace. About the end of the 12th year of *Diocleſian*'s Empire, it being the 296 of Chriſt, as *Euſebius* records in his Chronicle, *Alexandria* after eight moneths ſiege being taken, together with Egypt, was brought back again unto the obedience of the Romans.

Conſtantius and *Galerius* created *Cæſars* by *Diocleſian*.

Carauſius ſeven years after his revolt, was killed by *Alectus* his Aſſociat in the 293 year of Chriſt; and ſo the (b) *Brittains* were again recovered, in the tenth year after their revolt, ſaith *Eutropius*. At the ſame time were the *Quinquegentians* ſubdued by *Maximianus Herculius*, and *Galerius Armentarius*, being beaten by *Narſeus*, and proudly entertained by *Diocleſian*. (a) The year following being the 297, he revenged himſelf for the ignominy and reproach he had received, defeating the *Perſian* Army, and taking priſoners *Narſeus*'s Wife, his ſiſters, and his Children. (b) Therefore did *Diocleſian* receive him again with reſpect and honour in *Meſopotamia*.

(b) Eutrop.

(a) Idat.

(b) Eut. 9. Victor.

(c) At length, after theſe two *Auguſtus*'s had both magnificently triumphed at *Rome* for their many and great exploits of Wars, they were both made private perſons again, having layd down their purple-Robes. *Diocleſian* lived at *Nicomedia*, and *Maximianus* at *Millan*: But *Diocleſian* did it of his own accord, or by reaſon of his old age, and tyred by his great labours, or being wearied and importuned about the Chriſtian Concernments, whom he had no mind to perſecute, he retired himſelf into a Garden in *Salone*. But *Maximian* was forced to it more by the authority of his Aſſociate, then by his own will. This was done in the 20th year of *Diocleſian*'s Empire, and of Chriſt 304; at what time *Diocleſian* had been 9 times Conſul, and *Maximianus* 8, as *Idatius* writes; who relates, That at that ſame time *Conſtantius Chlorus*, and *Galerius Maximianus Armentarius* were declared *Auguſtus*'s; and that *Severus*, and *Galerius Maximianus Armentarius* ſiſter's ſon, were created *Cæſars*, as *Victor* ſaith alſo.

(c) Idem e. Zoſim. Euſeb. 8. hiſt. c. 13. & in Chron. Oroſ. 7. c. 25.

Diocleſian and *Maximian* lay down their purple Robes

And ſo *Conſtantius* with *Galerius Maximianus* did enjoy the whole

Roman

Anno 276 of Christ, to 304.

Roman Empire, parting the same between themselves: and to *Galerius Maximinus*'s lot, fell Scythia, Asia, and the East; to *Constantius*'s, France, Italy, and Africk, who afterward gave Italy and Africk over to his Companion. And so *Maximian* established *Severus* over Italy, and *Maximinus* over the East. In the mean while, *Constantinus*, *Constantius Chlorus*'s son, having been delivered by his father to *Diocletian* and *Galerius Maximianus* for his hostage and pledg; and being re-demanded by his father, having been cast upon several dangers, and having escaped privately, he flyeth to his father at *Gessoriacum*. So a certain Author of a Manuscript, without name, doth declare.

CHAP. XV.

Of the state of the Christian Religion, from the year of Christ 276, *where-in* Probus *first entred into the Empire, unto the death of* Constantius Chlorus, *and the beginning of* Constantinus; *that is, unto the* 305, *or* 306*th year, wherein is spoken of* Diocletian's *Persecution: Of the Original of the* Donatists, *and of several Pious and Learned Persons.*

IN these few years, that we comprehend in this Chapter, there were very great Troubles and Persecutions against the Church. In the beginning of *Probus*'s Empire, that is, in his second year, and of Christ's 277, broke forth the heresie of the *Manichees*, as we read it in *Eusebius*'s Chronicles: In which time also, notice is taken of the Account of the years of the Antiochenians, and Laodicenians, &c. (Hereticks, so called). (a) Pope *Leo* endeth this year, when *Probus* and *Paulinus* were Consuls: At which time *Archelaus* Bishop of Caschara in Mesopotamia, renowned for his holinesse and learning, resisted strongly and constantly the rage and madnesse of the *Manichees*.

(a) Leo. Hom. 2. de Pent. Vide Epiph. hær. 66. & animad. nostra. Cyr. Cat. 6.

Diocletian's Persecution.

But under *Diocletian*, the persecution of the Christians was so grievous and so great, as afore this time there was never the like, at the latter end of his Empire. Although *Baronius* (c) gathereth out of St. *Sebastian*'s Acts, that before this time he had already begun to exercise his cruelty; and saith, That he began in the second year of his Empire with *Tiburtius Chromatius*, and others.

(c) Apud. Sur. Jan. 20.

But this fire of persecution did flame more vehemently in the latter end of *Diocletian*'s 18th year; or, as (d) *Eusebius* thinks, in the 19th of his Empire; which he begins to reckon from the moneth of Easter. Then it was (in those dayes of Christ's passion) that the Emperours commanded, by their Edicts, that all the Christian Churches should be demolished; and all the sacred books should be burnt; and that all those Christians that had any publick office, should be degraded and turned out, and all the others should be put to death. Thereupon an infinite number of Christians suffered Martyrdome by divers sorts of torments for Christs

(d) Euf. in Chron. & hist. 8. Oros. 7. c. 25.

Divers Martyrs.

Christ's sake; of whom *Eusebius* nameth some, as *Procopius* in *Cesaria* of *Palestine*, *Alpheus*, *Zacheus*, &c. But the Martyrdoms that are read in the Ecclesiastical Histories are innumerable; of whom were *Marcus*, and *Marcellian*; *Cosma*, and *Damianus*, two brothers; *Vincentius*, *Agnes*, *Lucia*, *Maurice*, and an infinite number of the *Thebeans*. Also Pope *Marcellinus*, in the year of Christ 304, (the Emperours being then reduced to order) suffered Martyrdome for Christ's sake, the 8th of *May*; and the next year after this great Persecution, both the Emperours laid down their dignity, as *Eusebius* saith.

Anno 276 of Christ, to 304.

Divers Martyrs.

And they who for fear and punishment did deliver their Bibles, were called in Africk *Traditores* or *Traytors*, which afterward was the seed of the *Donatists* Schism: And first there was held a Council of Bishops, most of them infected with this crime in (e) Cyrtha of Numidia, wherein *Secundus Tigisitanus* the Primate of Numidia was President. In which for avoiding of Schism, the *Donatists* were taken in, in the year of Christ 303.

(e) Optatus l. 1. Aug. 3. Con. Cresc. c. 26.

And the Church was not onely celebrate and renowned by her Persecutions, but also by the Learning of rare Persons: For (f) *Anatolius* of *Laodicea*, a man of great learning, lived in *Probus*'s time; and under *Carus* and *Diocletian*, lived *Pierius* the elder, of *Alexandria*, and *Pamphilus*, who afterwards suffered under *Maximinus*: *Lucian* put to death in the same persecution. *Methodius* of *Olympus-Licia*, and then Bishop of *Tyrus*, suffered under *Diocletian*. Some think that he suffered under *Decius* and *Valerianus*, as *Hieronymus* saith; but the first is more likely, being he writ against *Porphyrius* and *Origen*, of whom the first attained to the dayes of *Diocletian*'s Empire; and the last lived after *Decius*. *Arnobius*, who under *Diocletian* taught Rhetorick at *Sicca*, and afterwards became a Christian; and his disciple *Lactantius*. The chief Poets amongst the Gentiles under *Carus* and *Diocletian*, were *Calphurnius*, *Siculus*, and *Nemesianus*; and the Historians were *Lampridius*, *Capitolinus*.

(f) Euseb. Chron. Hieron. de Script. The learned and godly persons.

The End of the Fifth Book.

Anno 304 of Christ, to 337.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Sixth Book.

Wherein are contained the Years from the 304 *of* CHRIST, *unto* 491.

CHAP. I.

Of Constantine Chlorus, *and of his son* Constantine; *of* Licinius, *and of the Warrs that were between them; and of the original of the Accounts of Times.*

Anno 304 *of Christ, unto* 337.

(a) Idatius in fast. (b) Eutrop. l. 10. Victor. Scho. & in Cæs. Oros. 7. c. 25. Zon.

Diocletian and *Maximian* laying down their dignity, and embracing a private life; that same year and day, were *Julius Constantius Chlorus*, and *Galerianus Maximinus Armentarius*, from *Cæsars*, honoured with the title of *Augustus's*, and Emperours, as (a) *Idatius* saith. Of whom the first contented himself with *France* and *Brittain*, and the (b) last possessed all the other Dominions of the Empire: which when he could

could not rule and govern well alone, he divided the care of it with two more, viz. *Severus* and *Galerius Maximinus* both Scythians; the last being his own sisters son, whom he had also created *Cæsars*. (c) In the same time when *Constantinus* was called *Cæsar*, that was in the 305, or 306. year of Christ, Italy is committed to *Severus*, and the East to *Maximinus*, and *Maximianus* went into Scythia.

Anno 304 of Christ, to 337.

(c) Victor. Schor.

Constantius Chlorus enjoyed the dignity of *Augustus* a year or two onely, as most do say, and he died in York of England, he was of a meek and civill nature, and liberall, he did not suffer any persecution to be inflicted upon the Christians; yea rather of all those of his company, the Christians were preferred before the others.

(d) Eutrop. 10. Victor. Schor. Eus. 1. de vita Const. et in Chron. Oros. 7. c. 25. Zonar.

(e) To him fled *Constantinus* his son, who as a pledge lived in *Bononia* or Gassaricum, fearing *Maximian's* treachery; and his father embracing him, died in his arms at York, in the year 306, when *Chlorus* and *Armentarius* were Consulls the sixth time, as (a) *Socrates* saith.

(e) Eus. 1. de. vita Cons. Sozom 1. c. 7. Victor. Zona. (a) Socr. l. c. 1.

(b) In this year did *Constantinus* begin to rule, although he was then contented with the title of *Cæsar*, yet the year following he received the title of *Augustus* of *Maximian*, whose daughter he had married, he was then 32 or 33 years old, the which we shall better understand from his death hereafter, he was then born about the 273 year of Christ, of *Helena Bithyna*, whom (c) many say to have been a Concubine, and (d) *Ambrosius* saith that she was a victualling house-keeper; others say that she was his legitimate wife, but born of low degree, (e) *Zonaras* leaves it in doubt what she was.

(b) Paneg. Const. et Max. dictus. (c) Hier Chro. Zosim. l. 2. Oros. 7. c. 25. Chr. Alex. (d) Ambr. de fund. Theod. (e) Zona. To. 3.

(f) But *Maxentius*, *Herculius's* son, assoon as *Constantinus's* Images were brought to Rome, was immediately created Emperour by the Prætorian bands, who at the first for to obtain the favour of the people, seemed to favour the (g) Christians, and moderated the persecution, but soon after he weltered himself in all sort of cruelty, and wickednesse; (h) Against him *Maximian* sent *Severus Cæsar*; who being forsaken of his own Souldiers, fled to *Ravenna*, *Galerius* going to Rome with his Army, and in vain having exhorted *Maxentius* his son in law by Ambassadours, to deserve the Empire rather by prayers and love, then by Arms, he being cowardly and unworthily forsaken of his Army, fled into Scythia, where he created (i) *Licinius Cæsar* in the 307 year of Christ; (k) whereby *Herculius* having raised his hope of recovering, what he had forsaken against his will, he returns to Rome from *Lucania*: He desires *Diocletian* then living at Cornuntum in Pannonia (and not Cornutum in Celtica, as (l) *Zosimus* wrongfully saith) or as *Victor Salon*, by letters to help him, but he refused. Then having deprehended *Severus* in a perjury, and bringing him back from Ravens, he brought him in the habit and condition of a prisoner, and in the way going to *Appium* a mile from the City, he caused him to be strangled, as *Idatius* asserts: *Herculius* plotting some

(f) Eutrop. 10. Victor. Eus. 8. hist. 14. et de vita Const. (g) Eus. 8. hist. c. 14. Optat. l. 2. (h) Vict. Sch. Eutrop. 10. Zosim. 2. (i) Eutrop. 10. Vict. Sch. (k) Eut. 10. Vict. Epist. Oros. 7. (l) Anon. Zos. 2. Vict. Sch. Oros. ibid.

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treachery againſt *Maxentius* his ſon, he is driven out of *Rome*, and flyeth into France to *Conſtantine*, to whom he had given his daughter (m) *Fauſta* in Marriage when he created him *Auguſtus*.

(m) Paneg. Conſt. & Max. Eutrop. 2. Zoſim. 2.

Then in the 308. wherein *Herculius* had been Conſull ten times, and *Armentarius* ſeven, (n) *Licinius* being created Emperour at Carnutum in November, as *Idatius* writes, The Commonwealth began to be governed (o) by four *Auguſtus's*, by *Conſtantine* and *Maxentius*, ſons of two *Auguſtus's*, by *Galerianus Maximianus*, and *Lucinius* both perſons of themſelves raiſed up to dignity: (p) *Herculius* in the three hundred and tenth year of Chriſt, as he plots ſome wicked deſign againſt his ſon in Law *Conſtantine*, he is diſcovered by *Fauſta* his daughter, and flying to Marſeilles, there he ſuffereth for his treaſon, *Idatius* tells when: (q) *Galerius Maximianus* the year following, died of a foul diſeaſe the (r) eighth time he was Conſull: whom *Maxentius* (a) his ſon in law did reckon and number amongſt the gods.

(n) Hier. chr. Ida. Faſt. Vict. Sch.
(o) Eutrop. 10.
(p) Eutr. and others.
(q) Euſ. 8. Hiſt. c. 17.
(r) Euſ. and Idat. ſal.

(b) In the year three hundred and twelve, *Conſtantine* having ſeen the Apparition of the Croſſe in Heaven, and being animated againſt *Maxentius*, and being gone over the Alps, having beaten his commanders, and their Armies unto Verone, he overcame him not far from the City: who haſtily ſtealing away through the Bridge that he cauſed to be layed over the River (c) Tiber, being ſmothered in the fall of the Bridge, and ſo drowned, he died: his head was carried up and down in Rome, and in *Aſrick*, as *Naxarius* hath ſaid in his Panegyricks.

(a) Veſtus inſcr. nummi apud Baro.
(b) Euſ. 1. de vita. Conſt. c. 2. & 9. Hiſt. c. 9. Zoſim. 2. Vict. Sch. Eutr. 10.
(c) Zoſim. 2. Eutrop. 10.

Things being ordered and well ſetled in the City, going into Germany, he marrieth his ſiſter, (d) *Conſtantia* to *Lucinius* in Millain, in the three hundred and thirteenth year of Chriſt, and in that ſame year *Galerius Maximinus*, that great murtherer of Chriſtians, having fooliſhly and indiſcreetly taken up arms againſt theſe two Emperours, being beaten and routed in Schythia, by *Licenius*, he flyeth into Aſia, and there in Tarſus of Cilicia, he was conſumed by an horrid diſeaſe: Neither did theſe two Princes continue long in amity and friend-ſhip: (e) for they, as they were the fourth time Conſulls, as *Idatius* relates, in the year of Chriſt three hundred and fifteen, having broken their league and friendſhip, they fought firſt near Cibalis a Town in Pannonia, upon the eighth of October; then again in the Mardians fields, where the Lycinians were defeated, routed and put to flight. At length being reconciled, and having concluded a peace, they of new divided the Empire between themſelves, in the mean time *Dioclefian* died at Salona the third of December, as *Idatius* ſaith.

(d) Euſ. 8. hiſt. c. 9. & 10. Zoſim. l. 2. Eutrop. 10. Vict. Sch. Oroſ. 7. c. 28.
(e) The ſame Authors.

(a) In the three hundred twenty fourth year, *Licinius* having again taken up arms againſt *Conſtantinus*, accuſing him to have broken into another mans dominion (although neceſſity had forced him to beat back and deſtroy thoſe who ſpoyled and invaded the Goths, Thracia, and Moeſia) he received a very great overthrow near Hadrianopolis, the ninth of July, as *Idatius* obſerves; having

(a) Anonym. Zoſim. 2. Euſ. 1. de vita. Conſt. &c.

35 thouſand ſlain of his Army, which conſiſted of 150 thouſand foot Souldiers, and 15 thouſand horſemen; then flying to *Byzantium*, he is alſo beaten by Sea; and laſtly, being overcome in a field-battle near *Chalcedon*, he came into his Conquerour's hand; of whom having obtained his life by the interpoſition of his Wife, *Conſtantine's* ſiſter; and being ſent away to *Theſſalonica*, in the (b) year following being 325, he was put to death in the City, for plotting a new deſign. And thus ended theſe Inteſtines and Civil Wars.

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(b) Idat. *Licinius's* death.

Domeſtical troubles attended and received *Conſtantine*, having atchieved his Martial Exploits to the terrour of his enemies, (c) *Criſpus Cæſar* his ſon by his firſt Wife *Minervina*, a youth of an excellent beauty and rare nature, being brought into ſuſpition of having attempted inceſt with his Mother-in-law, he is put to death at Pola in Iſtria, as (d) *Ammianus* writes; but (e) *Zoſimus* ſaith, that it was at Rome; and (f) *Idatius* ſaith, That it was in the year of Chriſt 326. But God did not delay it long, before he avenged the innocent; becauſe the next year was *Fauſta* (which had accuſed wrongfully her ſon in law) put to death; which being deprehended and convinced of falſhood, by *Conſtantine's* command was ſmothered in a hot bath.

Criſpus is put to death.
(c) Oroſ. 7. c. 28.
(d) Amm. 14.
(e) Zoſ. 2.
(f) Idat. Faſt. Hieron. Chron.

(g) *Byzantium* was built up again by *Conſtantine* the Emperour, and was enriched by the ſpoyles of almoſt all the world; inſomuch, that it became equal to Rome, and received the name of its builder, as well as his Imperial Throne and Court. *Idatius* records, that it was dedicated the 5th of *May*, in the year 330. Now the Law being there brought and eſtabliſhed, and inſculpt in a pillar of ſtone; *Socrates* ſaith, that he commanded it to be called *New Rome*.

(g) Hieron. Chron. Zoſ. 2. Socr. 1. c. 15. vide 11. de Doct. Temp. c. 42.

(h) The Sarmatians after this being ſubdued, and diſtributed into ſeveral places of the Roman Empire, the 4th year after, which was the 337th of Chriſt, on a Whitſunday, *Conſtantinus* dyeth in the Suburbs of *Nicomedia*, where moſt of the Antients affirm, that he was baptized a little before his death. (i) With whom Cardinal *Perron* of late did agree. But (k) *Euſebius* of Nicomedia aſſerts, That *Conſtantine* was baptized ſoon after the Convocation of the Nicæan Synod.

(h) Hieron. Chron. Anonym. Idat.
(i) Perron. in Reſp. p. 239.
(k) Euſeb. 4. de vita Conſt. Hier. Chron. Ambr. Ora. in fun. Theod. Socr. Theod. Soz.

It's ordinarily thought, That the (l) Indictions had firſt their original in *Conſtantine's* time, and that in the 6th year of his Empire, being the 312 of Chriſt: but I think, that thoſe who are of that opinion, are in a dream, and ſpeak not truly; for they alledge not one fit witneſſe: (m) *Ambroſe* makes mention of it in theſe words; *Now the Indiction beginneth in the moneth of September.* (n) And it is called in *Theod.* book, *The Valennian Indiction*; Ancienter Authors than theſe, worthy of faith, cannot eaſily be found: And whence this word *Indiction* came firſt, and what is its own proper notion, it's not clearer then before. Learned men agree amongſt themſelves in this, That *Indictions* are nothing elſe but Cuſtoms and Tributes, whoſe Canon or Modell was declared

(l) See b. 11. of Doct. Times, ch. 39. &c.
(m) In Epiſt. ad Epiſc. Æmiliæ.
(n) Leg. 9. Cod. de Indict.

every

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every year; but why he was pleased, that they should end 15 years after, and why first at what time they were begun, there being many conjectures of divers persons, none sufficiently probable is alledged. Now the use of these Indictions is threefold, for one is in September, and is called *Constantinopolitane*; another is in the 8th of September, and is called *Cæsarian*: which of them two is the ancientest, I am not yet well resolved. The third is called *Pontifick* or *Roman*, and is affixed to the Pope's bulls, and takes its beginning in *January*, following the two former Epoches.

CHAP. II.

Of the Affairs of the Church which came to passe in the time of Constantine *the Emperour*; *of* Maximian's *Persecution*; *of the Schism of the* Donatists; *of the heresie of the* Arrians; *and of the* Nicean *Synod*; *and also of those Persons eminent in Piety and Learning.*

THe Persecution commenced by *Diocletian*, and continued after him and *Herculius* against the Christians, was propagated and increased by *Galerius Maximianus*, and by *Galerius Maximinus*; but *Constantine* who ruled France, did not onely abstain from shedding Christian blood, but also had the Christians in great esteem. Above the others, did (a) *Maximinus* rage in the East, putting an infinite number of Christians to Martyrdom; Excellent and renowned persons, were *Pamphilus*, a learned Elder of *Cæsaria*; and *Procopius*, who suffered in the same City. *Peter* Bishop of *Alexandria*, who excluded *Arrius* from the Communion by reason of his Schisms. (b) St. *Potamiena* of *Alexandria*; *Lucian* of *Nicomedia*, &c. (c) Also was spread abroad a most pernicious and detestable book under *Pilat*'s acts by *Maximinus*'s command, wherein many wicked and horrid things were contained of Christ; And *Maxentius* raged as much at Rome. But *Constantine* the Victorious, did put a stop and period to the Persecution; under whose protection and favour the Christian Religion was propagated and enlarged, even farther then the Roman Territories.

(a) Eus. hist. Martyrs under *Maximinus*.

(b) Pallad. Laus. c. 1. (c) Euseb. 9. hist. c. 4.

After this *Licinius* (d) being become an enemy, from a friend and Protector: he made not a few Martyrs also, amongst whom 40 Souldiers of an excellent and commendable valour are reckoned, who were starved of cold in *Cappadocia*; *Basil* Bishop of *Amasea*, and others: when *Licinius* was slain by *Constantine*, then did the Christians enjoy peace.

(d) Eus. in vita. Const. Chro. Socr. 1, c. 8. Oros. 7. c. 22.

Whilest this Tyrant rages with fire and sword against the Christians, the inward and domestick troubles did also afflict the Church; for its said, That two schisms and heresies had their rise under the beginning of *Constantine*'s and *Maxentius*'s Empire; The schism of the *Donatists* in *Africk*, and the schism of *Meletian* in Egypt. The first arose upon these causes.

(a) *Lucilla*

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(a) *Lucilla* was a woman of *Chartages* in Spain, mighty and factious, who being reprehended by *Cæcilian* the Arch-deacon, sought the occasion of revenging her self: It happened, that *Mensurius* the Bishop of *Chartage*, being called to Rome by *Maximian*, he commended the Vessels to the care of the Elders: Who being dead, *Cæcilian* was ordained in his place by *Felix Aprungitanus*, who asking of these Elders that that was left in their hands, they refused and opposed his communion, and to them joyned her self *Lucilla*. And this was the first original of the *Donatists*, who had their name from *Donatus*, of the black houses, the chief Author of this schism, by whom was *Majorinus* ordained, although that they had rather to have their denomination from the other *Donatus*, who succeeded *Majorinus*: (b) *Maxentius* being taken away, when the *Donatists* did petition *Constantine* against *Cæcilian*, whom they affirmed to have been ordained by *Felix the Deliverer*. The Emperour committed the cause to *Melchiades* the Pontiff of *Rome*, and to some other Bishops, of whom three were *French*, by whom in the year 313, the *Donatists* were condemned, with their grand-Leader *Donatus*, as Hereticks and Schismaticks. But they again troubling *Africk*, and condemned again by *Ælian* Proconsul, they appeal to the Emperour, by whose command their cause was again examined by a Synod at *Arelatis*, and the sentence was given in *Cæcilian*'s behalf, in the year 314, *Volusianus* and *Amanus* being Consuls; but notwithstanding this, having again appealed to *Constantine*, being commanded first to come to *Rome*, then to *Millan*, there they were at last condemned, and punished by banishment, but *Constantine* afterwards recalled and pardoned their banishment.

(a) Opt. 1. Aug. 1. Con. Parm. et in brevi & alibi tom. 7. part. 1.

The history of the *Donatists*.

(b) Opt. 1. Aug. Ep. 8, 102. 165. and in severall other places. vide tom. 1. Conc. Gall. and Eus. 10. hist. c. 5.

The other was the Schism of *Meletians*. (c) The Author of it was *Meletius* Bishop of *Lycopolis*, who being degraded by *Peter* Bishop of *Alexandria*, for divers crimes, and for having offered sacrifice to Idols, fell off from him; this businesse was broached at the same time wherein that of the *Donatists* was.

(c) Athan. Apol. 1. 2. Socr. 1. Soz. 1. Theod. c. 9.

Out of this faction came (d) *Arius*, an Elder of the *Alexandrian* Church, who spread abroad an ungodly and blasphemous heresie against the Son of God, for which being cast out of the Church, he sought for his advocates and defenders, *Eusebius* Bishop of Nicomedia, and another Bishop of *Cæsaria*, with divers others, the which burning, when *Constantius* could not restrain and quench it by letters, nor by his Embassadour *Hosius*, at length he ordained a Synod to be convoked at Nicea, in the year 325, wherein were present 318 Bishops.

(d) Athan. passim. Socr. 1. 28. Soz. 1. 25. Theod. 1. c. 3. Epiph. Hær. 69.

By this Synod is condemned *Arius*'s heresie, and the Controversie about the Passeover is determined. (a) *Arius* and eight other that were of his party, by the consent of the Bishop of Nicea were again admitted to the faith, as (b) *Hieronymus* writes; *Arius* upon the condition not to return into *Alexandria*, (c) whose books indeed *Constantius* gave out an Edict, that they should be burnt, (d) and that they who maintained his opinion, should be called *Porphyrians*.

(a) Athan. Apol. 2. (b) Hieron. Con. Lucif. (c) Gelas. l. 2. c. 36. (d) Socr. Trip. 2. c. 15.

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Porphyrians. Now *Athanasius* Deacon to *Alexander* Bishop of *Alexandria* turned upon himself the hatred of all the *Arrians*, because he had prosecuted the action more vehemently then any other. (e) And five moneths after this Synod, *Alexander* dying, he was ordained in his place; Neither could it ever be obtained by prayers nor threats from him, that *Arianus* might have the liberty to return into *Alexandria*. By reason of this being vexed by the Calumnies of the *Melitians* and *Arians*; (f) at length, he was condemned in the year 335, of false crimes, and being come to the Emperour into *Constantinople*, being suspected by him, by reason of his enemies new machinations and false accusations, he is sent prisoner to *Treveris*, in the 336 year of Christ. *Arius* having by all means possible endeavoured to obtain the favour and communion of *Alexander* Bishop of *Constantinople*, as he hastened to the Church, he ended his life with an infamous death.

(e) Theod. l. 15. c. 20.

(f) Athan. Apol. 2. Socr. 2. Theod. Soz. 1. 25. Ruff. 1. *Athanasius's* Troubles,

(g) *Helena*, *Constantine* the Emperour's Mother, found the cross of Christ in Jerusalem, (h) and erected two Cathedral Churches, and *Constantine* built a most magnificent one, with the very City.

(g) Ruff. 1. c. 8 Socr. 1. 17. Soz. 2. 24. Ambr. de fund. Theod. Paul. epist. 2. Sever. Sulp. l. 2.

Sapores persecutes the Christians in *Persia*, and puts to Martyrdome *Acepsima*, (i) *Aithales*, and many more, whom the Emperour endeavoured to moderate and mitigate by letters. (k) Again, *Frumentius Tyrius*, a Philosopher, propagated and divulged the Christian faith in the *Indies*, and being ordained Bishop by *Athanasius*, he returned thither the 327th year of Christ, at what time the light of the Gospel, by the means and labour of a certain bondwoman, began to shine amongst the *Scythians*. Now that the Christian concernments might go on prosperously, this godly Emperour provided the Christians with many good laws, (a) whereof this was very remarkable, *viz.* That Bishops should give their sentences in causes and Judgment, it was enacted the 314th year of Christ; he also by another Law granted immunity to the Clergy, (b) then he did forbid the Heretick's Conventicles, and commanded their Churches to be pulled down, and to be confiscated to the Catholicks.

(h) Eus. 3. de vita Const. (i) Ibid. & Theophia. Cedrenus. (k) Ruff. l. 1. c. 9. Socr. 1. c. 25. Theo. 1. c. 23. Soz. 1. c. 23. (a) L. 1. Cod. Th. de Epise.

(b) Eus. 3. de vita, c. 61. Soz. 2. c. 32.

(c) Then Synods, kept in several places, did establish the Christian discipline, especially that at *Ancyrane*, wherin *Basilius* Bishop of *Amasia*, who suffered Martyrdome by *Licinius's* command, was present; and that held at *Gangria*, not certainly known what year.

(c) 70. 1. Conc.

And that Age was not lesse abounding with persons of holiness, and deep Learning, besides those whom here and there we have mentioned, most of them who were in the Nicean Synod are commended for men of excellent and admirable piety, as *Nicholaus* the Bishop of *Mira*, (d) *Spyridio* of *Trimitum* in *Cyprus*, *Eustathius* of *Antioch*, *Paphnutius* of *Thebes*, and infinite number of others; also *Rhæticus* the *Augustodinian*, was also esteemed amongst the Learned, who together with *Melchiades* was granted to the *Donatists* by *Constantine*, to be their Judge: *Hieronymus* reckoneth amongst these,

(d) Socr. 1, 9, 10, 11.

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these; *Arnobius*, who of a Rhetorician and Gentile, became a Christian in the 20th year of *Constantine*; but I think that he was long before this time: for he is said to have set out books against the Gentiles; for a certain token that he had embraced the Christian faith, and it appears by his books, that he writ them to the persecutors of the Christians; Then in his second book he testifieth, that it was 1050 years after the first building of the City, which by *Varo's* accompt falls upon the 297th year of Christ, a little before *Diocletian's* persecution. *Arnobius* questionlesse writ under *Diocletian*. But *Lactantius*, the most learned man of his time, *Crispus Cæsar's* Master, lived after him; (e) but so poor, that oftentimes he wanted things needful, as *Hieronymus* saith. Amongst the Poets, *Juvencus* a Spanish Elder was most excellent; and *Publius Optatianus Porphyrius*, who dedicated to *Constantine* his panegyrick, of a pensive Artificer's letters. *Nazarius* and *Patera* were esteemed rare Orators in *France*, living at that time.

(e) Hier. chron.

CHAP. III.

Touching the sons of Constantine *the Great, and their Successours, and chiefly of* Constantine *and* Gallus Cæsar, Vetranius *and* Magnentius *the Tyrants, and of the* Persian *Warrs.*

From the 337 *year of Christ, to* 361.

Constantine left three sons, whom he had by *Fausta Maximian's* daughter, heirs of the Empire, who also divided the Empire amongst themselves, *France* and all what was on this side the *Alpes*, fell to the lot of his eldest son (a) *Constantine*; and *Rome*, *Italy*, *Africa*, *Sicilia*, and all the other Islands, *Scythia*, *Thracia*, *Macedonia*, and *Greece*, to *Constans*; and the second brother *Constantius* had for his lot all *Asia*, from the Sea *Propontides*, and all the East, with Egypt.

(a) Victor, Zosimus 2. Ruf. 1, c. 15.

(b) *Constantinus* their father had two brothers, *Constantius*, *Julian's* Father, and *Dalmatius*, some call him *Anabalianus*, he had two sons, *Dalmatius*, who was created *Cæsar* in the year 335, as *Idatius* saith, and also called *Censor*, as (c) *Socrates* relates, and *Anabalianus* or *Annibalianus*, whom *Constantine* had established King of the Kings, and people of *Pontus*, therefore doth (d) *Ammianus* call him King.

(b) Socr. l. 2. c. 1. Zos. 2. Victor. Eutr.

(c) Lib. 1. c. 27.

(d) Amm. l. 14.

A sudden sedition after *Constantines* death, embroyled them all in bloud, and wars, by the commotion or dissimulation of the Emperour *Constantius*. With them *Optatus*, invested with the title of *Patricius*, newly and first invented by *Constantine*, and *Ablanius* the Governour, were slain in the Judgment-Hall: Then the son of *Constantius Constantinus's* brother, the brother of *Gallus* and *Julian*, writing to the *S. P. Q. Ath.* hardly escaped. *Gallus* who was sick,

The bloody beginnings of *Constantine's* sons.

Anno 337. of Chriſt, to 361.

and *Julian* by reaſon of his tender age (for he was then but five years old) during the fates and deſtinies of theſe horrid murthers, theſe three brothers obtained the Empire, who were not in unity and peace long together: (e) For four years after their fathers death in the year of Chriſt 340. *Conſtantinus* raiſing wars againſt his brother *Conſtans*, and breaking into his territories, he was ſlain near *Aquileia*. *Conſtans* himſelf, ten years after, being the beginning of the 350th year, as we may gather from (a) *Idatius*, is ſlain by *Gaiſon*, *Magnentius*'s General, near to the Pyreneyes in Helens caſtle being then 30 years old, as *Hieronymus* writes in his Chronicles, although *Aurelius Victor* gives him but 27 (b) whoſe death being known *Vetranius* Commander in chief of the forces in Pannonia, near Murſa, and *Nepotianus* ſon of *Conſtantius*'s ſiſter poſſeſſe themſelves of the Roman Empire, he in May, and this in June, and (c) *Vetranius* eight Moneths after, upon the eighth of January, being reduced to order, lives privately again: *Nepotianus* eight and twenty dayes after was ſuppreſſed by *Magnentius*'s Army: but after that upon the fourth of October (d) next, there was a very hot and bloudy fight between them in Pannonia near Morſa, where *Conſtantius*'s Army being beaten at the firſt encounter, became at laſt victorious, and in this fight was the Roman power much weakened by the loſs of an infinite number of people: this was done in the 351 year of our Lord, (e) two years after being the 353, *Magnentius* deſpairing of all, killed himſelf near Lyons in France, the third of Auguſt: *Decentius* his brother died the 15 of September amongſt the Senones.

(c) Eut. 10. Sacr. 2. c. 5. Zoſim. Victor. Idat. *Conſtantine* the younger is ſlain. Then Conſtans.

(a) Socr. 2. c. 6. Sozo. 4. 1.

(b) Idem.

(c) Idat. Julian. Orat. 1. & 2.

(d) Victor. Socr. 2. c. 31. Soz. 4. c. 7. Oroſ. 7. c. 29.

(e) Idat. Socr. l. 2. c. 31. Zoſ. Vict. Eut. &c.

(f) *Gallus* being created *Cæſar* in the year 351, and eſtabliſhed over the Eaſt Countreys by *Conſtantius*, and abuſing that great power committed into his hands by his cruelty and luſt, being called back by *Conſtantius*, he was put to death in Scythia by his order. (g) *Julian* his brother having been preſerved by the ſudden arriving of *Euſebia*, *Conſtantius*'s ſiſter, and ſent to Athens to ſtudy, afterwards in the year 355 he was inveſted with the dignity of *Cæſar*, and married to *Helena* the Emperours ſiſter, and made Deputy of France, whereto being come he performed many gallant exploits againſt the Germans, the French and Alemans: he ſent *Connodorus* King of the Alemans bound to Rome: Whoſe proſperous ſucceſſe *Conſtantius* envying, he endeavoured to draw away the ſouldiers from him, and to tranſport them into the Eaſt againſt the Perſians: (i) but the ſouldiers ſaluted *Julian* in Paris by the name of Emperour, as *Conſtantius* was a preparing war againſt the Perſians, which being ſomewhat ended or rather delayed, as he was haſtning againſt *Julian*, intending to be revenged of him, he died the third of November at Mopſucrenes near *Tarſus*. (k) *Victor* ſaith that *Conſtantius* died in the 44 year of his age, and of his Empire 39, and that he was *Auguſtus* 24. times. *Eutropius* writes that he died in the 45 year of his age, and 35 of his Empire. But *Ammian* gives him but few dayes beſides the fourty years of his life and Empire. He was Baptized a little before his death by *Euſebius* an Arrian Biſhop, as (a) *Socrates* ſaith. Indeed its true that (b) *Lucifer* Biſhop of Calaris did warn him by *Athanaſius* and other his companion-Biſhops, to ſeek after the wholeſome Baptiſm, and receive it.

(f) Gallus Cæſar. (f) Amm. 14. Idat. Socr. 2. c. 34. Vict. Eutrop. 10. Zoſ. 2.

(g) Julia. Orat. 3. &c. Amm. 15. Zoſ. 3. vide Ep. Jul. ad S. P. Q. A.

Julian is created Emperour.

(i) Amm. Hier. Chr. Idat. Zoſ. Socr. l. 3. c. 1. &c. ſup. cit.

Conſtantius's death.

(k) Vict. Epi. de Conſt.

Anno 337 of Chriſt, to 361.

(a) Socr. l. 2. c. 46.

(b) Lucif. l. 1. Pro. S. Ath.

In the time of his Empire *Niſibis* was thrice beſieged by *Sapor*, as *Ruffus* writes. (c) Firſt ſoon after *Conſtantines* death, in the year 338. it was beleaguered almoſt two Moneths, when *Conſtantius* was at *Antioch*, where he was healed of his diſeaſe by (d) St. *Spiridon* the Biſhop of *Trimitunth*. Secondly in the year three hundred and fifty, when *Conſtantius* left the Eaſt, to follow *Magnentius*; for he being departed, (e) *Julian* aſſerts that *Sapor* did again aſſault it, and this ſiege laſted four Moneths, and was raiſed by the prayers of Saint *James* the Biſhop, there being ſent a great Army of Gnats amongſt the Barbarians, which drove them away, and put them to flight. Thirdly, when *Julian* was *Cæſar*, and had ſubdued the French, the Salians and the Quades; and when *Conſtantius* required of him two legions of Souldiers to ſend thither: and ſo *Niſibis* (as it appears) was beſieged in the year three hundred and ſixty, when *Lucillianus* defended it moſt valiantly, as (f) *Zoſimus* ſaith.

(c) Hieron. Chron.

(d) Metaph. 12. Sept.

(e) Julia. Orat. 1. Theod. 2. Hiſt. c. 30. and in Philotheus.

(f) Zoſ. 3.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Eccleſiaſticall affairs, during the time of Conſtantius, *and of the ſeverall Councils; of* Athanaſius's *Perſecutions, and of the moſt eminent perſons for Holineſſe and Excellent Genius.*

GRievous and laſting troubles did attend the Church infected with hereſies during *Conſtantius*'s Empire: for the Arrian perfidious Hereſy, which for the fear of *Conſtantinus* had been ſuppreſſed, now began again to lift up its head. One of the cauſes of ſo great an evill was a woman, *Conſtantia* by name, which had married (g) *Licinius*. Dying, ſhe recommended to her brother *Conſtantine* the Emperour, a certain Elder infected with the opinion of *Arius*, whom he had in great eſteem afterwards; and as he died, he committed him his Will, and having delivered it into *Conſtantius*'s hands, he was no leſſe eſteemed by him then by his father: wherefore as he had perſwaded *Conſtantinus* to recall *Arianus*, ſo at laſt he prevailed ſo with *Conſtantius* that he profeſſed himſelf a ſtrong upholder and preſerver of that hereſy, and on purpoſe to ſpread it abroad he mixt many other things with it.

(g) Ruff. l. 1. c. 11. Socr. l. 1. c. 26. Soz. l. 1. c. 38. and c. 34. and l. 2. c. 1. Theod. 2. c. 3.

Conſtantius propagates Arianus's Hereſy.

Then the care and thoughts of all the Arrians were bent to the deſtroying of *Athanaſius*: on whom at that time the Catholick Concerns did relye: (a) But *Conſtantine* the younger ſends him from France, (b) where he had remained two years and four Moneths, back into Alexandria with very honourable and commendable Letters in the year of our Lord 338. But *Euſebius* of *Nicomedia* and others troubling him; Pope *Julius* warned them both

(a) Athan. Apol. 2. Theod. l. 2. c. 1. Socr. l. 2.

(b) Theod. l. 2. c. 1.

Athanaſius brought to queſtion.

Anno 337 of Chriſt, to 361.

to come before him to decide the controverſy; but the Euſebians ſhifting, and putting off their appearing, and *Athanaſius* having appeared, and ſtayed in Rome a year and a quarter, in the year 341. he returned into Alexandria: (c) But the ſame year was held a Councill at Antioch, for to dedicate *Conſtantines* Cathedrall Church, wherein *Athanaſius* being ejected, in his place was ordained, *Gregorius Cappadox*, who poſſeſſed that place, having commited a great murther, *Athanaſius* being ſecretly eſcaped, and gone to Rome, whether *Paul*, Biſhop of Conſtantinople, and other Catholick Biſhops, being expelled by the Arians, had retired themſelves as to a ſure place of refuge: (d) And for their cauſe, by the command of *Conſtans* and *Conſtantius*, was a generall Synod aſſembled at Sardis, in the year 347. By which the Arians retiring and hiding themſelves, *Athanaſius* was reſtored to his office, and all the other Biſhops alſo, and the Heretick's being condemned, the Articles of Faith concluded at Nicene, were here ratified. (e) At the ſame time the Arians convoke a Conventicle at *Philippis* in Thracia, which they alſo called by the name of Sardis, where they forbad the Word of *Conſubſtantiall* evermore to be heard, (f) and ſent their decree to them in Africa. But then *Conſtantius* being forced by *Conſtans*'s threatning letters, commanded *Athanaſius* to return into Alexandria: (g) But *Paul* being re-entered into Conſtantinople, and ſoon after caſt out again, and brought to Cuſuſum, he was put to death by the Arians, and ſoon after this is alſo *Athanaſius* turned out; And *Conſtantius* by all means poſſible ſeeking and endeavouring *Athanaſius*'s deſtruction, partly by force partly by threatnings he compells them to condemn him, and he puniſhed partly by priſon, partly by baniſhment, thoſe who diſowned and ſpoke ill of this wickedneſſe. *Euſebius* of Verſelles, *Dionyſe* of *Millan* and *Liberius* the Pope are baniſhed, who two years after, for deſire of recovering the See of Rome, ſubſcribes *Athanaſius*'s condemnation: but *Oſius* of Cordubia, having conſtantly reſiſted and oppoſed it, at laſt, wearied out by ſufferings and terrours, he aſſented alſo to it.

(c) Athan. Apol. and Ep. ad Orth. Socr. l. 2. c. 10. Zoſ. l. 3. c. 10. Theod. 2. c. 4. The Councill of Sardis.

(d) Idem, and Sulp. 2.

(e) Socr. 2. c. 20. Soz. 3. c. 10

(f) Extat. apud. Hilar. in frag.

(g) Sulp. 2. Socr. 2. c. 21. Theod. 2. c. 5. Soz. 4. c. 2.

A grievous Perſecution for the cauſe of *Athanaſius*.

In the midſt of all this, *Athanaſius* being narrowly proſecuted to death, by the divine providence and protection, at laſt eſcaped.

(a) Athan. &c. citati. vide Anim. noſtras ad Epiph. Hær. 73.

(a) Now the Arians were making again new Articles of Faith, ſuch as they had done within Eleven or Twelve years.

(b) Amm. in fine l. 21.

Never at any other time were Synods of Biſhops more frequent then under this Emperour, the which (b) *Ammianus* an Heathen writer hath not ably obſerved as by his own words we may here ſee. *Confounding* (ſaith he) *the abſolute and ſimple Chriſtian Religion with ſuperſtition, in the ſearching of which, with more perplexity then gravity in the compoſing of the ſame, he ſtirred up many diſſentions, which being diſperſed abroad, he maintained and fomented by contention of words, ſo that he cut off the ſinews of the thing carried about, whileſt he endeavoureth to draw to his will the whole Ceremony of it, by multitudes of*

of Biſhops riding far and near as publick labouring beaſts to the Synods, as they call them: (c) Now the chiefeſt that were held by the Hereticks, are reckoned to be theſe, viz. That of Syrmia in the year 351. Wherein *Photinus Marcellus*, *Ancyranus*'s Diſciple, (d) often brought into Judgment afore and condemned, at length he was reduced into order, *Baſilius* chiefly proſecuting him, (e) And that of *Arimina*, and alſo that of *Seleuca*, both held at the ſame time in the three hundred fifty ninth year of Chriſt; wherein perfidiouſneſſe was ſtrengthened by the fraud and impiety of the *Arians*.

Anno 337. of Chriſt, to 361.

(c) Hilar. de Syn. Socr. l. 2. c. 29. Soz. l. 4. c. 6. Animadv. ad Epiph. Hær. 73.

(d) Vide append. hujus operis.

Other Hereſies beſides that of *Arius* broke forth, as that of the Semirianians, who profeſſed the Son of God, to be not of the ſame ſubſtance of the Father, but of a ſubſtance like to it, of the *Marcellians*, who revived (f) *Sabellius*'s opinion: of the *Photinians*, who preſumed to ſay that Chriſt was onely a meer man: of the Macedonians, or Pneumatomachians, who put the Holy Ghoſt in number of things created. (a) Alſo the Hereſy of the Anomœans, or Eunomians, from *Ætius Syrus*, and his Diſciple *Eunomius*; who aſſerted the Son to be different from the Father, (b) then of the *Audianians* and *Aërians*; of whom *Epiphanius*, *Theodoretus*, and others do ſpeak.

(e) Athan. de Syn. Sever. 2. Socr. 2. c. 29. Soz. 4. c. 16. Ruff. l. 1. c. 21. Theod. 2. c. 18.

(f) Epiph. Theod. de hær. Aug. de hær. Sever. 2.

(a) Epiph. hær. 76. Soz. l. 2. c. 35.

(b) Epiph. hær. 70. & 75.

The perſons illuſtrious for their holineſſe that dyed in this Age were chiefly theſe, *Paul* the firſt Hermite, and *Antonius* the Monk: *Hieronymus* in his Chronicles writes, That in the 19 year of *Conſtantius*, dyed *Antonius the Great*; the which (c) *Gregory* of Turin hath followed; the which year in *Scaliger*'s Edition is aſcribed to the fourth year of the 283 Olympiad in *Pontacena*, to the firſt year of the 284 Olympiad, and to the 359th year of Chriſt; but the 19th year of *Conſtantius* began in the 355 of Chriſt, *Arbitianus* and *Lollius* being Conſuls; whence it may be, that *Antonius* dyed the year following 356 in January. (d) He was 105 years old; therefore his birth falls upon the 250 year of Chriſt, *Decius* then poſſeſſing the Empire, and perſecuting the Chriſtians, as *Hieronymus*'s Chronicles do relate.

Paul the firſt Hermite, and *Antonius*.

(c) Lib. 1. Hiſt. Franc. c. 38.

Paul was older then *Antonius* by 23 years; yea *Hieronymus* in *Paul*'s life relates, that *Antonius* was 90 years old when *Paul* dyed, in the 113 year of his life; by this account, this *Paul* was born about the 227th, or 228th year of Chriſt, and dyed the 340, or 341, and lived in the hermitage 90 years.

(d) Athan. in vita ejus, Hier. Chron.

Nevertheleſſe, *Hieronymus* ſpeaks ſomewhat confuſedly about *Paul*; for he ſaith, That *Paul*, at that time when *Antonius* came to him, that he had already led an heavenly life for the ſpace of 115 years, and that in the 15th year of his life, for to eſcape the Perſecution, he hid himſelf in a cave, which doth not well agree together. If he had lived 113 years in the deſart after *Decius*'s perſecution, he would be ſaid to have dyed the 363d year of our Lord; after the death of *Conſtantius* and *Antonius*, and had lived 128 years, or *Antonius*, who lived after him 15 years, dyed in the year 378; which is altogether abſurd.

At

Anno 361 of Christ, to 363.

At that time did flourish St. *James* Bishop of *Nisibis*; *Eustathius* of *Antioch* ejected out of his Office by the *Arrians* for his faith, in the year 340. *Hilarius* of *Pictavene* 355, banished by *Constantius*. (c) *Josephus Comes*, of a Jew became Christian; *Eusebius* of *Vercelles*, *Paulinus* of *Trevirenes*; And for deep Learning are praised *Eusebius* of *Cæsarea*, who dyed in the 340th year of Christ, *Victorinus* the Rhetorician, and *Donatus* the Grammarian, *Hieronymus*'s Schoolmaster.

(c) Epiph. hær. 30.

CHAP. V.

Of Julian, *and of his Deeds.*

Anno 361 *of Christ, unto* 363.

(a) Julianus, his Couzen-german *Constantius* being dead, alone governed the Empire in the year of our Lord 361, having already obtained of *Constantius* the title of (b) *Cæsar*, ever since the 8th of November 355; and having been entituled *Augustus* by the Souldiers, in the 36th year in the City of *Paris*; as soon as he alone enjoyed the whole Empire, he either put to death or banished all *Constantius*'s friends; (c) he opened again the Temples of the Idols, and having renounced all the Sacraments of the Christian Faith, he was consecrated High Priest by prophane ceremonies; then being gone against the *Persians*, in the year 362. being in *Antioch*, and mocked there by the people, he made a Satyrick book in his own vindication, that he entituled, *Misopogon*.

(a) Julian ad S.P.Q. Ath. Amm. 15. Zos. 3. Socr. 3. Theod. 3. Soz. 4. Sulp. 2. Oros. 7. c. 10.
(b) Idat. Fast. Socr. 2. c. 34.
(c) Amm. 21. & 22. Soct. 3. c. 4.

(d) After this in the 363 year, the third of *March*, having led his Army against the *Persians*, having somewhat prosperously pursued the War, he foolishly rejected the honourable and reasonable conditions of peace offered to him by the King of the *Persians*. At length, by his own indiscretion, his Navies being burnt up that went along with the Army to supply them with victuals, and all the provision that was in them being stopt upon the River, and he himself intercepted by the *Persians*, and being in want of all things, he dyed in the midst of the fight; but it's uncertain who shot his Arrow at him, in the (e) 26 of June, of the 363 year of Christ, of his own age 31, having governed the Empire after *Constantius*'s death one year and seven moneths. (f) It is said, That as he dyed, he took some blood out of his wound into his hand, and cast it up towards Heaven, with these words, *Now hast thou overcome, O Galilean.*

(d) Amm. 24. & 25. Zosim. l. 3.
(e) Socr. 5. c. 21. Theod. 3. c. 25.
(f) Theod. 3. c. 25.

(g) Under this Emperour the Christian's Persecution was rather a flattering and inticing, then a forcing and constraining persecution, to make them to worship Idols, and sacrifice to them; for he fought against the Christian Faith by hidden and sly arts and practices: he advanced none but Heathens to places of publick

(g) Hieron. Chron. Ruff. 1. c. 32. &c. supr. cit.

Anno 361 of Christ, to 363.

lick employment; he forbad all Authors but Heathens, to be taught in the Schools: He suffered Prelates and Bishops of divers heresies to live at their own will and fancy, intending by it, that they should not live peaceably and quietly amongst themselves: yet he put some to death, as amongst others, *Artemius* the Governour of Egypt Augustal, who, under pretext of other crimes, being brought to *Antioch*, and accused with the constancy of his faith, to have presumed to blame and speak ill of the Emperour, was slain (a) the 20th of September.

(a) Martyr. Rom.

(b) Now *Julian* having by his Edict recalled all them that had been banished; *Athanasius* being returned into *Alexandria*, he convoked a Synod in the year of our Lord, 362, wherein it was decreed, That all the Bishops that had been turned out of their Offices, should again enjoy their places. *Lucifer Calaritanus* soon after came into *Antioch*, divided them into three factions; for some were called *Eustathians*; so called from that great *Eustathius*, who was ejected out of *Antioch* by the *Arrians*; some, *Meletians*, from *Meletius*, infected by the *Arrians* company, who hated the Catholicks; and thirdly, some, *Arrians*, over whom was *Euzoius*. Therefore *Lucifer* being come thither, he ordained *Paulinus*, *Eustathius*'s Presbyter, Bishop for the Catholicks; so that there were three Bishops in that City. After this *Eusebius* of *Verselles* being come thither, disapproved what *Lucifer* had done; whereupon he being offended, and having taken it ill, that all those who had been dispossessed of their Offices, should repossesse and re-enjoy them again, he broke off from the communion of the Catholicks; and this was the first schism that was amongst the *Luciferanians*.

(b) Socr. 3. c. 7, 8, 9. Theod. l. 3. c. 4. & 5.

The Luciferanian Schism.

(c) Now at the instant request of the *Arrians*, *Julian* commanded *Athanasius* to be turned out of *Alexandria*, who being by the subtile counsel of his persecutor, persecuted to death, at last escaped their hands. (d) This same Emperour being petitioned by the Donatists, restored them to their former estate. (e) Again, he either commanded or suffered the Gentiles to exercise all sorts of villanies and cruelties against the Christians, without punishing them for it. Amongst other things, when those of *Alexandria* butchered (f) *Georgius*, who had been put in *Athanasius*'s place, he contented himself to reprehend them mildly. Upon whose death *Athanasius* seeing the place void, returned to it; whom *Julian* commanded again to be turned out.

(c) Ruff. l. 2. c. 34. Socr. l. 3. c. 9. Theod. 3. Soz. 3.
(d) Opta. 2.
(e) Socr. l. 3. &c.
(f) Amm. 22. Julia. Ep. 10.

In this Emperour's time were these persons of great fame for their Learning, (a) *Prohæresius* the Sophist, a Christian, who by reason of *Julian*'s Edict, That no Christian Doctors should teach Schools, gave off keeping of School of his own free will; although *Julian* had excepted him by his own name, being then 85 years old, as it may be gathered out of *Eupanius*; and *Aimerius* also, a Sophist, *Prohæresius*'s emulator, as *Suidas* writes; also (b) *Themistius* the Philosopher, *Libanius* the Sophist, *Oribasius* the Physitian, *Maximus* the Philosopher, and *Ecebolius*.

Persons of fame.
(a) Hier. Chron. Eunap.
(b) Aut. cit. & Suidas.

CHAP.

Anno 363 of Christ, to 378.

CHAP. VI.

Of Jovian, Valentinian, *and* Valens.

Anno 363 *of Christ, unto* 378.

(c) Amm. 25. Ruff. 2. c. 1. Socr. 3. c. 24. &c. Soz. 6. Theod. 4. Vict. Eut. 10. Zosim. l. 3.

Jovian, born at (c) *Sigidon* in *Pannonia*, was saluted Emperour by the suffrage and common consent of the Souldiers, the 5th of July, the 363 year of our Lord, as *Idatius* writes. A man of an admirable proportion of body, yet of a more excellent mind for piety and goodnesse, who suddenly brought the Souldiers from the superstitious worship of the Heathens, to the true Christian Religion; And set out an Edict, That all the Idols Temples should be shut up, and the sacrifices utterly abolisht, having concluded a peace more for necessity then for honour, with *Sapor* King of *Persia* for 30 years, by which he yielded *Nisibis*, and the most part of *Mesopotamia*, he establisht the Roman estate. But as he was returning to *Constantinople*, he dyed at *Dadastane*, in the Territories of *Galatia*, of a surfeit, or of the smell of Prunes, or by the fall of a new roof, the 11th of March, the 33 year of his age, and the eight moneth of his Reign.

(d) Athan. ad Jovia.

(d) He being an embracer and professor of the Christian faith, he required *Athanasius* to give him a rule and Canon of the same; and he rejected the *Arrians*, cunningly coming and creeping to him: who being met together in the Nicean Council, are said by (e) *Socrates* and *Sozomenus* to have made a form of it, *Meletius* being their chief Leader, and the *Arcacians* giving their voyces to it: But *Hieronymus* relates in his Chron. that they by a common decree establisht the *homousium*, that is, the word *Consubstantial*, to be nullified; and the word *anomœum*, that is, *Unlike*, to be allowed and approved: That is to say, they approved and confirmed the opinions of the *Macedonians* and *Semiarians*.

(e) Socr. 2. c. 25. Soz. 6. c. 4.

(f) Amm. 26. Zosim. l. 3. & in 4. Victor. Socr. 4. Theod. 4. c. 6. Ruff. l. 2. c. 2.

(f) *Jovianus* being dead in the very same year of Christ 364, *Valentinian* the next day after Bissextile was elected Emperour at Nicea, having shunn'd the bissextile, as Ominous, as *Ammianus* writes, he under his Father *Gratian* governed the second Fencing-School of *Cybalis*, a City in *Pannonia*; but *Julian* removed him out of that dignity, because of his constant mind in the Christian Religion, who the same year intituled his own brother *Augustus*. In *Constantinople*, the 4th of April, (as *Idatius* saith,) (a) having committed the East to his charge, he goeth himself into the West, he was indued with many ornaments of virtue; but he exceeded most in the love of Justice, insomuch, that sometimes he exceeded in punishing of vices, he had an admirable face, and an excellent genius, he was learned and experienced in divers Arts, he was wonderfully temperate, and yet more worthy of praises for his constancy and integrity in the Christian faith, and that much the more, because his brother did renounce it to his great defame. He waged

(a) Amm. 30. Vict.

Valentinian's noble qualities.

Anno 363 of Christ, to 378.

waged wars against the *Alemans*, the *Quades*, and the *Saxons*, besides other Nations: The *Quades* or *Sarmats* at length wasting the borders, when as he was a preparing an Army against them, and that they had sent their Embassadors to him in way of submission, being somewhat extraordinarily passionate against them; being suddenly taken with an Apoplexy, he dyed the 15 of December in *Pannonia*, in *Brigition*'s Castle, as *Idatius* saith, (b) in the 55 year of his age, and the 12th of his Empire. He left his son *Gratian*, already made *Augustus* afore, to succeed him in the Empire. And (c) *Valentinian* his other son by *Justina*, six dayes after was invested with the same honour at *Acincum* in *Pannonia* by the Souldiers.

(b) Amm. 30.

(c) Idat.

(d) Amm. 26. &c. Zosim. 4. Socr. 4. c. 3. & 5. Soz. 6. c. 8. Theo. 4. c. 12. Them. Orat. 9. Oros. 7.

(d) *Valens* at the very beginning of his Empire, envying and hating *Procopius Silex*, *Julian*'s kinsman, because he had possessed himself of the Government of *Constantinople*, he subdued him in *Phrygia*, in the year 366, and put him to a cruel death the 6th of June; (e) Then he had continual Wars with the *Goths*; whose King asking peace of him, obtained it in the year 369. But in the year 379, he courteously and civilly entertained him and *Fritigernes*, when they were expelled out by the *Hunns*, (f) and setled them in *Thracia*, with the *Goths* there. They afterwards being stirred up by *Lupicinus*'s covetousnesse, rose up against the *Romans*.

(e) Amm. 27. vide Jornam.

(f) Amm. 31.

(g) Hieron. Chron. Amm. 31. Zos. 4. Socr. 4. c. 38. Soz. 7. c. 49. Ruff. l. 2. c. 13. Oros. 7. c. 3. Theod. 4. c. 36.

(g) And *Valens* himself at length fighting against them near *Hadrianopolis*, and being wounded with a dart, was burnt with *Tugurium*, the Town whither he had retired himself the 5th of August 378, by the *Barbarians*, as *Idatius* witnesseth: he dyed, being almost 50 years old, and having governed the Empire 14 years, and some four moneths. *Ammian* records, That his manners and disposition were indeed tempered with some virtues, but with many more vices, especially of wrath, cruelty, and envy; which were the more violent, by reason of his impiety towards God, and the poyson of that contagious heresie of the *Arrians*.

(a) Amm. 16. Zosim. 4. Socr. 4. c. 19. Soz. 6. c. 38.

(a) He shewed a notable testimony of his cruelty in the year 370, in which many were put to death by his command, because it was said, That he enquiring by curious arts, Who should be his successour? and that the first part of his name was thus shewed to him, THEOD: (b) Whereupon *Theodosius* the elder, the Father of *Theodosius*, afterwards Emperour, is thought to have been put to death in *Asia*, having been baptized. A very unworthy reward for all his good services and deserts from the Commonwealth; for amongst others, he had subdued *Firmus* the Tyrant, who spoyled and destroyed *Africk*, with a great Army of *Moores*, and had followed and pursued him so close, that at length he killed both him and his brothers.

(b) Hier. Chr. Oros. 7. c. 33.

Anno 363 of Chriſt, to 378.

CHAP. VII.

The affairs of the Church worthy of memory under thoſe Emperours, and the perſons of fame for their Piety or for their Learning.

(c) Theod.4. c. 12. Hier. Chron.&c. *Valens* Perſecutes the Church.

AT this time the Catholick intereſt was in the Eaſt in great troubles under an Arian Prince. (c) For *Valens* was infected with the Hereſy of the Arians by reaſon of his familiarity and acquaintance with them: he vexed continually them that adhered to the Nicean opinion and doctrine, chiefly after he was baptiſed by *Eudoxius* the uſurper of the Biſhoprick of Conſtantinople, in the very deſign of his Gothick expedition; and he going before he ſwore both that he never would forſake that impious opinion, and that he would oppoſe and pull down with all his power all the profeſſors of the contrary opinion: and he performed both according to his promiſe; for he ſtirred up a cruel and bloudy Perſecution, wherein were many Biſhops baniſhed, and Catholicks of other ranks; the reſt were afflicted divers wayes, not a few ſuffered very deep. (d) The Macedonians and Semiarians having made a confederacy together, ſent Embaſſadours to the Pontiff of Rome, and many of them having approved the Articles of Faith, concluded in the Nicean Synod, were re-eſtabliſhed, and particularly *Sebaſtenus Euſtathius* a ſubtill and crafty Arian.

(d) Socr. 4.c. 4. & 11.Baſil. Ep. 54.

(a) Baſ. Ep. 195.Socr.4. c.7.

(a) The Emperour diſliking this their condeſcention, he would have an aſſembly of his own to be held at Nicea, by whom *Eunomoeus* the Prince of the *Anomoeans* was created Biſhop of *Cizicum*, *Eleuſius* being ejected, but afterwards he was turned out by the Cyzinians.

(b) Soer. 4.c. 13. &c. Soz.b.c.14.&c

(b) After *Eudoxius's* death in the year 370. the Catholicks having ſubſtituted *Evagrius*, and the Arians *Demophylus*, *Valens* removed them both: the Catholicks afterwards being vexed and oppreſſed by the Arians, they ſent eighty Eccleſiaſticall perſons to complain to the Emperour, whom *Modeſtus* the Governour by *Valens's* command, being imbarked, and in the middle of the Sea, conſumed both by fire and water. (c) Above all others, he hated the Monks, and by an edict forced to be liſted for Souldiers; yet, notwithſtanding all this, God was not wanting to his Church in this turbulent and diſtreſſed eſtate of hers: for he oppoſed to the Hereticks many rare and excellent perſons, both for their godlineſſe, and for their learning: Amongſt them were theſe two, *Baſilius*, and *Gregorius*, moſt eminent, who came as it were out of the Wilderneſſe to ſuccour the Catholick party. *Valens* doth in vain oppoſe *Baſilius* created Biſhop of Cæſarea in Cappadocia, in the year three hundred and ſeventy, whoſe ſon *Galates* for his fathers fault, is puniſhed with death, and *Gregorius* ordained Biſhop of the Saſimans dyed. After *Nazantius* at this time did alſo flouriſh that other *Gregorius* Biſhop of Niſſene, and brother to *Baſilius*, whom *Valens* depoſed out of his office, as alſo *Meletius* of *Antioch*; *Euſe-*

(c) Idem. et Naz. in Euc. Baſil.& Ep.20.

Baſilius and Gregorius.

bius of *Samos*. (d) But intending alſo to diſpoſſeſſe *Athanaſius*, fearing that the Alexandrians would riſe in an uproar, he deſiſted from his enterpriſe, but he being dead, and *Peter* being by the Catholicks ordained in his place, *Valens* commanded *Lucius* an Arrian to be preferred to it, and *Peter* to be ſhut up in Priſon. Hereupon the eſtate of the Church was very ſad, which by the ſlaughter of the Catholicks, the raviſhment of Virgins, and alſo by the turning away of the Monks; the baniſhment of ſome, and the tearing of others into factions, *Lucius* found: *Athanaſius* died, as (e) *Socrates* ſaith, under the conſulate of *Gracian* II. and *Probus* which was the year of our Lord three hundred ſeventy one, having been an officer of the Church fourty ſix years in the time of her great changes and alteration; At that time (f) when *Mauvia* Queen of the Saracens, offered peace to the Romans upon that condition, that *Moſes* that holy Hermite might be given for a Biſhop to her Nation, who being brought into Alexandria, would never ſuffer *Lucius* to give him the impoſition of hands, and at laſt obtained to be conſecrated by a Catholick Prelate: *S. Epiphanes* was alſo a great ſplendour to the Churches of the Eaſt, who began to enter into the Eccleſiaſtical office in the year three hundred ſeventy five, as alſo (a) *Didimus* of Alexandria, who being blind ever ſince he was five years old, yet flouriſhed in all ſorts of learning.

This great *Baſilius* died in the beginning of the 379th year of our Lord in January; after whoſe death, in the ninth Moneth after, was convoked an aſſembly of Catholick Biſhops at Antioch, wherein for to compoſe and quiet the diſſentions of that Church, it was decreed by generall conſent, that concerning *Paulus* and *Meletius*, that one of them being dead, the other ſhould remain Biſhop alone without any other: (c) And *Gregorius Nazianzenus*, is by the ſame Councill ſent to Conſtantinople, there to order the Eccleſiaſticall eſtate.

In the Weſt which *Valentinian* a Catholick Prince did govern, there was ſcarſe any trouble occaſioned by the Hereticks, onely that (d) *Auxentius* Biſhop of Millain of the Arrian faction, under a pretence of Piety deceived the Emperour, who ſeeing *St. Hilary* a Pillar of the French Churches to be ready to diſpute with *Auxentius*, commanded him to depart out of the City.

But there broke out a great ſchiſm at Rome, in the 367th year of Chriſt after the death of *Liberius* the High Prieſt. *Urciſinus* being by a lawful conſent and ſuffrage againſt *Damaſcus*, ordained Biſhop, thence aroſe ſuch a bitter ſedition, that there were found in one day 137 dead corps in *Sicininus's* Cathedrall Church, as *Ammianus* witneſſeth.

(f) Then *Auxentius* Biſhop of Millan being dead, *Ambroſius* is created in his place, a perſon of Counſell, in the year 375. eight dayes after he was Baptized. And in the ſame year is (g) St. *Martin* made Biſhop of Turin in France. (h) Five years before this time, being the 370th year, died St. *Euſebius Verſellien-*

Anno 363 of Chriſt, to 378.

(d) Socr. 4. Theod. 4. Soz. 6.

e) Socr.4.c.29. Theod. 4.c.2.

f) Socr.4.c.36. Soz. 6.c.38. Ruff. 2.c.6.

a) Hier. Chr. Socr.4.c.25. Ruff. 2.c.7.

c) Socr.l.5.c.5 Soz.l.7.c.3.

d) Soc. Greg. ipſe de vita ſua e) Hilar. con. Auxen. Sulp.2.

f) Amm. 27. Socr. 4.c.29. Ruff. 2.c.10.

g) Paul. in vita Ambr. Hier. Chr. Ruff. 2. c. 11. Socr. 4. c. 30.

h) Greg. Tur. 1. c. 47.

Anno 363. of Christ, to 378.

(i) Hier. Chr. (a) Hier. Chr.

sis, and *Lucifer Calarritanus*, who stirred up a Schism of his own name; (i) neither long after did also die *Hilarius* the Bishop of the Pictes, but (a) *Optatus* Bishop of Milevium in Africk, was then eminent, and confuted *Parmenianus Donatus*'s successour in a great and laborious volume of his own.

Palestine also in these times was adorned by St. *Hilarie's* piety who dyed about the 372 year of Christ, aged about eighty years, as *Hieronymus* writes upon his life, who then dwelt in Syria; and *Ephrem* that holy man and ornament of the *Edessean* Church was also living about these times.

(b) Hier. Chr. Ruff. 25. c. 7. Paul. Laus.

(b) In the same Countrey of Palestine *Melania Marcellus* the Consulls eldest daughter, was in these dayes highly recommended for her piety and holinesse, although *Russius*'s acquaintance imbrued her a little with *Origen*'s opinions.

(c) Vita. Them ex ejus scriptis collecta 4. c. 32.

Amongst the Gentiles was (c) *Themistius*, surnamed *Euphrades*, in great esteem and repute for his learning, who from *Constantines* Empire unto *Theodosius*, and unto *Arcadius*, beginning, was accounted the Prince of Philosophy and Eloquence: and *Amianus* who warred under *Valens*, and *Aurelius Victor* do obtain the praise of great Historians.

(d) Sozo. 6. c. 25. Naz. Ep. ad Chelon.

In this intervall of time broke forth the Apollinarians Heresy, whose Author was (d) *Apollinaris* of Laodicea, whom *Damasus* the Pope condemned together with his Disciple *Vitalis*, in a Synod of Rome, in the three hundred seventy and third year of Christ.

Valentinians Epock is approved. (e) Amm. 23.

Valentinian's Epock is remarked by that illustrious character of the year Bissextil, which is the three hundred sixty fourth year of our Lord as it appears out of (e) *Amianus*, and here ought to be a period of those times Chronology, which being compared with the books of the Consulls and Emperours of that age asserts the beginnings and endings of every one, as we have here set down.

CHAP. VIII.

What things came to passe during Gratian's, Valentinian's, *the younger, and* Theodosius's *times; and of* Maximus *and* Eugenius *the Tyrants.*

Anno 378. of Christ, unto 395.

(a) Zosim. 4. (b) Idat.

Valentinian being *Augustus*, had two sons, *Gratian* who was born the fourteenth of May, in the year of Christ three hundred fifty and nine, as *Idatius* saith in his records; and *Valentinian*, Junior, whom he begat of his Wife *Justina* (which had first married *Magnesius* the Tyrant as (a) *Zosimus* writes) the eighteenth of January, in the year three hundred sixty and six, by *Idatius*'s accompts. *Valentinian* created his son (b) *Gratian*, *Augustus*, at Amiens in France the ninth of September, *Anno* three hundred sixty seven. And *Valentinian* the younger, in the three hundred seventy fifth year, soon after his Fathers death by the generall voice of the Souldiers, was extolled to the same honour being but ten years old.

Anno 378. of Christ, to 395.

c) Amm. 30. Socr. 4. c. 31. Idat.

d) Amm. 27. Victor.

(d) *Gratian* was of an admirable Genius and propensity to all vertue and honesty, which was farther adorned by the excellent comelinesse of his body: he was a reasonable good Scholler, but he had no great skill to govern the publick, being wont to prefer Barbarian and raw Souldiers before the Romans and old-ones: (e) He, *Valens* being dead, when the Goths did over-run and spoil Thrace, and other territories of the Roman Empire, not being able to bear the whole burthen alone, after he had called *Theodosius* the son of that *Theodosius* which had innocently been put to death in *Africa* (f) as we here above have observed, out of Spain he made him his companion in the Empire when he was thirty three years old, as *Victor* writes, g) which was the three hundred seventy ninth year of our Lord, the fourteenth of February at Sirmium.

(e) Zosim. 4. Socr. 5. c. 2. Soz. 7. c. 12. Theod 5. c. 9. Vict. Oros. 7. c. 24.

(f) Cap. 6.

(g) Prosper. Chron. Idat. Marcell. Chr. Alex.

Theodose overcoming and defeating the Barbarians restored peace and quietnesse to those territories, and a while after received honourably *Athanaricus* their King, expelled by his subjects, flying to him in Constantinople, in the year three hundred eighty and one, and the same Moneth of January that he had come to him, being dead, his Funerals were celebrated as becomes the estate of a King: but *Idatius* records that the whole Nation of the Goths, together with their King submitted themselves the next year to the Roman Empire, to whom the Emperour assigned a countrey to inhabit; the which *Synesius* sheweth in *Orat. de regno.*

a) After this, *Maximus* took upon himself the Government of Britain in the three hundred eighty and second year, and having established his Court at Trivirum; he by *Andragatius* his Generall, killed by treachery and fraud *Gratian*, as he was forsaken of his Souldiers near Lions the eighth of September, Anno 383. therefore *Gratian* died in the 25 year of his age, whose death (b) *Theodosius* well revenged, and also restored *Valentinian* the younger into the Empire, who had been expelled out of Italy, c) and reconciled him with *Ambrosius*, and the Catholick Church, to whom both, having rejected his Mother, and the Arian faction, he wholly and constantly adhered: which was done in the 388, year of Christ, when by the speciall protection and providence of God the (d) 5th of August, he overcame and killed *Maximus* near Aquileia: his son *Victor* few dayes after was put to death by the Earl *Argobastes*, but *Andragatius* did precipitate himself into the Sea.

a) Sever. 2. Victor. Zosim. 4. Marcel. Socr. 5 c. 1. Soz. 7. c. 13

(b) Lat. Pac. Paneg. Ida. Marcell. Ruff. 2. c. 32. Socr. &c.

(c) Ambr. Ep. 57.

(d) Idat.

c) *Theodosius* was adorned and inriched with all the vertues becomming a Christian Emperour, and he was in no waies inferiour to the Princes that went before, nor to them that came after him:

(c) Victor. Ambr. in fun. Theod.

Anno 378 of Christ, to 395.

him: Admirably valiant in wars, and yet ingaged in none but such as were needfull, indued with singular clemency and humanity, he was officious and courteous to all, yet he was somewhat too soon moved to anger though it was for some unworthy things but he was soon appeased again. This, *Ambrose* did witnesse in his Sermon at his Funerall.

(f) Paul in vit. Ambros. Ruff. 1. c. 8. Theod. 5. c. 18. Soz. 7. c. 14.

(f) He shewed a great testimony of this his disposition when he avenged himself of the Thessalonians sedition: for when that people had killed *Bothericus* their Governour, the Generall of the Scythians Army: *Theodosius* revenged this fact by the death of many of their Citizens, even of those that were innocent: For this cause, comming to Millan, he was by *Ambrose* forbidden admittance into the Church, the which he did not onely bear patiently, but satisfying to the Pontific's injunction, he ordained a law, that all sentences given against Malefactors, should in their execution be delayed fourty dayes after; This seems to have been done *Anno* three hundred and ninety. (g) But he had pardoned the Antiochians, (who in a certain sedition of his wife *Flacilla*, had cast down the Images) in the year three hundred eighty eight by *Flavianus*'s intercession in his preparation for wars against *Maximus*, as *Zosimus* relates.

(g) Chrys. Orat. 10. ad Pop.

(a) Zosim. 4. Marcell. Socr. 4. c. 72. Soz. 7. c. 25. Oros. 7. c. 5. (b) Epiph. de Mens. & Pond. Idat. Fast.

Not long after (a) *Eugenius* by the power of the Earl *Arbogastes*, usurped the Government in the year 391; and the year following, the said *Arbogastes* did kill *Valentinian* at *Vienna* in France; (b) *Epiphanius* saith, That he was strangled in his Palace on the first Sabbath day of May before Whitsunday, when *Arcadius* and *Rufinus* were Consuls, which of necessity was the 392 year of Christ, if he was 26 years and four moneths old: he was then catechized for his faith, and had required *Ambrosius* to baptize him, as he himself mentions in his speech at his funeral; for he had him in great reverence; and he elegantly set forth and left to posterity the excellent piety and rare vertues of this Prince.

(c) Ruff. 2. c. 35. Theod. 4. c. 24. Prosp. Marcell. Aug. 5. de Civit. c. 26. Oros. (d) Victor. Socr. 5. c. 26. Idat. Chr. Alex. Theo. 4. c. 25. Soz. 7. c. 28.

(c) *Theodosius* put to death *Eugenius*, whom in the same year 394, he had conquered and taken prisoner, not so much by any humane power, as by the help of God who fought for him. *Argobastes* killed himself. This was *Theodosius*'s last victory; for he dyed (d) the 395 year of our Lord, the 17th of January at *Millan*, having been Emperour 16 years, and having lived 50, as *Victor* saith; *Socrates* gives him 60; and the *Alexandrian*'s Chronicles do attribute him 5. years more.

CHAP.

Anno 378 of Christ, to 395.

CHAP. IX.

The History of the Ecclesiastical Affairs, which came to passe during the time of these Emperours; an account of the Constantinopolitan *Synod; the heresie of the* Priscillianites; Ambrose's *Conflict; Then the renowned Persons for Piety and Learning.*

Anno 378 of *Christ*, unto 395.

THeodosius embracing with much love the Catholick Religion, he employed all his power and industry in the preserving and adorning of it: And the baptism which of his own free motion and desire he received, did yet more kindle his zeal; being fallen sick, he was baptized (c) by *Ascholius* Bishop of *Thessalonica*: (f) Therefore he made a Law against all hereticks, and commanded all to embrace that onely Catholick faith that *Damasus* the Pontiff of *Rome* did then professe. (a) Then being gone into *Constantinople* the 18th of December, in the year of Christ 380, he confiscated to the Catholicks, the Churches that the *Arrians* had possessed for the space of 40 years. (b) At what time when the *Arrians*, who were many in *Constantinople*, did labour and endeavour to draw and win *Theodosius* to themselves, and chiefly *Eunomius*, that notable and witty disputant, as he had a desire to hear him, his (c) godly and religious Wife *Flaccilla* disswaded him from it, together with the deed of a certain Bishop's discretion and homelinesse, who having saluted *Theodosius* very honourably, called his son *Arcadius*, who sate by him, as if he had been an ordinary boy; at which the Emperour being much displeased, commanded him to be turned out of his presence? Then the Bishop said to him, What doest thou think, O Emperour, who art angry at me for having denyed thy son the honour due to him? Of what mind thinkest thou is God, when he seeth his Sonne despised by the Hereticks, and not honoured as himself. The Emperour well relishing this seasonable attempt of the Bishop, called him back, and had him in great estimation; and acknowledging his fault, he refused farther to hear the hereticks.

(e) Socr. 5. c. 6. Sozo. 7. c. 4. (f) L. 5. cod. de hær. & l. 2. cod. de fide Ath. (a) Socr. 5. c. 7. Idat. Soz. 7. c. 12. Marcell. (b) Soz. l. 7. c. 6. (c) Thod. l. 5 c. 19.

(d) A little before this, *Gregorius Nazianzenus*, being gone thither for to foment and uphold the Catholick faith, was at first contemned and despised, but afterwards he came to great esteem; so that by the general suffrage of the people he was made Bishop, *Peter Alexandrine* giving his consent to it; but soon after having changed his mind, he advanced to the place, *Maximus* a Cynick Philosopher. *Theodosius* both for to maintain the profession of the *Nicean* Synod, and to confirm *Gregory* in his new dignity, he assembled at *Constantinople* a general (e) Synod of 150 Bishops, which condemned *Maximus*, and all his ordinations rashly done, and having approved the Articles of faith concluded in the *Nicene* Council, and made a decree and assertion of the Holy Ghost's divinity

d) Greg. Naz. Carm. de vita sua. Ruff. l. 2. c. 9. Socr. l. 5. c. 6. & 7. Theod. 5. c. 8. Soz. 7. c. 7. Tripar. 9.

(e) de qua tom. 1. Conc.

Anno 378 of Christ, to 395.

vinity against *Macedonius*; and according to this, *Meletius* being dead, *Gregory* apprehending that *Flavinius* would succeed him, resisted it manfully; whereupon that whole Diocess would have fallen to *Paulinus*; but that it was so agreed, That whereas there were two Bishops of the Catholicks, to wit, *Paulinus*, and *Meletius*, that whoever of the two should first dye, the other should have the whole Diocess alone.

Hence a great contest arising, and *Timothy*, *Peter*'s successour and Prelate of Alexandria, by his command denying a Bishop to Constantinople, *Gregory* for peace and quietnesse layed down his dignity of his own consent. And *Nectarius* supplied his place, after this, every ones Diocesse was limited, and the same rites and priviledges were granted to the Bishop of Constantinople, as the Bishop of Rome enjoyed onely, being after him in dignity: but the Authority of the Roman Pontiffe forbid the ratification of this decree: And this was the second generall Synod held at Constantinople in the year 391. (a) in which year was held another Synod at Aquileia in Italy, where *Ambrose* was the President; but the Palladian, and the Secundian Councell condemned the Arrian Bishops.

(a) Tom. 1. Concil.

The Sect of the Priscillanians.

(b) But in Spain, the new Heresy of the Priscillians breaking forth, which had adjoined it self to that of the Manicheans and others, almost about the same time was held a Council at Cæsarea Augusta, in which *Priscilian* the Father of that Sect with some other Bishops, is put out, being himself a lay-man; those Bishops that by this Synod were condemned, made him Bishop of Abulens. but *Idatius* and *Ithacius* both Bishops procured their banishment by *Gratians* edict: although soon after through their cunning and subtility, they were again restored to their former dignities: After this, there was another Synod held at Burdingall, where *Priscillianus* was condemned, who appelling to *Maximus* the Governour, by his command having heard him at *Trevirum*, he was put to death with many others. *Ithacius* the Bishop and his adherents because they had intermedled themselves unlawfully in this bloudy matter, were judged not fit nor capable to enter into the Communion of the Church, which came to passe the three hundred eighty fifth year of Christ; (c) but in the next year, *Itharius* is absolved at Trevirum by a Synod of those of his well-wishers: with whom St. *Martin* who was come thither for to Petition *Maximus* for something, having at first refused to communicate with him, soon after, that he might obtain what he came about, he yielded to the Emperours intreaties, by whom being invited to a feast both he and his Wife entertained him very honourably.

(b) Sever. Sulp. l. 1. hist. Prosp. chron. Aug. de hær.

(c) Sever. in the life of Martin.

(d) In the mean time *Ambrosius* suffering many unworthy things by *Justina*, *Valentinian* the younger's mother, a woman of the Arrian opinion, he by sacerdotall constancy resisted her weak practise. And at that time she brought the Reliques of the Saints, *Gervasius* and *Protasius*, which were shewed with great reverence, into the Temple of *Ambrosius*, whose worship he established with great

(d) Paul. in the life of Ambr. he in Auxent. & Ep. 13, 14. & 36.

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great prodigies: as (a) *Ambrosius* himself doth witnesse, as well as (b) *Augustinus* who was present with him, by which things the ignorance (c) of *Molinæus*, a *Calvinian* Minister, is convinced, who was consenting to this rashnesse; who not onely believed that the whole report, of the bodies that were found, was false; but also that that Epistle of *Ambrosius* did not belong to him, wherein he writes this very thing; than which nothing can be spoken of, more absurd. *Ambrosius* at length being sent Embassadour by *Justina* to *Maximus*, he reprehended an eminent Tyrant of Italy with like magnanimity, and opposed and rejected both his and the Ithacians company.

(a) Ep. 53. & 54.
(b) l. 9. Conf. c. 7.
(c) l. 7. Con. Perron. cap. 11

(d) *Theodosius* after *Maximus* death, commanded the Temples of Idol-gods to be pulled down, their Images to be broken to pieces, and their ceremonies to be abolished; (e) Amongst other was the famous Temple of *Serapis* demolished by *Theophilus* Bishop of Alexandria, who about the same time was very helpfull to the Church of *Antioch*: (f) for he restored *Flavian* their Bishop into favour with *Siricius* the Pontiffe of Rome, and brought him again into the Church-Communion, of which he had been deprived for countenancing and maintaining a Schisme after *Meletus* his death.

(d) Aug. 5. civ. c. 26. Prosper de prom. l. 3. c. 38.
(e) Ruff. 2. c. 29. Socr. 5. c. 16. Soz. 7. c. 15
(f) Ambr. Ep. 9. Socr. 5. c. 15. Theod. 5. c. 23.

Men of note, *Basilius*.

These times were adorned and enriched with some persons of great learning and piety, amongst whom was *Basilius* who died in January *Anno* 379. having exercised the office of a Bishop nine years, who in the year of our Lord 370. supplyed *Eusebius* after his death, wherefore he was Bishop of *Cæsaria* eight years, and some Moneths, (g) as both the *Gregories*, *Nyssenus*, and *Nazianzenus* do assert, both a great Ornament of this same age: of whom, the first being *Basilius*'s cozen German, suffered much for the Catholick faith under *Valens*, and by him was (h) banished some 8. years: And the other, one of *Basilius*'s intimate friends, dyed in the year 389, as we may gather out of (i) *Hieronymus*: (k) *Socrates* seems to declare the time of *Basilius*'s birth and death, who saith that a Synod was convoked at Antioch, for to settle the state of the Church after *Theodosius*'s renunciation, the which *Nyssenus* in his speech concerning *Macrinas* death, writes to have been the ninth Moneth after *Basilius*'s death, and *Theodosius* was created *Augustus* the sixteenth of January, *Anno* 379, as the same *Socrates* asserts.

(g) Nyss. de S. Macrina. Naz. de S. Basil. quæst 20. *Gregorii Nazianz. et Nyssen.*
(h) Nyss. de S. Macr.
(i) Hier. de Script.
(k) l. 5. c. 5.

(a) *Amphilochius* Bishop of Iconium; *Gelasius* of Cæsarea in Palestine, *Ambrosius* of Millan, *Theodore* of Mopsuestes, (b) *Exuperius* of Tolouse, *Simplicius* of Vienna, *Amandus* of Bourdeaux, *Mauris* of Anjou, were all accounted Bishops of great fame. Also (c) *Philastrius* of Breux. But likewise (d) *John* an Anchoret in Egypt, were men of great piety, and *Theodose* the Emperour often took the Counsell and advice of this man; So likewise was (e) *Arsenius*, who was sent by *Damascus* the Pontiffe to instruct the Emperours son, and having secretly retired himself from the Court, went to dwell in a Wildernesse.

(a) Hier. de script. & histor. eir.
(b) Greg. Turon. 2. hist. Fran. c. 13.
(c) Aug. de hær.
(d) Aug. c. civit. c. 26. Ruff. 2. c. 32.
(e) Vita P. P.

Also these Widdows were of a holy life and conversation, *Also-*

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nica, Augustines Mother, (f) which died at the Gates of Tyber *Anno Domini* 389, and of her age 56. And *Paula* the noblest of all the Women of Rome, (g) which having despised all her greatness and Riches, that she might wholly give her self up to Christ, travelled to Bethlehem about the year 384. as *Hieronymus* writes in her Epitaphy, who himself living in the same place filled the whole World with the fame of his great Learning and Piety.

(f) Aug. 9. Conf. c. 11.

(g) Hier. Ep. Paul.

In the same age was that Learned and Eloquent *Symmachus*, who being Governour of the City, petitioned *Valentinian* to restore and re-establish the Altar of Victory, whom *Ambrosius* opposed. *Macrobius* also lived under the Emperour *Theodosius*.

In the same age broke forth also some certain Heresies, as that of *Jovinian*, whom *Syricius* the Pope condemned in the year of our Lord three hundred and ninety, and that of *Vigilantius*, which both were learnedly confuted by *Hierome*. The madness of *Origen's* his followers, were great in those times, of which number were *John* Bishop of Jerusalem, *Russin* Priest of Aquileia, *Palladius* the Galatian, whom *St. Epiphanius*, and *Hierome* confuted.

CHAP. X.

Touching Arcadius, *and* Honorius, *and the chief things of their Times, and of* Stilichon, Eutrop, Ruffin, Radagaisius, Alaricus; *and of the taking of* Rome, *and of the irruptions of the* Barbarians, *both into* France, *and* Spain.

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THeodosius dying in the year of our Lord 393, as I have above said, he left two sons heirs of the Empire, *Arcadius* to whom he gave the East, and *Honorius* to whom he allotted the West, *Arcadius* was eighteen years old, (a) and *Honorius* eleven, if he was born at *Ricimeris* the fifth of September in the year 384. when *Clearchus* was Consull, his brother *Arcadius* having been created *Augustus* by his father the year before the seventeenth of February: (b) And *Honorius* in the year three hundred eighty and nine, *Timasius* and *Promotus* being Consulls, attained to the same honour: (c) some say that it was when *Theodosius* the third, and *Abundantius* were Consulls.

(a) Idat. Marcel. Chron. Alex.

(b) Chr. Alex. (c) Prosp. Marcel.

(d) Oros. 7. c. 38.

(e) Zos. 4. Marcel. Jornan. de reg. succ. c. 94. Socr. 6. c. 1. Ruffinus c. 1. con. Ruff. Eutrop.

Arcadius soon after his fathers death, married *Eudoxia*, *Eutrop* making the match lest he should marry *Russin's* daughter: for then the power and dignity of these two Princes was great amongst the Romans, viz. of *Russin* who then lived in Constantinople, and of *Stilichon* who lived in the West: *Stilichon* was a Vandal born, as (d) *Orosius* writes, who after (e) *Theodosius's* death, arrogating to himself

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himself the Guardian-ship and Government of both the Empires, intended to go into the East; whom to hinder *Russinus* with his Armies, stopped him the passages of Greece: then he stirred King *Alaricus* up to arms, whom *Stilico* put to flight, as he was a wasting and pillaging Greece, and sent his General *Gainas* of the Goths Nation with his bands to *Arcadius*. By whose means *Russinus* had his head cut off by the Souldiers in the same year that *Theodosius* died, whom *Claudius* saith to have been born in Elusa a Town of Aquitania. *Eutroptus Spado* with *Stilichon* were his Counsellours, but *Eutrop* fearing *Stilichon*, he caused him to be banished as an Enemy both to the Emperour and Senate, and procured to himself the friendship of (a) *Gildo* an Heathenish Earl whom *Theodosius* had established Governour of Africk, who having taken upon him the Title of a Tyrant King, and forbidden corn to be brought into the City, being routed and defeated by his brother *Mascezeles*, whom *Sticho* had sent with an army against him, he slayed himself; And not long after was *Mascezeles*, being returned into Italy, by *Stilichon's* command, cast headlong into the River by his souldiers from the bridge. (b) That Victory was obtained in Africk in the three hundred ninety and eighth year of Christ.

(a) Zos. 5. Jornand. Marcel. Oros. 7. c. 36.

(b) Idat. Marcel.

(c) In the year three hundred ninety and nine, when *Manlius Theodorus* and *Eutrop Eunuchus* were Consulls, *Gainas* the Generall of the Army of the Goths, having been taken and sent by *Stilicho* to Constantinople, he conspires against *Arcadius* with his Kinsman *Trigibildus*, having so agreed together that *Trigibildus* should publickly revolt, and that *Gainas* should be the Generall of his Army, and guide the whole design to the best advantage of both and so by *Gainas* practise was *Eutrop* slain, having been plundered of all the very year that he was Consull, and his memory was put out of the Roman Chronicles, he being taken out of the way, *Gaynas* resolves easily to stir up a tumult, and sedition, and openly to war against the Common-wealth. Whose Treason being found out, and his private design of seizing upon Constantinople discovered, he is judged an enemy by *Arcadius*, and is beaten chiefly by the help of *Fravitta* the Goth a Gentile, and his army; and dyeth in Thracia upon the latter end of the year 400, or at the beginning of the following, as the Alexandrine Chronicles do shew: *Arcadius* after this dyeth, having done nothing of remark and memory in the year 408. He was of a peaceable or rather sloathfull disposition, and too much addicted to his wife, which pleasuring and contenting with too great expences, he undid no lesse the Common-wealth then the Church. (e) Dying, he left the Protection of his son *Theodosius* to *Jezdegirdus* King of the Persians by his Testament, who taking the charge layed upon him, charged *Antiochus*, a man of deep learning with the tuition of the Pupill, and he declared that he would act as a publick enemy against those who should dare to plot and conspire against the child. *Arcadius* dyed in May, in the 31. year of his age.

(c) Zos. 5. Socr. l. 6. Oros. 7. Prosp. Marcellinus. Gainas Eutropii Mors.

(d) Socr. 6. c. 23.

(e) Procop. 1. Persic. init. Agath. l. 4. p. 132.

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In the West, the many invasions and incursions of the *Barbarians* were almost the utter undoing of Rome and of the Roman Empire. (a) *Radagaisus* Prince of the Goths, with four hundred thousand of Souldiers, as *Zos.* records, or two hundred thousand, as *Orosius* and *Marcellus* do say, over-ran all Italy; he was the potentest of all the enemies the Romans had, and a most bitter enemy to the Christians. Which whole multitude, *Stilicho* by a wonderful successe, having shut them up in the mountains, defeated and kill'd, having taken and kill'd the General himself. *Prosper* saith, that this wonderful victory was obtained in the year of Christ 405; but *Marcellus* assigneth it to the year following.

(a) Zos. 5. Prosper. Marcell. in Chron. Oros. 7. c. 37. Aug. 5. de Civ. c. 23. Jornandes.

(b) After him, *Alaricus* King of the Goths, of the *Balthick* Family, having wasted and spoyled Greece, and a long time remained at Epirus by *Stilichon*'s command, who intended to draw and transport *Thracia* from *Arcadius*'s dominion and rule, to *Honorius*, broke afterwards into Italy; whom to divert and hinder, *Honorius* granted him and his people to possesse and inhabit France and Spain, because he could no longer retain and keep those Provinces himself; whereunto *Alaricus* going with his men, *Saui* a Captain of the Gentiles, to whom *Stilicho* had committed an Army, unadvisedly assaulting the Barbarians upon an Easter day, is by them overcome. By which successe *Alaricus* being elevated in his mind, having drawn his forces nearer, and ransacked all Italy, he took Rome. (c) But *Stilicho* before this was already put to death by *Honorius*'s command; but intending after *Theodosius*'s death to take the whole Empire upon himself, and to create his son *Eucherius* (a Gentile, and cruel enemy to the Christians) Emperour; the sooner and better to bring his design to passe, he resolved to imbroyl all the Common-wealth; And therefore be underhand stirred up the Barbarians to invade and tear the Empire to pieces; for he brought the *Vandals*, the *Alans*, the *Swedes*, and the *Burgundians* into France and Spain, whither, *Prosper* in his Chronicles writes, that they advanced in the year 406; his affinity with the Emperour strengthened his courage, because he had married *Serena*, *Theodosius*'s sister, and had by her two daughters, *Mary*, which soon after dyed, and *Theumantia* which he had married; but his secret practices and designs being discovered by *Olympius*, he is killed by *Heraclinian*, in the year of Christ 408, in *Ravenna*'s Church being fled thither, who by that deed deserved, as it was bestowed upon him, the Government of *Africk*, as *Zosimus* saith; (d) then the year following, *Eucherus* is slain with *Serena* his Mother. *Stilichon* being dead, *Alaricus* intending to enter into a league with *Honorius*, he was rejected by an indiscreet counsel. (a) Therefore at the example of the *Goths* and *Huns*, with great forces, together with *Athaulphus* his wifes brother, he besiegeth *Rome*, and took it in the year of Christ 410; which having given to his Souldiers to plunder, he commanded them not to hurt or wrong any of them that fled into the Churches, and chiefly into the Cathedrals of St. *Peter*, and St. *Paul*. Six dayes after

(b) Zos. 5. Oros. 7. c. 39. Jornand. de reg. suo c. 96. & de rebus Get. c. 10. Miscel. l. 13.

(c) Zosim. 6. Jornand. Marcell. *Stilichon*'s death.

(d) Zos. 5.

(a) Prosp. Chron. Socr. 7. c. 10. Soz. 9. c. 6. Olymp. apud Phot. num. 80. Oros. 7. c. 39. Jornand. Marcell.

ter departing from the City, and leaving to his brother *Athaulph* *Placidia* the Emperour's sister, he went to *Rhegium*, intending to go to *Scythia* and *Africa*; but there he dyed of a sickness, whose place his brother *Athaulph* supplying, having again plundered *Rome*, he carryed away along with him *Placidia*, and joyned her to himself at the Borough of *Cornelium*.

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(b) Whilest this tempest rages in Italy, the like calamity oppressed *France* and *Spain*; the *Alans*, the *Vandals*, and the *Swedes* having wasted and plundered *France*, and being past over the *Pyreneys*, possessed *Spain*, (c) in the year of our Lord 409, the *Vandals* and *Swedes* obtained for themselves *Gallecia*; the *Alans*, *Lusitania* and the *Carthagenian* Province; and the *Silinges*, who were another Nation of the *Vandals*, made an Invasion into *Bœotia*.

(b) Idat. Oros. 7. c. 40.

(c) Idat.

CHAP. XI.

The Ecclesiastical Affairs; and some of the most renowned Persons of that time; and of St. Martin's death; and something of Chrysostom's banishment.

Ambrosius lived near three years after the most Christian Emperour *Theodosius*, as *Paulinus* saith, who ended his life on a Sabbath day, being the 4th of *Aprill* in the year of Christ 397, *Cæsarius* and *Atticus* being Consuls; by which account he had officiated the Bishops Office two and twenty years, and near a quarter; for in the year 374, that is, the year before *Valentinian* dyed, *Auxentius* being dead, he is recorded by *Hierome* to have succeeded him in his Bishoprick; yet *Marcellus* saith, that *Ambrose* dyed in the year 398, when *Honnorius* and *Eutychianus* were Consuls; but his opinion is refuted by the Annals of the Church.

Paul. in vita S. Ambrosi.

The death of St. *Ambrose*.

(d) The other great Light of the West Countrey-Churches, dyed in the year 401, that great Prelate of *Turin*, St. *Martin*, born in *Sabaria* of *Pannonia*, who following *Hillarius* into *France* from his banishment, having there lived an austere and retired life, was created Bishop of *Turin* almost at that time that *Ambrosius* was established Bishop of *Millan*, namely, in the year of our Lord 375, A man to be admired far above all his Predecessors for piety, whom the Emperours themselves have had in great esteem, as amongst the rest *Maximus*, who feasted him, *Anno* 386, as he was come to him, in a feast that his wife the Empresse had prepared, Who supplyed the place of a waiter, and attendant at the table her self.

(d) Severus in dial. Greg. Turon. l. 1. hist. Franc. c. 16. & l. 10. c. ult.

But St. *John* from a Priest at Antioch, being made Bishop of Constantinople after *Nectarius*'s death which was in the year 397. the 27. of September as (b) *Socrates* saith, who relates, that *John* the 26 of February, in the year following, did sit in his Throne. Being advanced to that dignity, as he bitterly rebuked the corrupt life and

(b) Pallad. in vita Chrys. Socr. 6. c. 2. Theod. 5. c. 14. Soz. 8. c. 17. &c.

Anno 395 of Christ, to 408.

and conversation of men, and especially of the Clergy, and of the Princes, he drew the hatred and ill-will of many upon himself, and chiefly the hatred of *Eudoxia* the Empresse; which being reprehended by him, constrained and induced *Theophilus* of *Alexandria* to plead and dispute against him in *Constantinople*, and for to condemn by a (c) tumultuous and abrupted Synod, that was held in the year of Christ 403, in the Suburbs of *Calchedon*, in a place called, *At the Oaks*. But there arising a great sedition of people, and a suddain Earthquake, the Emperour being affrighted by it, caused him to be recalled; but the year following, because he rebuked still with the same boldnesse both *Eudoxia*, and others, (d) being again condemned by her doings, he is banished away the 20th of June, having refrained himself from the administration of his Office two moneths before, being about Easter. The Greek Histories relate, That *Eudoxia* dyed three moneths after that *Chrysostome* had been ejected, being the 4th of October, *Anno* 404, there having fallen, four dayes before, hail of huge bignesse.

(c) Photius Cod. 59. Socr.6.c.15. Soz. 7. c.17.

(d) Socr.l.6. c. 18. Soz. 8. c. 22.

(e) *Arsacius* succeeded *Chrysostome* in the place, a man of no speech nor learning; then he being dead 14 moneths after, *Atticus* a Monk of *Arminia* succeeded. In the mean while, *Chrysostome* being afflicted with many miseries and griefs both in *Armenia* and *Isauria*, the Catholick Bishops labouring hard for him, and especially *Innocentius* the Roman Pontiff, to whom he had appealed, and whose faith he had implored; he dyed at *Comanum* near *Euxines* bridge the 18th of December, in the year 407; he lived 52 years, and 8 moneths, and he sate in the Bishops seat 9 years, 6 moneths, and 20 dayes; so that he was born in the year 355, about March. (a) Thereupon *Innocent*, and with him all the Churches of the West would have no communion with *Atticus*, and all the Churches of the East; untill that *Arsacius*'s name being blotted out of the Diptycks, which are the Ecclesiastical Records, and *John*'s name set down in his place.

(e) Socr. l.6. c. 19. & 20. Soz.8. c. 23.

Chrysostom's death.

(a) Soz. 8. c. 26.

(b) At the same time lived *Epiphanius*, a man highly recommended for his piety, he was Bishop of *Salamina* in *Cyprus*, who together with *John Chrysostome* vehemently contended against *Origen*'s opinions: for then began his errours to be questioned, which were spread, without any punishment, through the Monasteries of Egypt; but they had for their defender, (c) *John* Bishop of Jerusalem, and *Rufinus* Priest of *Aquileia*, and *Palladius* a *Galatian*, from whom differed especially *Theophilus* and *Hierom*. But *Theophilus* at a Synod that was convoked in the year 399, was the first that condemned the *Origenists*, and sent the decrees of that Synod to *Anastasius* the Roman Pontiff, who in the year 398 had succeeded *Siricius* in the Roman See; then (d) *Anastasius* sends circular letters both to *Epiphanius* and *John Chrysostom*, having condemned *Origenes*. (e) *Chrysostome* resolving to consider the matter more punctually, would by no means condemn *Origen*'s books, notwithstanding *Epiphanius*'s and *Theophilus*'s perswasions and instances; and for this cause *Epiphanius* being displeased, departed from him; and both, as

(b) Socr. 6. c. 12. Soz.8. c. 14.

The *Origenists* vexed.

(c) Epiph. Epist.ad Joh. Hier. Con. Ruff. & Con. Joan. Hier.

(d) Hier. ep. ad Demetr. & Apol. con. Ruff. & Ep. 78.ad Pamp. & ad Marcel.

(e) Socr. & Soz. cit.

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as its reported, prophesied by the spirit of God, what should befall one to the other.

At that same time flourished also Saint *Asterius* the Prior of *Amasea*, whose Learned Homilies, composed in the year of Christ four hundred, we have unto this day: And also *Theophilus* Bishop of Alexandria, *Chrysostome* his enemy; a man indeed worthy of blame, for his great and immoderate covetousnesse, but of great learning, and *Hierome*'s companion, who made *Synesius*, who from a Gentile Philosopher, became a Christian, Bishop of *Ptolomais*, about the four hundred and tenth year of Christ, to wit, three years after *Chrysostome* his death, and *Theophilus* his reconciliation to his party, which was soon after his death.

(a) *S. Vigill* Bishop of Trent when *Stilicho* was Consull, suffered Martyrdome, as *Usuardus* Writes, and as it appears, (b) St. *Porphyrius* Bishop of Gaza, in the year four hundred, under *Arcadius* the Emperour, did abundantly shew his piety, miracles and labours that he suffered for the Faith of Christ. And *Severianus Gabalitanus*, as he was a learned man, so likewise by reason of his emulation with *Chrysostome*, deserved lesse esteem in the memory of posterity; but *Sta. Paula* hath deserved an exceeding remarkable and excellent name, who dyed at Bethlehem the 404th year of our Lord, January the twenty sixth, being fifty six years six Moneths and eleven dayes old, whereof she lived five years in Rome in her Religious design, and twenty at Bethlehem, as (c) *Hierome* testifieth.

(a) Martyr. Rom.26.Jun. & Usu

(b) Vita S. Porphyr.apud. Sur. 26.Febr.

(c) Hier. Ep. Paula.

Prudentius a Spanish Poet, did write about the same time, being born when *Philippus* and *Salia* were Consulls, in the year 348; as he himself (d) declares; and he composed some Verses when he was 57. years old, and so he made τὸ καθημερινὸν, in the year 404.

(d) Prud. in Cathem.

Rufinus Priest of *Aquileia*, and a Monk, was of great renown for his Learning, first by his friendship with Saint *Hierome*; then more renowned for his offence, dyed, soon after that Rome was taken by *Alaricus*, as *Baronius* conjectures, at which time also St. *Marcella* the Widdow dyed, (e) as *Hierome* asserts.

(e) Hier. Ep. 16.

Amongst the Gentiles *Claudianus* was the Prince of Poets, a great stickler for *Stilichon*: but the chief Historians were *Zosimus*, and *Eupanius*.

CHAP.

Anno 408 of Christ, to 450.

CHAP. XII.

What things worth memory came to passe under Theodose *the younger*, Honorius, *and* Valentinian *the third, in both the Empires; and the violent assault of the* Vandals *in* Africk.

Anno 408. of Christ, unto 450.

AFter *Arcadius*'s death, the Roman Empire remained under two Princes, *Honorius* had the West, and *Theodosius* possessed the East. (a) He was born the 10th. of Aprill, in the year 401. and the year following declared *Augustus*, under the tuition of the King of Persia. *Antiochus* being his tutor, began to reign alone in the East; he had four sisters, *Flacilla*, *Pulcheria*, *Arcadia*, and *Mary*, of whom *Theodosius* called *Pulcheria*, *Augusta*, in the year, as *Marcellinus* agrees with the *Alexandrian* Chronicles, 414. And not, as *Theophanes* saith, 411. And she is recorded to have been born in the year of Christ 399. (b) By her, *Theodosius* and his other sisters being instructed, they altogether, and onely advanced in piety and vertue, so that they differed in nothing from the Monks, and their Court was in a manner turned into a Religious house.

(a) Soer. 4. c. 6. Marcel. Chr. Alex. Theopha.

(b) Soer. 7. c. 22. Soz. 9. c. 1.

Theodosius, by the counsell of his sister *Pulcheria*, aged twenty years, married *Athenaides* the daughter of *Leontius* the Philosopher, a woman of rare qualities and of exquisite beauty and comelinesse of body, which he named *Eudoxia*, he had by her a daughter, which having also called *Eudoxia*, he married to *Valentinian* the third. (c) *Theodosius* governed the Empire unto the 450th year of Christ, in which year he dyed in the Moneth of August: having first recalled and restored his sister *Pulcheria*, which through the calumnies of his Wife *Eudoxia*, and of *Chrysaphius* the *Eunuch* he had degraded and rejected: During the time of this Emperour, the peace and tranquillity of the East, was scarse at all disquieted by wars, except by some few broils of no long continuance, amongst which was the Persian war moved by *Vararan Isdegerdes*'s successour in the year four hundred twenty two, by *Ardaburius* his General, and ended by a wonderfull miracle, the Barbarians being all affrighted and routed.

(c) Marcel. Chron. Alex. Zonar. Cedr. Theoph. hist. Misc. 24.

Theoph. Soer. 7. c. 18.

The misery and losse of the Empire of the West under *Honorius*.

But in the West, both under *Honorius* and *Valentinian*, there was continuall civill and forreign wars, and the face of the Roman Empire was all disfigured, and defeated; for *Honorius* was of his nature, meek and jocond, and given to sloathfullnesse, and negligent of the Government of the Common-wealth, and of the affairs that concerned it; but he was inclined to piety and Religion, which he maintained with divers edicts. After the Gothick invasion, which like a Whirlwind in the four hundred and tenth year, rushed upon the City of Rome, and oppressed it, there arose divers usurpers in many places of the Empire. First (a) *Attalus* by

Divers Tyrants.

(a) Zos. 5. & 6. Olymp. apud Phot. 80.

Anno 408 of Christ, to 450.

Alaricus command made Emperour by the Senate, having proudly refused *Honorius*'s association which he offered him by Embassadours, being again brought back to a private life by *Alaricus* himself, and often after that restored and strengthened, and forsaken. At last having reassumed the usurpation and Government in France, being forsaken of the Goths, and taken by the Earl *Constantius* in the year four hundred and fifteen (b) he came under *Honorius*'s power, and having his hands cut off, was so left alive, the which *Marcellinus* saith, was in the four hundred and twelfth year, but *Prosper* saith the contrary.

(b) Prosp. Chr. Marcell. Oros. 7. c. 42. Paulus Diac. 14.

At that time *Constantine* the Tyrant possessed France, who from a private Souldier, onely by reason of the name, was proclaimed Emperour in the year four hundred and seven, as (c) *Olympiodorus*, *Prosper*, and *Zosimus* do declare, *Marcus* and *Gratianus* having both taken the Government before him. Intending to secure and defend themselves with the Brittain Armies against the Vandalls and Alans, whom the same Author say to have broke in upon France, and invaded it: Thence being departed into France with his two sons, *Constant.* and *Julian*, being vanquished by the Earl *Constantius*, he was strangled at Vienna by *Honorius*'s command, the 411th year, having fled as to his Sanctuary, to the Priests Oratory of (d) *Arelates*.

(c) Olymp. apud Phot. 80. Prosp. Chron. Zos. 6. Idat. Chr. Marcel.

(d) Olymp.

After him, (e) *Jovinus*, and *Sebastianus* his brothers took the dominion upon themselves, were taken and slain near Narbon by *Athaulp*, Prince of the Goths, in the year 414. as *Idatius* and *Marcellinus* do testify.

(e) Idem. Olymp. Idat. Marcel. Prosp. Oros. 7. c. 42.

Heraclianus also, Earl in Africa, usurping also the power there, daring to sail into Italy against *Honorius*, with a Fleet of seven hundred ships, and three thousand souldiers, he was beaten by the Earl *Marinus* at Sea near Utriculum, and being returned into Africa, he is murthered at Carthage in the Temple of Memory (a) in the year four hundred and thirteen. *Marinus* being sent into Africa to settle it, whether by malice or corrupted with Gold, its uncertain, put to death *Marcellinus* the Tribune, who had magnanimously and valiantly carried himself for the Catholick faith against the Donatists, and soon after he was called back out of Africk, as *Orosius* writes.

(a) Prosp. Idat. Marcell. Oros. 7. c. 42.

The invasion of the Barbarians.

Besides this multitude of Usurpers, the *Barbarians* did also invade, plunder, spoyl, and destroy the West; the *Goths* with *Athaulph* their King entred into *France*, (b) in the year 412; and the year following, the *Burgundians*, a people of *Germany*, possessed that Countrey of *France* near adjacent to the *Rhine*.

(b) Prosp.

Athaulphus having married *Placidia* in January, *Anno* 414, as *Olympiodorus* writes, had by her *Theodosius*, who not long after dyed at *Barcelonia*. (c) *Athaulph* by *Placidia*'s means being induced to peace and quietnesse, having in vain endeavoured to transport both the Empire and the name unto the Goths, resolved at length to restore them the Empire, and to be expelled together with his *Goths*, out of *Narbonne*, and to be sent away into *Spain*;

(c) Olymp. apud Phot. 80. Jornand.

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whilest he had these thoughts, he is kill'd (d) by one of his own Nation, in the year 415; and *Sigericus*, *Sarus*'s brother, possessed the Kingdom, who unworthily entreated *Placidia*, and within seven dayes after was slain, and *Wallia* succeeded him, who having made a peace with the *Romans*, restored *Placidia* to *Honorius*, having received (as *Olympiodorus* relates) 600000 bushels of corn, he went against the *Vandals*, *Alans*, *Swedes*, and other Nations which had seized themselves of *Spain*; and *Honorius* gave (e) *Placidia* against her own will to the Earl *Constantius*, in the 417th year of our Lord; and the same year he begat of her his daughter *Honoria*. But *Valentinian* the younger was born at *Ravenna* the 6th of July, in the year 418. *Constantius* ratified a sure peace with *Wallia*, and called him back into *France*, and granted him the Countrey of *Aquitania*, from *Tholouse* unto the Ocean, as *Idatius* writes; Then was *Tolouse* the head City of the Kingdom of the *Goths*, or *Wise-goths*, in the year 419. And the year following 420, *Constantius* was created Emperour by *Honorius*, (though against his will) and he was by him admitted to rule the Empire with him, as *Olympiodorus* saith, but seven moneths after he dyed, being the year of our Lord 420, if we may credit *Marcellinus*; but *Prosper* saith, that it was the year following, he was born at *Penesum*, a Town in *Scythia*; he had many honourable places and commands under *Theodosius*, but at last having attained to the highest places of dignities, being weary of them, he often complained, because he could not recreate himself in sports and games, as afore he was wont to do, as *Olympiodorus* writes; who farther relates thus much, That *Theodosius* would not ratifie to him the dignity of *August*, and that therefore he had resolved to take up arms against him.

(d) *Prosp. Marcell. Idat. Oros.*

(e) *Olymp. Prosp. Jornand. Prosp.*

Constantius is made Emperour.

(a) *Olymp.*

(a) *Constantius* being dead, there was at first a great familiarity betwixt *Honorius* and *Placidia* his sister, and their fame lesse renowned; at last, soon after by the practice of *Placidia*'s Nurse, and of *Leontius* her Curator, there arose such an hatred betwixt them, that after several quarrels at *Ravenna*, *Honorius* at length in the 413th year of Christ, banishes her with her children into the East.

Honorius's death.

A while after this, dyeth *Honorius*, in the 423 year of Christ, either the 15th of August, as *Theophanes* saith, or the 25 of the same, as *Olympiodorus* asserts in the 35 year of his age. *Theodosius* having honoured his sister (b) *Placidia* with the title of *Augusta*, and having first created *Valentinian* then about 5 years of age, *Cæsar*; he sent him to Italy in the 424 year, who was very soon after created *August* at *Rome*. (c) In the mean time *John*, the Atturney-General, takes the possession of *Ravenna*, usurping the Government thereof, against whom *Theodosius* sent *Ardaburius*, who being tossed and agitated with a tempest, fell into the Tyrants hands, but an Angel in the habit of a Shepherd having opened a way through the boggs that were in the way, brought *Aspares*, *Ardaburius*'s son, safe into *Ravenna*.

(b) *Prosp. Marcell. Olymp.*

(c) *Socr. 7. c. 23. &c.*

So

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So *John* being dead, (d) *Valentinian* was created Emperour at *Ravenna*, in the year of Christ 425, the 23 of October, as is recorded in *Alexander*'s Chronicles.

(d) *Idem. & Chron. Alex.*

After this, the *Vandals*, whom the Earl *Boniface* had afore driven back from *Africk*, broke into it again from *Spain*, *Geisericus* being their General; for as *Boniface* was accused of Treason by *Ætius*, and that *Sigisultus* was sent against him, finding, that he was not able to encounter the Roman Army with his forces, he implored help of the *Vandals*, with whom he afore had made a league. (a) Therefore in the year 427, as we may gather out of *Prosper*'s Chronicles, *Geizericus* with an Army of 80000 of *Vandals* and *Alans* sayled over into *Africk*, and by little and little brought it under subjection. (b) In the mean time, *Placidia* being reconciled, *Boniface* not being able to perswade the *Barbarians* to return back, striving to drive them out by force of arms, he is by them overcome; and in the year 432, coming to *Rome*, deposed of his command. He dyed not long after, either of a sickness, as *Prosper* writes, or, as *Marcellius* saith, of a wound that he had received of *Aëtius*; and dying, charged his Wife (c) *Pelagia* not to marry any one else but *Aëtius*.

The *Vandals* take possession of Africk.

(a) *Prosp. Miscel. l. 14. Victor.*

(b) *Procop. 1.*

(c) *Marcell.*

(d) Aëtius sustained, refreshed, and in some sort defended the Roman interest in *France* against the *Francks*, the *Goths*, the *Burgundians*, the *Hunns*, and other barbarous Nations. The *Francks* were defeated and subdued near the River of *Rhine*, when (e) *Felix* and *Taurus* were Consuls, being the year of Christ 428, And the *Burgundians*, with their King *Guadicarius*, in the year 435, to whom also *Aëtius* granted peace, as *Prosper* writes. (f) He also by his General *Litorius*, in the year 439, drove back the *Goths* from *Narbonne*, forcing them to raise the siege.

(d) *Prosp. Idat.*

(e) *Prosp.*

(f) *Idat. Prosp.*

Aëtius had chased the *Hunns* out of *Pannonia*, in the year 432, and made use of their help against the *Goths*; so hath (g) *Prosper* set it down in his Chronicles: But *Pithœanus* saith, That it was that *Aetius* who was *Gaudentius*'s son, which was kill'd by the Souldiers; he saith, that he brought in the *Hunns* to help *John* the Tyrant in the same year that he was killed, being the 425 year. Then it's like that he twice solicited the *Hunns*; but in the 434 year *Honoria*, *Valentinian*'s sister, being driven out of the Court, and sent to *Theodosius*, because of the adultery she had committed with her procutor, she induced *Attila* to arms against the Common-wealth in the West, as *Marcellinus* writes: *Litorius* a Roman Commander being made Governour of the West, as he laboured to attain to greater glory then *Aëtius*, adding faith to what the Southsayers and Witches said, he unadvisedly gave battel to *Theodoricus* King of the *Goths*, who in a most humble submission had intreated peace; and having received a great defeat, he was taken and put to death when *Theodosius* and *Festus* were Consuls, in the year 439. (h) At what time also *Carthage* under pretence of peace, was on a suddain assaulted and taken by the *Vandals* upon (a) the 4th of November, and dismantled by the *Barbarians*, as all

(g) *Prosp. Salvian. 7. Idat. Chron. Isid. Chron. Miscella. 24.*

The Invasion of the *Hunns.*

(h) *Prosp. Jorn. de reb. Ger.*

(a) *Prosp. & Idat.*

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the ordinary Citizens were expoſed by them to ſeverall torments, ſo likewiſe were they moſt violent and cruel againſt the Nobility and the Clergy. (b) At length, *Valentinian* concluded a peace with *Geiſericus*, in the year of Chriſt 442, and then was *Africa* divided between them by certain limits.

(b) Proſp.

At which time *Theodoſius* obtained peace, by paying a ſumm of money, of (c) *Bleda* and *Attilla*, the *Hunns* two chief Commanders, who waſted and deſtroyed *Scythia* and *Thracia*. (d) Two years after, *Attilla* ruled alone the *Hunns* after his brother was ſlain.

(c) Marcell. Alex. Chr. Jornandes.
(d) Proſper.

Again, the *Picts* and the *Scots* made divers incurſions into *Britain*, and chiefly in the 446 year of Chriſt, when *Aetius* was Conſul the third time, who being deeply engaged in other affairs, and eſpecially in ſtrengthening and fortifying *France* againſt the *Hunns*, was in vain petitioned by the *Brittains* to ayd them, and to revenge their quarrel; the which are deſcribed by (e) *Gildas*, and by *Beda* after him.

(e) Gilda. Beda. 1. hiſt. c. 13.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the firſt riſe of the Francks, *and of the Kingdom by them eſtabliſhed in* Gallia.

IN this Interval of time were laid down the beginnings and firſt foundations of the *Francks* Kingdom, the moſt noble Kingdom of all the World. Of what Countrey they firſt were, it's uncertain; neither is it ſufficiently expreſſed by the ancienteſt Writers: (f) They are deceived, who eſteem them to be of the *Trojan* ſtock, as *Gaguinus* and *Æmilius* would have it. But the (g) opinion of them who think, that this name at firſt was not of one Nation onely, but of more, ſeems to me to be moſt likely, who combining together, did caſt off the yoke of the *Romans*, and ſo were called *Francks* by reaſon of their liberty. (h) They are thought to be the *Bructerians*, the *Chamavians*, the *Anſivarians*, the *Chattes*, the *Uſipians*, and *Tenctheres*, who are contained under the name of Gelderland-people; the *Friſians*, the *Delgibians*, the *Chaſſuarians* and *Angrivarians*, who poſſeſſed all thoſe Countreys of *Germany* that are between the Rivers *Albis* and *Rhine*, unto the Ocean, which now are called by the names of *weſtfalia*, *Friſia*, *Saxony*, *Turingia*, *Heſſia*, *Miſnia*, and *Franconia*, which yet ſeems to retain the very name.

(f) Vide l. 11. de Doct. Temp. c. 48.
(g) Geſta Franc. ex Greg. c. 1.
(h) Phil. Cluver. l. 3. Germ. ant. c. 20.

(a) Gregorius ſaith, That it's uncertain whether they ever had a King before this, for their chief Officers were onely called Leaders, Captains or Governours. When *Maximus* the Tyrant ruled in France, *Alexander* records, that then the Francks called *Marcomer* and *Suno*, but petty Kings; but this ſame *Alexander* calls them promiſcuouſly Governours or Kings.

(a) Greg. Tur. l. 2. c. 9.

The firſt that is ſet down in the liſt of Kings in the Annals, and firſt

firſt called King, was *Pharamund*, (b) *Marcomer*'s ſon, of whom *Gregory* mentions nothing. (c) *Proſper*'s Chronicle aſcribes him the beginning of his reign in the 420th year of Chriſt, when *Honorius* was 26 years old; but after him reigned his ſon (d) *Chlogius*, or (e) *Cloius*, or rather (f) *Clodius*, the ſon of (g) *Pharamund*, who retired himſelf to *Diſpargum*, which *Gregory* ſaith is in the borders of *Thoringia*: but if it be ſo, it was very far diſtant in name to what it is now called; for that Town *Diſpargum* was in *Sicambria*, or in the Confines thereof, *Cloio* began to reign in the 428, or 429 year of Chriſt, (h) five years after *Honorius*'s death, and he was the firſt that broke into *Gallia*: (i) But being driven back by General *Aetius*, he loſt that part of *Gallia* that is near adjacent to the *Rhine*, which he with his people had inhabited; then about ſome 18 years after, leading his Army of *Francks* into the Territories of the *Atrebans* and *Camerian*, he beat the *Romans*, and routed them, and ſpread his borders unto the River *Sumina*, bringing all thoſe people under his own ſubjection, (k) in the 445 year of Chriſt: (l) yet it ſeems, that he got ſome loſſe by *Aetius* and *Majorianus*, as *Sidonius* declares: He reigned (m) almoſt 20 years; but (n) *Proſper* ſaith, That he reigned in *France* 25 years, being the 448, or 449 year of Chriſt; and ſo by this account *Pharamund* reigned 8 years.

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(b) Aimo. 1. c. 4. Ivon. Chr. Geſta Fr. Epit. c. 4.
(c) Proſp. & Pith. editus.
(d) Ita Greg. 2. c. 9.
(e) Ita Sidon. car. V. ver. 212.
(f) Proſp. Pith. Aimo. 2. c. 4.
(g) Aimo. 2. c. 4. Ivon. Chr. Geſta. Franc. epit. c. 5.
(h) Proſp. Pith.
(i) *Proſper* vulgatus.
(k) Sigeb. Greg. 2. c. 9. Aimo. 1. c. 5.
(l) Sidon. Car. V. ver. 212.
(m) Aimo. 1. c. 6.
(n) Proſp. Pith.

(o) *Meroveus Cloio*'s kinſman inlarged the power and dominion of the *Francks* in Gallia, whom the (p) *Francks* Annals do record to have helped *Aetius* againſt *Attila*, and that he obtained the beſt part of the victory; his ſon and heir (q) *Childerick* was ſo wicked and laſcivious, that he ſpared not the bodies of the nobleſt of the people, therefore was he mortally hated of them, and all the orders conſpiring againſt him, he fled to *Thoringes*, having left at home one *Wuinomadus*, in whoſe friendſhip and fidelity he much confided, who in his abſence might reconcile him to the *Francks*; the which he moſt cunningly performed, for he exhorted the *Francks* to take for their King *Ægidius* a Roman Senatour; and by this means he eaſily brought it about, that the chiefeſt of the Nation, whom he chiefly knew were *Childerick*'s foes, were put to death under ſuſpition of Treaſon; ſo at laſt he perſwaded the *Francks*, whoſe mind and inclination to be far from a new King, to recall *Childerick* from his baniſhment, who (a) eight years after he had been rejected, was again by them received and reſtored to his former dignity; he ſhut up in the City of *Soiſſons*, *Ægidius*, whoſe Army he had defeated, he overcame (b) *Odovacrius* the Saxon; he ſubdued thoſe of *Orleans* and *Anjou*; (c) having reigned 24 years, dying, he left the Kingdom to *Clodovius* his ſon, whom he had of *Baſina* the wife of his hoſt King of the *Thoringians*, who being born in the 482 year of Chriſt, (d) as hereafter ſhall be declared: It appears, that *Childericus* began his reign either the 457, or 458 that he may have reigned 24; but *Meroveus* lived about ſome ten years.

(o) Greg. 2. c. 9. Aimo. c. 6. goſt. Fr. c. 5.
(p) Gag. Æm.
(q) Greg. Tur. l. 2. c. 12. Aimo. 1. c. 7. Ivon. Geſta. Fr. c. 6. & 7.

(a) Greg. Turon. cir.
(b) Greg. 2. c. 18. Aimo. 1. c. 7. Geſta. Fr. c. 12.
(c) Aimo. 1. c. 12. Ivo.
(d) L. 7. c. 2.

CHAP.

Anno 408 of Christ, to 450.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the first Originals of the Goths, *and of their diversity; and of the Kingdoms that they established in* Gallia, Spain, *and* Italy.

IT is very usefull for to understand the history of that Age, to know the first rise and increase of the *Goths*, who being dispersed far and near in *Europe*, brought forth a very flourishing Kingdome. We judge it very convenient to repeat what *Jordan*, or rather *Jornand* the Goth, and *Paul Diacon*, have recorded of it.

The name of Goths is come from *Scanvia*, or *Scandinavia*, which (c) *Jornandes* saith to be almost an Island, containing the Kingdoms of Norway and Swedland. They having for sometimes held and possessed the Countrey adjacent to the Baltick Seas, thence being past over into Scythia, they setled themselves in the borders of the Euxine Sea: (f) of whom those who went farther towards the East, were called *Ostrogothi*, that is, *Goths of the East*; and those who dwelt in the West part, were called *Visigothi*, that is, *Goths of the West*. Although some would have them to be called from *Ostrogotha*, a certain King of theirs, of *Amalus*'s stock; (a) Therefore two Kingly families of the Goths, of the *Amalians* under whom were the Ostrogoths, and of the *Balthians* that ruled over the Visegoths, the first were so called from (b) *Amali*, a most ancient King of that Nation, and the others so called from boldnesse, because *Balth* signifieth bold: (d) These two people having lived in a long peace and friendship together; In the time that *Valens* was Emperour, there arose a cruell and bloudy civill war amongst them: *Fridigernus*, or rather *Fritigernes*, was the Generall of the Goths of the West, and *Athanaricus* commanded the Goths of the East. *Fridigernus* not being equall in forces to the others, he requires *Valens* to help him by *Ulphila* an *Arian* Bishop of his own Nation, (e) and to gratify him, he embraced the Christian Faith under the *Arian* profession, the which *Ulphilas* propagated far and near after the two Nations were reconciled together again; So were the Goths confirmed, and hardned in the profession of the *Arian* Heresy: But *Athanaricus* put many of the people to death for professing the Christian Faith, who are reckoned in the Church for Martyrs: (f) After these things, the Huns with their King *Balmir* having sailed over the Italian Seas, made a sudden invasion upon the Ostrogoths, to bring them under their subjection: At whose losse and overthrow the Visegoths being affrighted, implore again *Valens*, who allots them the Country of *Moesia* for their habitation: But being contumeliously and unworthily entertained by *Lupicinus*, and other Governours of the adjacent Countreys, they give battell to the Romans. And *Valens* the Emperour, (g) as we have already said, being overcome in the fight was burnt by them, suffering punishment for the violating of his religion, or Christian promise. But afterwards having composed

(c) Jorn de reb. Get. c. 3. 4. &c.

(f) Paul. Diac. in misc. l. 12. c. 21. Jorn. c. 4.

(a) Jorn. c. 5.

(b) Jorn. c. 14. (c) Jorn. c. 29.

(d) Soc. l. 4. c. 33. et sequen. Paul. in Misc.) 12. c. 12.

(e) Paul. 12. Misc. c. 12.

The Goths become Arians.

(f) Vide Præter, cit. auctores Procop. l. 4. Goth. p. 323. Sozo. l. 6. c. 37. Jornan. de rebus Get. c. 14.

(g) Supr. c. 6.

posed all differences with *Theodosius* who received them in friendship and alliance, they were properly called Allies, and (i) *Confœderates*: After *Theodosius* death, *Alaricus* of the Balthick Family, with his *Visegoths* broke into Italy, and his Army had such event as here above (i) I have declared in his Wars; (k) whose successours having subdued France and Spain, established there a Kingdome of the Visegoths, whereof we have already made mention.

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(h) Jornan. c. 18.

(i) Cap. 10.

(k) Vide sup. c. 12.

(m) In the mean time the Ostrogoths under the Dominion of the Hunns, possessed still the same Countreys with their private Kings. *Hermanaricus*, in whose reign that invasion of the Hunns happened, as (a) *Jornandes* telleth; although others, which I have touched at above, do mention that to be done, *Athanaricus* being King: He had a son (b) *Hunnimund*, of whom was begotten *Thorismund*. Whose son *Berimud* being weary of the *Hunnian* slavery, fled over into France to the Visigoths: when as *Theodorick* the first of that name, *Vallius* being now slain, reigned. The Nephew of *Berimud* was *Eutharick*, to whom *Theodorick* King of the Ostrogoths, gave *Amalasuntha* his daughter, in marriage. Unto this Family, as that which descended from the race of *Hermanicus*, the Right of the Kingdome of the Ostrogoths did properly belong; (c) but *Berimud* going aside, *Vuandular*, begotten by the brother of *Hermanicus*, held as it were a frail dominion. Three noble sons of this King lived in arms, and mutall agreement, *Vualamir*, and *Theodomir*, and *Videmir*; who strove with *Attila* against *Aetius*, and their neighbours the Visigoths in France. At length *Attila* being put out, the other people, and also the Ostrogoths, shook off the yoke of the Hunns. (d) *Theodorick* was the son of *Theodomir* by a Concubine: who being given for a Pledge unto *Leo* the Emperour to establish a peace, grew to ripe years among the Romans. Then *Zeno* being Emperour, when he had received the Kingdome of the Goths, delivered him by his Father *Theodomir*, by the perswasion of the Emperour, he proceeded to recover Italy, which *Odovacrius* had invaded: and in the same place, which shall be spoken of afterwards, he built the Kingdome of the *Ostrogoths*; the which *Justinian* afterwards overthrew.

(m) Jornan. c. 48.

(a) Jorn. ch. 25.

(b) Jorn. ch. 14.

(c) Jorn. ch. 48.

(d) Jornan. ch. 52.

CHAP. XV.

Ecclesiasticall affairs under those Princes, and chiefly of the Pelagian *Heresy, and* Nestorian, *and also an exact description of the Synod of* Ephesus.

Honorius and *Theodosius* reigning, divers shakings were in the Church, and most famous strivings of the Catholick parties, with Heretiques; and against two Heresies especially, of *Pelagius*, and *Nestorius*, the combate was.

The History of the Pelagian Heresy.

Pelagius

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Pelagius, by (e) Nation a Scot, of the Iſle of Britain; whence he is alſo (a)named *Brito*; he lived firſt a Monk in Paleſtine, where he conceived in his mind a moſt Peſtilent opinion againſt the Grace of Chriſt; (b) of which, to him *Ruffine* is delivered to have been the beginner. This man had *Cæleſtius* his Scholar, who firſt in Africa openly preaching Hereſy, (c) in the year 412. was condemned at Carthage, *Paulinus* a Deacon of Carthage accuſing him.

(e) Jerome Præf. to b. 1. & 3. on Jerome.
(a) Aug. Ep. 108.
(b) Jer. in the ſame, Aug. 2. of Orig. Sin. ch. 3.
c) Ep. of Coun. Carth. to Pope *Innocent.*

Afterwards *Eros*, and *Lazarus*, two Biſhops of France, carried the name of *Pelagius* to the Paleſtine Biſhops. (d) But when as a diſeaſe fell on one of them, they were hindred from being preſent at the time. Wherefore they ſent heads gathered out of the books of *Pelagius*, and *Cæleſtius*. So a Synod being had at Dioſpolis in Paleſtine, in the year 415. in (e) which fourteen Biſhops were preſent, *Pelagius* being examined by them, eaſily ſhifted off by catching anſwers, the Greeks, men ignorant of his tongue, and deceit. Therefore being freed through the endeavour chiefly of *John Ruffinus* of Jeruſalem, and *Origen* his favourer; the which (f) *Oroſius* ſheweth, he took the greater courage. But firſt of all by the ſharp manner of writing of *Jerome*, and alſo by the ſentences of the African fathers, he began to be troubled. For in the year 416. (g) two Provinciall Synods were ſolemnized; one at Carthage, wherein *Aurelius* was chief: the other at *Milevum* in Numidia, *Silvanus* being Preſident, at which *Auguſtine* was preſent, and from thence the Synods opinions were ſent to Pope *Innocent*, wherein they declare the errours of *Pelagius* and *Cæleſtius* to be ſo condemned by them, that they ſpared the authors themſelves. (h) *Innocent* the year following, wherein *Honorius* and *Conſtantius* are marked to be Conſulls, (that is, the 417th of Chriſt) in the Moneth of Jannary, anſwereth to both, and judged *Pelagius* and *Cæleſtius*, to be deprived of Church-fellowſhip. Which thing being found, *Pelagius* wrote to *Innocent*. But he (i) dying that very year of Chriſt 417, 5. Cal. Auguſt, letters came to *Zoſimus*. (k) Who firſt through the feigned profeſſion of *Cæleſtius* (for this man had come to purge himſelf) as alſo being deceived by a ſubtile Epiſtle of *Pelagius*; with which he had ſent a commendatory letter of *Praylius*, who had in the year 416, ſucceeded in the ſeat of Jeruſalem, he was a little the more moved againſt the Fathers of Africa, and alſo againſt *Eros* and *Lazarus*. Neither yet reſtored he *Pelagius* and *Cæleſtius* to Communion, but ſet two Moneths day for this; at which their accuſers ſhould be preſent. In the mean time, the African Biſhops beſtirring themſelves, the craftineſſe of the Heretiques being diſcovered at Rome by *Zoſimus*, when *Cæleſtius* had privily withdrawn himſelf out of the City, he was (a) likewiſe condemned with *Pelagius* in the year four hundred and eighteen. There followed the ſame year, the day before the Calends of May, an (b) edict of *Honorius*, whereby they were both aſtonied or overcome. But the African Biſhops, the decree of *Zoſimus* being received, the very Calends of May of the

(d) Aug. 2. Retr. ch. 47. and of deeds of Pel. 35. Phot. in the ſame 34.
e) Aug. againſt Jul. ch. 3. & of deeds of Pel.
(f) Oroſ. Apol.
(g) Tom. 1. Counc.
(h) Tom. 1. Coun. & Ep. Aug. 91, 93.
(i) Aug. 2. of Orig. ſin. ch. 5. & 17.
(k) Zoſ. Ep. Tom. 1. Coun. Where is alſo the confeſſion of Pelagius.
(a) Aug. 2. ag. two Epiſt. of Pel. ch. 3. & 4.
(b) See Bar. in the year 418. Poſ. in the life of Aug.

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the ſame year four hundred and eighteen, in a full aſſembly, as *Proſper* ſaith, of two hundred and thirteen Biſhops, they framed eight Canons againſt the *Pelagian* Hereſy; which are amiſſe, commonly attributed unto the Synod of *Milevum*. But that *Milevitane* Synod determined nothing againſt *Pelagius*. And of thoſe very eight Canons, the third, fourth, and fifth are cited by Pope (c) *Cæleſtine* under the name of the Councel of Carthage. Laſtly, in a general aſſembly of all Africa, not in a Provinciall, it ought to be pronounced concerning ſo great a matter. By this means the aſſembly decrees being brought to *Zoſimus*, ſaith *Proſper*, even through the whole World the Pelagian Hereſy was condemned. Of which being almoſt put to flight, *Julian* the ſon of *Memorius*, Biſhop of Capua, and his ſucceſſour, undertook the Patronage. Who for the ſame hereſy being driven from his ſeat, entered a great combate with *Auguſtine*, a man of a ready tongue, and eloquent, but malepert and raſh.

A common errour of the *Milevitan* Synod.
c) Cæleſt. ien p. to the Biſhops of *France*.
Julian the Pelagian.

A certain appendice of the opinion of *Pelagius*, was the faction of the Semi or half-Pelagians; who affirmed the beginning of ſalvation to be from our ſelves, and thought otherwiſe of predeſtination than *Auguſtine* did: (d) The which hiddenly going on, *Auguſtine* a few years before his death began to aſſault; and after him *Proſper* of *Aquitane*.

Semi-Pelagians.
(d) Aug. book of Pred. of Saints.

Zoſimus being dead, Pope 7, the Kalends of January, of the year 418, *Boniface* was created, and about the ſame time *Eulalius* by ſchiſmaticks; whom *Symmachus* the Governour of the City favoured. But he a little after fell from his cauſe, in the year of Chriſt 419. After *Boniface*, in the year 423 *Cæleſtine* was chief over the Roman Church; whoſe 6th year ſliding, of Chriſt 419, (f) *Neſtorius* of *Antioch* is ordained Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, in the place of *Siſinnius*; who a little after publiſhed a new hereſie, affirming Chriſt to conſiſt of a double perſon; and adding Bleſſed *Mary*, not to be the Mother of God, but onely of Chriſt a man. For the quenching this flame, *Cyril* before others (the chief Ruler of the Church of *Alexandria*) runneth; who from the year (a) 412, had been put in the place of his Uncle *Theophilus*: he being very much ſtirred up by the letters of *Cæleſtine*, in which he commanded him to ſearch into *Neſtorius* his cauſe, and to appoint him ten daies to repent; the which in the year 430, was by *Cyril* in vain tryed.

The book of Var. with Bar. to the year 419.
(f) Marcell. Chron.
(a) Socr. 7. c. 7.

(b) Wherefore in the year of Chriſt 431, an aſſembly was gathered together at *Epheſus*; unto which *Arcadius* and *Projectus* Biſhops, and *Philip* an elder, the Embaſſadours of Pope *Cæleſtine* went. Moreover, there were above two hundred Biſhops preſent: and for the hindering of tumults, *Candidian*, and *Irenæus*, Earls, touched with the *Neſtorian* ſpot, were appointed by *Theodoſius* the Emperour. But the Eaſtern Biſhops, who were called with *John* of *Antioch*, were more ſlowly preſent; becauſe they were brought by conſtraint to condemn their Countrey-man or

(b) The acts of th. Synod. of Eph. & ep. of Cæleſtine. Proſp. Socr. b. 7. ch. 34. Evag. b. 1. Marcell. Theoph. Zona. Cedren. *The Synod of Epheſus.*

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Companion. Therefore when in the year spoken of, on 10 Kal. Jul. the Synod was begun, and being thrice summoned to appear, *Nestorius* was deposed from his seat; the fifth day after, *John* came with his Bishops; among whom *Theodoret* Bishop of *Cyrus*, who presently appeared before them, a tumultuous small Councel being gathered together, they repealed the acts of a lawfull Assembly, and condemned *Cyril* and *Memnon* Bishop of *Ephesus*. The Earls, all the letters of the Catholiques being intercepted, they incensed the Emperour against them with letters full of reproaches; so that *Cyril* himself was cast into prison. At length, through a faithful man, who going to *Constantinople* in a beggars habite, brought away the letters of the Catholiques inclosed in a reed, the Emperour was more certified of all things; and the Monks endeavouring it, and *Pulcheria* taking pains, the Acts of the Synod were confirmed by the Emperours authority, and *Nestorius* being cast out, *Maximian* was appointed in his room. Moreover, the (c) same *Pulcheria* built a Cathedral in *Blachernum*, in honour of the most holy Mother, by the Sea, which afterwards was famous for the Religion of the Greeks.

(c) Niceph. 5. ch. 2.

(a) Prosp. against Collat.

The assembly being ended, in (a) which also, *Prosper* is author, the Pelagian heresie was condemned; there remained between *John* and *Cyril*, and the Bishops divided on both sides, grudges for some time. Which by the endeavour of *Theodosius*, and coming between of that great (b) *Simeon Stylites*, were composed. (c) *Nestorius* being first of all sent back into his ancient Monastery of *Euprepius*, which was at *Antioch*; thence, because he should not blow on many with the infection of his errour, he was commanded away into *Oasis* in the year 436, where a while after, his tongue breeding worms, he received a wretched departure of his life. His books by the appointment of *Theodosius*, were given to the flames.

(b) The Life of Sym. with Sur. 5. Jan.

(c) Acts Epit. & Evag. 1. ch. 2.

The wretched end of *Nestorius*.

(d) Furthermore, *Leporius* a French Monk made a flourish of the *Nestorian* heresie; who being untaught by *Augustine*, he asked pardon of his errour for the war which he had offered; the which came to passe about the 420 year. In (e) which year also the whirlwind of a new persecution had troubled *Persia*, *Isdegerd*, or his son *Vatanes* reigning; for that is delivered doubtfully. (f) But also the Africane Church suffered grievous things under the tyranny of the *Vandals*, *Gesserick* being King, who, amongst others, killed *Sebastian* an Earl, son in law of *Boniface*, who had fled to him for refuge, with the greatest treachery.

(d) Facund. b. 1. and a little book is extant of Lep. Conf.

(e) Soer. 7. ch. 18. Theod. 5. ch. 39. Marcell.

(f) Prosper. Victor. Utic. 1.

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CHAP. XVI.

Famous Men and Women in this Age.

TWo Stars of the Church brought much brightnesse unto those times, not onely by their life, but also by their death, *Jerome*, and *Augustine*. The former of these departed in the year 420, the day before the Cal. Octob. 91 years of age, as (g) saith *Prosper*; but the (h) yearly registers of *Baronius* set down but 78 or 79.

(g) Prosper. Chron.

(h) Baron. to the year 372.

(i) *Augustine* dyed in the year 430, 5 Cal. Sept. of his age 76, of his Bishoprick 36; in which year the *Vandals* now besieged *Hippo* the third moneth, as (k) saith *Possidius*; he was born in the year 354, on the Ides of November, as he himself witnesseth in his book of a blessed life, and in his first of order, he was converted to Christ in the year 387, (l) about the vintage holy-dayes: and in the year following, about Easter, he was baptized; neither was he catechised or instructed for two years space, as some have thought. So in the 34 year of his age beginning, he received baptism. This man had a most sharp and continual war against heresies, and all sects, which then were rise in *Africa*; especially of the *Manichees*, *Pelagians*, and *Donatists*. (a) But against these, there was a memorable coming together or conference in the year 411, before *Marcellinus* the Tribune, a most religious man, whom *Honorius* had sent into *Africa* to pacifie the Church: of which *Augustine* was a great party. After this, the stubbornnesse of the Donatists was by (b) divers Edicts broken by the Emperour. (c) Moreover, the same *Honorius* in the year 412, banished *Jovinian* the heretique into the Island *Boas*.

(i) Prosper.

(k) Poss. in the Life of Aug.

(l) Aug. 9. Con. ch. 2. &c.

(a) Collat. Carth.

(b) L. 51, 54, 55. book. Theod. of Heret.

(c) In the same b. 53. of heref.

Amongst the famous chief ones in holinesse and learning, (d) *Paulinus* appeared, by Countrey an *Aquitane*, who Christian poverty being put after wealth and nobleness of Birth, was afterwards made Bishop of *Nola*: in which dignity he set forth a memorable example to all Ages of Charity, and despising of himself, while, that he might redeem the captive son of a certain widdow, he yielded himself into slavery to the *Vandals*. This man being made famous by the praises and friendship of *Ambrose*, *Augustine*, *Jerome*, *Martin*, and others, dyed 10 of Cal. Jul. in the year 431.

(d) Greg. Pope 3. Dial. ch. 1. Sur. 22. Jun.

(e) Pope *Leo* wonderfully graced the Bishoprick of *Rome*, which he obtained in the year 440, with learning, piety, and famous deeds. (f) Also *Hilary* the Bishop of *Arelata* was famous, whom *Leo*, because he seemed to encroach on another's Diocess, strictly corrected. (g) And this man doth not seem to have exceeded the year 449. (h) For in that very year *Leo*, 7 Cal. Septemb. letters being granted to the Bishops of the Province, he confirmed *Ravennius* the successour of *Hilary* by his opinion. Which *Hilary*, he nameth also of holy memory. But that *Hilary* was divers from this,

(e) Marcel. Chron.

(f) The Life of Hil. with Sur. May 5. Hilary of Arelat.

(g) Novell. Valent. b. 7. Tit. 24. of ordain. Bish.

(h) Thom. 1. against Gall.

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this, who, with *Proſper*, wrote to *Auguſtine* about the remainder of the *Pelagians*. From whence the word of *Arelata* ſeemeth to have crept into thoſe Epiſtles.

(i) Rubeus in his hiſtor. of Raven.

At *Ravenna* alſo flouriſhed *Peter*, named from his eloquence [*Chryſologus*] that is, a golden Speaker; (i) who, by Pope *Sixtus*, through the advice of *Apollinar*, was granted Biſhop to that City, about the year 433.

(a) Marcell.

(a) *Oroſius* an Elder of the Spaniſh kind was famous in writing hiſtory; the which he undertook by the perſwaſion of *Auguſtine*: and being ſent by the ſame into the Eaſt, he from thence brought the remainders of St. *Stephen* into *Africa*, about the year 416;

(b) Ep. Lucian. with Sur. 3. of Aug.

(b) which reliques indeed *Lucian* an Elder, being ſhewn to him from God, had brought to light.

(c) Vin. Lir. Commo.

(c) *Vincentius Lirinenſis* in the year 434, ſet forth a golden book againſt hereſies, to wit, in the third year after the Synod of *Epheſus*, as he himſelf witneſſeth. Likewiſe *Caſſian*, by ſtocka *Scythian*, the Schollar of *John Chryſoſtome*, built afterwards a Monaſtery at *Maſſilia*; who buſying himſelf about the hereſie of the Semi-pelagians, (the which had then poſſeſſed the minds of many in *France*) *Proſper* of *Aquitane*, a learned man in that Age, and eloquent, confuted; a book being ſet forth againſt the partaker.

(d) Proſper. chron. & ag. Coll. Beda 5. hiſt. Aug. ch. 13.

Beſides, theſe chiefly got praiſe in the Weſt. (d) *Palladius* who about the year 429, is ſent by Biſhop *Cæleſtine*, the firſt Biſhop unto the Scots.

(e) Conſt. in his life, Proſ. Scal. Edit.

(e) And alſo *Germanus* Biſhop of *Antiſſiodor*, a moſt holy man, whom *Proſper* in his Chronicle makes mention of. *Palladius*, a Scottiſh Biſhop, working to be ſent by *Cæleſtine* into *Britain*, that he might quench the Pelagian hereſie, *Florentius* and *Dionyſius* being Conſuls, that is, in the year 429.

(f) Bede, l. 1. ch. 17.

(f) But *Bede*, *Sigebert*, and others reckon that going of *Germanus* with *Lupus Trecenſis* in the year 446; and the ſame *Bede* witneſſeth, that he was ſent by a certain French aſſembly. But the ſecond, which he undertook with *Severus* Biſhop of *Trevira* the Schollar of *Lupus*, *Bede* telleth, happened a little after, that is, as *Sigebert* ſaith, in the year 449.

(g) The life of Genov. 1. Jan. with Sur.

(g) At the ſame time at *Lutetia* of *Paris*, *Genoveſa* ſhone with the wonderfull light of all virtues, born in *Nemetodor*, a certain Village of the ſame City; the which *Germanus* in his former travell paſſing thither by chance acknowledged to be of God, and after that worſhipped with the greateſt reverence.

Cyril Biſhop of *Alexandria*, enlightned the Eaſtern Church, who ſucceeded his Uncle *Theophilus*, in the year 412, as we have ſaid already; and having performed many labours for the Catholique faith, and the worthineſſe of the moſt holy Virgin, he departed in the year 444, the 9th of June, the which is gathered out of his Paſchals.

(a) Syneſ. ep. 68, and notes to the ſame.

(a) *Syneſius* a Cyrenian, from a Heathen Philoſopher, became a Chriſtian, and was made Biſhop of the ſame City by *Theophilus*, about

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about the year 410; how long he ſate there, is not certainly found.

(b) See Bar. to the year 423.

(b) *Theodoret* Biſhop of *Cyrus* in *Syria*, began to be chief over that Church about the year 423, and he excelled in Learning and Eloquence.

(c) His Life with Sur. 5. Jan.

(c) Then lived that *Simeon Stylites*, ſo called from a pillar; in the which he ſtanding dayes and nights, he began or led a life nearer to Angels than men in a mortal body.

(d) Jerome ep. 79.

(d) Alſo *Euſtochium* the daughter of *Paula*, was famous with titles of Virginity and holy life, who out-living her mother 15 years, dyed in the year 419.

(e) Niceph. l. 14. ch. 13.

But two women were famous in Learning, (e) *Eudocia* the wife of *Theodoſius* the younger: and *Hypatia* the daughter of *Theo* a Philoſopher, and Mathematician, whom *Syneſius* had in great eſteem, and oftentimes nameth her his Miſtreſſe. (f) But ſhe in a ſedition of the people in the year 415, was butchered by the *Alexandrians*, becauſe ſhe was thought to draw away *Oreſtes* the Governour from the friendſhip of *Cyril*.

(f) Socr. b. 17. ch. 13, 20.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Marcion, Leo, Zeno, Anaſtaſius, *and thoſe things that happened under them in the Eaſtern Empire; where, of* Aſpar, *and* Ardaburius, Baſiliſcus, *Tyrants.*

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(g) Theod. Lect.

Marcian born in a mean place in *Illyricum*, but famous for warfare, (g) from a Tribune was made Emperour by *Pulcheria*, with whom alſo ſhe agreed hand in hand, yet with that engagement, that ſhe might be a Virgin. (h) The which happened in the year of Chriſt 450. The Common-wealth was managed by them both with the greateſt agreement: and there was a like endeavour in them both, of defending both juſtice and Catholique piety. But *Marcian*, although now ſtricken in age, *Pulcheria* firſt dyed, after her great endeavour done for the Church, in the (a) year 453, 10th of Septemb. which day being conſecrated, is gathered in Church-Tables. *Marcian* the fifth year after dyeth, to wit, of Chriſt the 457, (b) January going out, when he had commanded 6 years, and ſo many moneths.

(h) Marcell. Chron. Alex. Theoph. Miſcel. Evag. 2. ch. 1. Zon. Ced.

(a) Marcell. Chr. Alex. Theoph. of Roman Martyrs.

(b) Theod. Lect. 2. Collect.

Leo by birth a *Thracian*, (c) followeth *Marcian*, promoted by the endeavour of *Aſpar*, of whom were three ſons, *Ardaburius*, *Patricius*, and *Hermenaricus*, of whom, *Leo* had promiſed to make *Patricius* Emperour; the which when he had long deferred, (d) at length in the 12th year of his reign, of Chriſt 468, he perfected, his daughter *Ariadna* being eſpouſed unto the ſame; but he made *Ardaburius Patricius*. (e) He beheadeth *Aſpar*, being deceived by this deceit, with *Ardaburius*, by the ſword of his Eunuches. *Patricius*,

(c) Candid. with Phot. 79.

(d) Cedrenus, Niceph. 15. c. 27.

(e) Marcell. Evag. 2. c. 15; Theopha. Jornand.

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Patricius, beyond expectation, wounds being received, escaped safe. *Hermenaricus*, who was then absent, fleeth into *Isauria*; and *Zeno* being Emperour, returning to *Constantinople*, married his bastard daughter, saith *Theophanes*. (f) *Leo* passed over the affinity on *Tarasicodisas Isaurus*, named *Zeno*, whom first he had made his friend, and delivered unto him his daughter *Ariadna*, and the Lieutenantship of the East.

(f) Candid. with Phot.

Basiliscus was the brother of renowned *Verina*, the wife of *Leo*, a treacherous and heretical man, who being made chief Commander by *Leo*, over a great Navy which he had provided against the *Vandals*, betrayed his master, whether corrupted with a summe of money by *Genfiricus*, (g) or having covenanted for the Roman Empire from *Aspar* and *Ardaburius*, as a reward of this unfaithfulnesse. Who returning to *Constantinople*, fleeth to the Church, and being pardoned by the Emperour through the intreaties of his sister *Verina*, he was banished unto *Perinthum*; not long after being wholly restored, he drave away *Ostrys* the Protector of *Aspar*, and *Theodorick* the son of *Triarius*, whose sister *Aspar* had married, together with *Zeno*, from the siege of Constantinople, (h) in the year 472.

(g) Theod. Lect. Procop. of the Vandal Warr. Niceph. 15. ch. 17.

(h) Theoph.

Leo dyeth, 17 years, 6 moneths of his rule being finished, (k) in the moneth of January, when as he had declared *Leo* the younger son of *Zeno* and *Ariadna*, Emperour; who the moneth of Febr. after crowned his father *Zeno* with his own hand, and appointed him *Augustus*; and 10 moneths being passed over, dyed with him in that very year, wherein his grandfather *Leo* had deceased 474. *Victor Tununensis* saith, *Zeno* would have killed his son *Leo*, and another to be appointed by *Ariadna*, for him: but *Leo* lay hid under a Clerks shaving, and to have lived even untill the time of *Justinian*; the which is more like a fable then an history.

(k) Theoph. Theodor. Lect. Evag. 2. c. 17. Chron. Alex. Zon. Ced.

(a) *Zeno* therefore afterwards reigned alone, born in *Isauria*, no lesse foul in body than mind, saith *Zonaras*; and a stranger from the Catholique opinion; (b) who about the beginning of his reign, the Mother in law of *Verina*, and of *Basiliscus* the brother of this *Verina*, being assaulted by laying in wait, he ran away with *Ariadna* into *Isauria*, (c) who preferred conjugal troth before the flatteries of her Mother, and the Court. *Basiliscus* with his wife *Zenodia*, was proclaimed Emperour, a Prince in nothing more profitable than *Zeno*, and led by his Wife into the Eutychian heresie.

(a) Evag. 3.

(b) Marcell. Evag. Theod. Lect.

(c) Chron. Alex.

(d) *Candidius* writeth, That *Verina* was ensnared with the loves of her Master *Patricius*, that he might marry her for the dowry of the Empire, to have excluded her son in law: but against her hope, the top of things was brought on *Basiliscus*. *Zeno* was driven out in the year 476, *Basiliscus* and *Armatus* being Consuls; (e) which thing is gathered out of an Epistle of Pope *Simplicius*, these being Consuls, dated the 4th of the Ides of January, wherein he encourageth *Zeno*, That he would attempt some thing for his being Emperour. But *Marcellinus* and *Victor Tununensis* mention *Zeno*

(d) With Phot. 79.

(e) Simp.

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Zeno to be driven away, himself alone being Consul, in the year 475, and to have been restored in the following year, *Basiliscus* and *Armatus* being Consuls, whom the letters of *Simplicius* do overthrow; not the fourth onely, but also the seventh being dated after the Consulship of *Basiliscus* and *Armatus*, on the 8th of Ides of October, which is the year 477, in which he gives thanks with *Zeno* for the Empire being recovered. (f) But whilest *Basiliscus* abuseth through tyranny, the Empire ill-gotten, and his Wife stirring him up, he restored *Timothy Ælurus*, and *Peter Fullo*, the worst of Hereticks, into their seats, from whence they were cast forth: *Acacius* the Bishop of *Constantinople*, a subtile heretique; and *Daniel Stylites*, stoutly withstanding: and (g) *Verina*, her mind being changed into the favouring of her son in law, acting it privily; *Zeno* in the 477 year recovered the Empire, after 20 moneths that he was cast out, as *Victor Tununensis* is author, and *Armatus* the Couzen of *Basiliscus*, the master of the Souldiery being corrupted, who being in friendship with *Zenonis* the wife of this *Zeno*, through a custome of whoredom, he could do all things, he (a) shut up *Basiliscus*, being separated from the Church, in a a Castle of *Cappadocia* at *Lemnos*, and there compelled him with his wife *Zenonis* to dye with hunger, (b) *Malchus* is author, that *Basiliscus* with his Wife and Children, was put to the sword. *Armatus* a little after, for the Military Lieutenantship which *Zeno* had promised him, by the command of the same *Zeno* was slain. His son by an agreement was called *Cæsar* by *Zeno*, he was reckoned for a (c) Clergy-man; and *Cyzicenus* being afterwards made Bishop, was chief over that Church with praise.

(f) Evag. 1. c. 8. Theoph. Lect. Marcell. Theoph. Zonar. Cedr.

(g) Candidus.

(a) Procop. 1. Vand.

(b) apud Phot. Cod. 78.

(c) Theoph.

After these things, new shakings rose up against *Zeno*, (d) First *Marcian* the son of *Anthemius*, him who had been Emperour of the West, having *Leontia* the daughter of *Verina*, and the sister of *Ariadna* in marriage, challenged the Empire to himself by the right of his wife, because she was the daughter of *Leo* now holding the Empire, not as *Ariadna*, he being a private man. The matter therefore he valiantly attempting, *Zeno* being driven out, at last he corrupted a gotten victory with riot and sloath. Therefore straightway being overcome by the deceit of *Isaurus*, of the stock of *Illus Patricius*, he is consecrated an Elder by *Acacius* the Patriarch, (e) in the year 479.

(d) Evag. 3. c. 26.

(e) Theoph.

The year following from hence, another storm fell on *Zeno*. This man banished *Verina* his Mother in law, by the counsel of *Illus*, with *Marcian* and her daughter *Leontia*, into a certain Castle; and by and by he tryed to kill *Illus* himself, *Ariadna* stirring him up, (f) by a certain fellow *Alanus*. But his ear being onely cut off, *Illus* escaped. Whom that *Zeno* might appease, he made him Captain of the East, with the greatest power. (g) But he being mindful of the wrong, in the year 482, he brought by force *Verina* the Empresse out of the *Papyrian* Castle of *Isauria*, that at *Tarsus* a Town of *Cilicia*, he might make *Leontius Patricius* Emperour.

(f) Candid.

(g) Evag. & Theoph.

After

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After two years *Verina* dying, to wit, in the year 484, *Leontius* and *Illus* were overcome by *John* a Captain of *Zeno*, and shut themselves up in the Castle of *Papyrium*: the which after four years being vanquished, both their heads were cut off, being brought to *Constantinople* in the year 488.

The Emperour being unthankful against so many benefits of God, unto heretical ungodlinesse he added cruelty; and when he had learned from *Marian* a Knight, foretelling, That one of the School of the Silentiaries should be the succeeder to him, of Empire and wedlock; he punished some innocent persons with death: but especially *Pelagius*, a man most highly endued with good arts and virtues; who had come up from the Silentiary School, unto a Senators dignity. That happened in the year 499. The next year from that, *Zeno* being taken with the falling evil, the which he had drawn by gluttony, calling on the name of *Pelagius* many times together, he departed out of this life, as *Evagrius* writeth. Others tell, that he was buried, as yet living; and when the voyce of the awakened was heard by *Ariadna*, he being forbidden to be drawn out, there miserably dyed: God thus establishing the prayers of *Pelagius*, whom, he being about to dye, had called as a witnesse and revenger of his innocency.

CHAP. XVIII

Of Valentinian 3d. Maximus *the Tyrant*, Avitus, Majorianus, Anthemius, Olybrius, Glycerius, Nepos, Augustulus, *westen Emperours; Likewise of those things which happened in the westen Empire, from the year* 450, *to* 491. *Of* Attila, Odovacres, Theoderick.

(a) Prosper.

Valentinian the third as yet surviving, *Attila*, who in the (a) year 444, his brother *Bledas* being slain, began to reign over the Hunns. In the sixth year after, he bended himself for France, which was of Christ 450. the which at that time the Goths held, whom the *Franks*, *Brugundians*, *Alanians*, and other Barbarians name *Wisigoths*, the Romans hardly defended a part of it, *Aetius* being Captain, who onely at that season, lest it should utterly perish, supported the Empire of the West. *Theodorick* reigned over the Goths; (b) whose daughter, *Geiserick*, she having married his son *Hunnericus*, for a suspicion of Poyson, her nose being cut short, and her Ears, he had sent back disgraced to her father. For this the Vandal fearing him, he provoked *Attila* against him with great gifts.

(b) Jorn de rebus Get. c. 56.

(c) Jorn. of Ger. affairs, ch. 36. (a) Gregor. Turon. l. c. 7. Sidon. l. 8. epist. 15.

(c) Who led an Army unto *Aurelia*; For *Sangiban* King of the *Alanians*, had promised that he would deliver up this City unto him. Which thing being known, the Citizens defended themselves from his treachery. There was then in that City (a) *Anian* a Bishop, famous in the appearance of Holinesse and learnings who

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who at the report of *Attila* approaching, had gone to *Arelate* unto *Aetius*, for to crave aid; and both by the confidence of this man, and also much more of divine help, he confirmed their trembling minds. Therefore *Aetius* commeth on *Attila*, besieging the *Aurelians* at unawares, with the covenanted Kings: whom he flying, departed into *Belgia*. (b) There in the year 451, a great battell being joyned, he was scattered in the *Catalonian* fields, which are also named *Mauriacan*, saith *Jornandes*, the which lye open a hundred leagues, as the French call them, in length; they are broad seventy; the same Author affirmeth. Moreover a league hath a thousand and five hundred paces. (c) In that battel, saith *Jornandes*, were present with the *Romans*, the *Wisegoths*, *Franks*, *Sarmatians*, *Burgundians*, *Saxons*, and other Nations, with the *Hunns*, the *Gepidans*, and *Ostrogoths*, *Valamir* being Captain. Yet (d) *Sidonius* affirmeth, the *Franks*, and *Burgundians* to have been in *Attila's* Camps, the which may be understood of some part of both. *Theoderick* King of the *Wisegothes* was slain, and were killed on both sides, 170000. as saith *Jornandes*. *Idatius* 300000. It is manifest enough, that they might have been subdued with the *Hunns*, but that it was feared by *Aetius*, lest these being utterly put out, the *Goths* could not be upheld in *France*. (e) Therefore he perswaded *Thorismund* the son of *Theodorick*, through a shew of comming to his fathers Kingdome, to return into *Narbony*: (f) who, the year turning, was stabbed by his brothers, *Theodorick*, and *Frederick*.

(b) Mare. Idat. chr. Alex. Theop. Paulus Diac. b. 15.

(c) Jorn.

(d) Carm. 7. 320.

(e) Greg. Tur. b. 2. ch. 7.

(f) Idat. Chr.

(g) *Attila* being beyond hope delivered, sendeth an Army into *Italy*: where *Aquileia* being taken by siege, he made it equall with the ground, from thence *Mediolanum*, *Ticinum*, and other Towns being wasted, he desiring Rome, being moved by an Embassage of *Leo*, who met him at the River *Mincius*, he went back into his Countrey, in the year 452. from whence going against the *Alanians* into *France*, who had set down beyond *Irigeris*, he was, as *Jornandes* saith, put to flight by *Thorismund*, in like manner as in the *Catalonian* fields. (h) But in the year four hundred fifty and four, when as he had married a Maid, new Wine being largely drawn in, he came to his end by a sudden vomiting of bloud.

(g) Jorn. Cassiod. chr. Paul. Diac. 15.

(h) Priscus with Jorn. Marc. Theoph.

(a) They say the City of the *Venetians* took its beginning from that inroad of the *Barbarians*, many people of *Italy*, and especially of the *Patavians*, from the burnings of their Cities, and ruines, betaking themselves for refuge, unto overflowed places.

(b) But *Valentinian* through the death of his Mother *Placidia*, which deceased in the year four hundred fifty one, the Reins of liberty being let loose, he abuseth his Government by lust and cruelty, and when he had committed adultery on the wife of *Maximus*, a Senatour, he beheadeth *Aetius* being returned to him, suspected for his crafty counsell in the Pallace, the year four hundred fifty four, and in the following year, by the deceit of the same *Maximus*, he is thrust thorow by the men of *Aetius* Guard, (c) the

(a) Blond. Dec. 3. b. 1. Sabell. Ennead. 8. b. 1. Sig. of Emp. Ital. b. 13 The begin. of Venice. Valentinian slain. (b) Marc. Idat. Paul. Diac. 15. Jorn. of succes. of Kings. Cassiod. (c) Anonym. cuius.

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ſixteenth Cal. April. thirty ſix years old, of the Empire the third, (d) *Maximus* having enjoyed a Marriage with *Eudoxia*, the wife of *Valentinian*, when he had confeſſed that he for the love of her, had conſpired againſt the death of *Valentinian*, ſhe bearing unworthily that thing, called *Genſerick* into *Italy*, out of *Africa*, at whoſe comming *Maximus* being affrighted, in the flight, (e) the day before the Ides of June, was torn in pieces, or cruelly killed by his own companions, and caſt into *Tyber*, ſcarſe the other Moneth of the Empire being finiſhed. (f) *Genſerick*, the City being taken, being made mild by the ſpeech of Pope *Leo*, he abſtained from firing and ſlaughter. Yet for (g) fourteen dayes, robbing all holy and profane Riches, he led away (h) *Eudoxia* the Empereſſe, and her two daughters, *Eudocia* and *Placidia* into *Africa*, and coupled her to his ſon *Hunerick*, this becauſe ſhe was already married to *Olybrius*, he kept. *Eudoxia* in the year four hundred ſixty two, was ſent back to Conſtantinople. *Idatius* is Author. Her daughter, when ſhe had lived ſixteen years with *Hunericus*, and had brought forth *Ildericus*, privily ſliding into holy places, ſhe fled in the year four hundred ſeventy two, as *Theophanes* writeth.

(d) Maximus Procop. Vand.
(e) Annon. Cuſp. of Max. ſee Sidon. b. 2. Ep. 3.
(f) Paul. Diac. b. 15. ch. 5.
(g) Anon. Cuſp.
(h) Theoph.

(i) In the mean time *Avitus Gallus*, in the ſame year four hundred fifty five, the ſixth ofth Ides July, as ſaith *Anonymus Cuſp.* being proclaimed Emperour by the French Army at *Tolouſa*, he confirmed peace with the *Goths*. By whoſe perſwaſion *Theodorick* entring into *Spain*, he conquered the *Suevi*, their King *Rechiarius* being ſlain, in the year four hundred fifty ſix. *Avitus* in the third year after he had been choſen, being forſaken by the Goths, failed of his Empire and life, as *Idatius* writeth. (k) *Paulus Diaconus* reports, that he having laid down the *Placentine*, was made Biſhop, that happened in the year four hundred fifty ſeven, wherein alſo *Marcian* did his duty to nature in the Eaſt. *Anonymus Cuſp.* ſaith, that *Avitus* was taken in the year of *Placentius*, 13. of Cal. Octob. in which *John* and *Varran* were Conſulls. Truly *Evagrius* a certain Hiſtorian, gives (a) no more, than ten Moneths and eight daies unto *Avitus*. But out of that *Anonymus*, more than 14. Moneths will agree; and the ſpace of ceſſation of an Emperour, ſhall be ſix Moneths ten dayes. For he ſaith *Majorian* was lifted up in the year four hundred fifty ſeven, the Cal. of Aprill, when as the day before the Cal. of March, he was made maſter of the ſouldiery, in which day alſo *Ricimer* from the Maſter of the Souldiers, was made Senatour: After this manner it may be true, which *Idatius* ſaith, in the third year, after he began to reign, *Avitus* was taken away, to wit, the ſpace of ceſſation of rule being reckoned. Therefore in the year four hundred fifty ſeven by the will of *Leo* the Emperour, who ſucceeded *Marcian*. (b) *Majorian* undertook the Empire of *Ravenna*, a Prince of a great courage. (c) Who being covetous of recovering *Africa*, attempting a war againſt the *Vandalls*, went to *Genſerick* in the ſhew of an Ambaſſadour. But being laid hold of by *Ricimer* a Senatour, and

i) Caſſiod. Marc. Idat. Paul. Diac.
k) Paul. 15. ch. 5.
a) b. 2. ch. 7.
b) Marc. Idat. Paul. Diac.
c) Non. Major. Tit. 3. to the Sen. Procop. 1. Vand. Jorn. Caſſiod. Anon. Cuſpin.

and maſter of both kinds of warfare at *Dertona*, and compelled to give off, is ſlain in the year four hundred ſixty one, when he had commanded four years and four Moneths. For he was ſtripped of his Empire by *Ricimer*, *Dagailaphus* and *Severinus* being Conſulls, that is in the year four hundred ſixty one, the fourth of the Nones of Aug. and was ſlain the ſeventh Ides of Aug. at the River *Hira*. And then *Ricimer* made *Severus* Emperour by an agreement in the ſame year four hundred ſixty one, in the Moneth Novemb. the (d) thirteenth of Cal. Decemb. whom alſo in the fourth year of his Tyranny, he took away by poyſon, (e) the eighteenth of Cal. September, of Chriſt four hundred ſixty and five. Afterwards there was a ceſſation of the Empire, the ſpace of one year and ſome Moneths. Then in the year four hundred ſixty ſeven, by the Authority of *Leo* the Emperour, there was ſent an Emperour into the Weſt.

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(d) Anon. Cuſp. Caſſiod. Idat. Marc. &c.
(e) Anon. Cuſp.

(f) *Anthemius* a Senatour, the Nephew of *Anthemius*, who under *Theodoſius* the younger, had held a chief place in the Common-wealth, his father being *Procopius*. (g) He was called Emperour of Rome the day before the Ides of Aprill. Moreover it had been thus agreed between *Leo* and *Ricimer*, that a Greek Emperour ſhould be ſent to Rome, whoſe daughter ſhould marry *Ricimer*. So, that Barbarian being made the ſon in law of *Anthemius*, by a wonted treachery, he kills his father in law at Rome, firſt ſet upon by a (a) civill war, the (b) fifth Ides of Jul. in the year four hundred ſeventy two, when he had commanded five years, and ſome Moneths beſides.

(f) Caſſiod. Marc. Sidon. Paneg. Evag. 2. ch. 18.
(g) Anon. Cuſp.
(a) The ſame.
(b) Marc. Caſſiod.

(c) *Olybrius* was placed in the room of *Anthemius* by *Ricimer* (d) who died fourty dayes after the death of *Anthemius*, thirteenth Cal. of September, neither had he *Olybrius* living long after. For he in the ſame year, (e) the tenth Cal. November, finiſhing his life, the ſeventh Moneth after he was created, *Gundibalus* perſwading it, whom *Olybrius* had made a Senatour, as *Caſſiodor* writeth, *Glycerius* took the Empire at *Ravenna*, in the year four hundred ſeventy three, (f) on 3. Non. March, which governed almoſt four Moneths above a year.

(c) Caſſiod. Marc. Paul. Diac. 15. Jorn. of ſucc. of Kings.
(d) Anon. Cuſp.
(e) The ſame.
(f) Anon. Cuſp.

(g) *Julius* his Nephew in the year four hundred ſeventy four, ſucceeded in his place, (h) eighth Cal. Jul. who ſuffered *Glycerius* to be made Biſhop in the Roman Ship-harbour by the Emperour, but (i) *Jornandes* ſaith, he was made Biſhop of *Salo*. But *Marcellinus Glycerius* to have taken it in the year four hundred ſeventy five. Therefore he was chaſed to *Salo* by *Oreſtes*, (k) fifth Cal. Septem. and after five years (l) not far from thence, was ſlain in his own Village in the year 480. the ſeventh Ides May, as *Anonymus* with *Cuſpinian* is witneſſe.

(g) Marc. Caſſiod.
(h) Anon. Cuſp.
(i) Of Ger. affairs.
(k) Anon. Cuſp.
(l) Marc. Jorn.

(m) *Monyllus*, who is alſo *Auguſtulus*, was put in place by his father *Oreſtes*, (n) the day before the Cal. November, the laſt of the Romane Emperours in the Weſt. (o) For *Odovacre* King of the *Turcilingians* poſſeſſed Italy with the Scyrans, and Herulians, aſſiſtants, (p) the 10. Cal. Septem. And the fifth of the ſame Cal.

(m) Caſſiod.
(n) Anon. Cuſp.
(o) Jornan. de rebus Ger. c. 46. Marc. l.
(p) Anon. Cuſp.

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Oreſtes being ſlain, and his brother *Paul* the day before the Nones September, he baniſhed *Auguſtulus* into *Campania*, ſo the (q) Empire of the Weſt was ended, *Baſiliſcus* and *Armatus* being Conſuls, the fourteenth of *Conſtantines* annuall account, in the year of Chriſt 476.

(q) Marcel. Caſſiod. Anon. Cuſp.

Odovacre held Italy by a Kingly name, (r) without his tokens of honour, about ſeventeen years before the Oſtrogoths, *Theodorick* being King, came into it. (s) By him *Phelethеus*, or *Phæba* King of the *Rugans*, was overthrown, and was taken with his moſt bad wife *Giſa*, in the year fourty eight, (t) Novemb. 18. which ſlaughter *Severinus* a (u) Meſſenger of the *Noricans*, had foretold unto him. *Frederick* the ſon of *Phelethеus*, his Kingdome being recovered by the endeavour of *Theoderick*, was driven out by *Odovacre*, the whole Nation being brought over into Italy.

(r) Caſſiod.

(s) Caſſiod. Chron.

(t) Anon. Cuſp.

(u) Eugip. in the life of Sever.

But in the year four hundred eighty nine, (a) *Theodorick* King of the Goths, by the encouragement of *Zeno* going to Italy, *Odovacre* being overcome in a double battle at the River *Iſontius*, and at *Verona*; but the year following being thirdly overcome at the River *Ducas*, he conſtrained him to fly to Ravenna the Ides of Jul. as ſaith *Anonymus* of *Cuſp.* where he beſieged him three years, and at laſt, a deceitfull covenant being made with him, (b) the third Nones of March, that they ſhould hold Italy in common, a feaſt being made, ſlew him in the year four hundred ninety three in which year the Kingdome of the Goths had its beginning in Italy.

(a) Marc. Jorn. Pro 1. Goth. Caſſiod. Chron.

(b) Anon. Cuſp.

CHAP. XIX.

Of Church-Affairs, from the year of Chriſt 450, *to* 491, *where of the Synod of* Chalcedon, *and of the Heretiques* Peter Fullo, Cnaphæus, Moggus, Acacius, *and of* Henoticus *of* Zeno; *And of holy and Learned Men.*

THe fourth Oeconomical, or general Aſſembly, *Marcian* reigning as Emperour, and *Leo* chief Biſhop, was ſolemnized in the year of Chriſt 451, in which *Eutyches* was condemned: the order or manner of whoſe proceeding I will conclude in a ſhort abridgment.

The Eutychian Hereſy, and the Order of the Chal. Synod.

Eutyches, an Abbot of *Conſtantinople*, was the author of a new hereſie, which took away all difference of natures in Chriſt. He being (c) required for judgment by *Euſebius* Biſhop of *Dorylæum*, was condemned in an Aſſembly at *Conſtantinople*, by *Flavian* the Biſhop of that City, in the year 448. The year following, through the endeavour of *Chryſaphius* an Eunuch, who was offended with *Flavian*, another Synod was had at *Epheſus*, which they name ἀνσρικὴν, that is, robbing; over which *Dioſcorus* of *Alexandria* was chief, he who in the year 444, ſucceeded *Cyril*. In that Aſſembly *Eutyches* was reſtored to communion, *Flavian* being diſplaced; (d) and

(c) Counc. Chal. Act. 1. Liber. in Breviar. Vict. Tunun. Marcel.

(i) and *Anatolius* an Elder, and Chancellor of *Dioſcorus*, being ordained in his room. But both *Theodoret* and *Domnus* of *Antioch*, were reduced into order; although this laſt is gathered to have ſubſcribed unto that ſmall Councel, together with *Juvenal* of Jeruſalem. *Flavian* while he calls on the Roman Biſhop, being driven into baniſhment, and evilly intreated with fiſts and heels, he dyed. The Embaſſadours of Rome being vexed, Pope *Leo* condemned this Synod, with whom, likewiſe *Dioſcorus*, through a wicked boldneſſe, renounced communion at *Alexandria*. All theſe things, *Theodoſius*, otherwiſe a moſt religious Prince winking at, but deceived by *Chryſaphius*, were finiſhed: when as *Pulcheria* was abſent; who had given place in the year 447, to the reproaches of that gelded one, and *Eudocia* the Empreſſe, in the adminiſtring the Government. At length the errour being acknowledged, *Theodoſius* ſends *Eudocia*, ſharply chidden, unto Jeruſalem, and called home *Pulcheria* in the year 430, in which ſame year he dying, *Marcian* with *Pulcheria* his wife received the Empire; ſhe (a) commanding, *Chryſaphius* was ſlain.

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(d) Niceph. Chron. The robbery of the Synod of Epheſus.

(a) Marcell. Chr. Alex. Counſ. Chala Liberat. Evag. b. 1. ch 4.

(b) Furthermore, in the year 451, there was a general Aſſembly ſolemnized at *Chalcedo*, of 630 Fathers; at which, Roman Embaſſadours were preſent, *Paſchaſinus Lilybætanus*, and three others; and alſo *Dioſcorus* himſelf. Moreover *Marcian* the Emperour with *Pulcheria*, and Officers and Senatours, were preſent. It was begun the 8th of the Ides of Octob. and after 13 ſittings in Kal. Novemb. being finiſhed, in which the Synod of robbers being repealed, (c) *Dioſcorus* was condemned, and *Eutyches*; and the remembrance of *Flavian*, reſtored with honour. *Dioſcorus* being ſent away to *Gangra* of *Paphlagonia*, there ended his life. (d) The 29 Canons of that Councell were leaſt of all recieved by *Leo*. *Dioſcorus* being driven out, and *Proterius* ordained in his place, the Alexandrians through the love of their new Prelate, were turned to ſedition. But *Marcian* eaſily reſtrained them. After his death in the year 457. they began to tumult again, all the Hereticall Monks diſturbing, whom *Timothy Ælurus*, from a Monk, an Alexandrian Elder, (e) being, together with *Peter Moggus* a Deacon condemned by *Proterius*, a wicked and impure man, had moved againſt *Proterius*; (f) when as he running about thorow their Cells, feigned that an Angell, was ſent to him, and commanded to make *Timothy* Biſhop in his place. Neither was there a vain hope of ſo blockiſh an invention. *Proterius* on the very day of the preparation fleeing into the waſhing font or veſſel, by the mad people, (a) or by the Souldiers, whom *Timothy*, the ſeat being now poſſeſſed, had privily ſent, he was beheaded. *Victor Tununenſis* is witneſſe in his Chronicle, *Conſtantine* and *Ruſus* being Conſuls, which is the 457 year, *Proterius* was ſlain on the ſixth holy-day of the laſt week of faſting. That year, Eaſter fell out on the firſt day before the Kalends of April, ſo the preparation happened the 4th. Kalends, by which the place of *Victor* is to be corrected, which is commonly faulty.

(b) Vict. Tun. *The councel of Chalcedon.*

(c) Leo ep. 6. &c. Gelaſ. little work of Excom. Anaſt. to John Diac. in Col. Pet. Sirm.

(d) Liberat.

(e) Theod. Lect. 2. Collect.

(f) Evag. 2. ch. 8. Vict. Tun. Chron. Liber. Theoph.

(a) Evag.

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faulty. The letters of the Bishops of Egypt unto *Leo* the Emperour, say, *Proterius* to be slain on the very day of Easter. Perhaps they so named the preparation, as in time past many had wont. (b) *Liberatus* affirmeth that was done on the day of the Lords Supper. Of the year, Pope *Leo* makes us certain in his Epistle 73, &c, which being dated in the year 457, do bewail that Tragedy of *Alexandria*.

(b) Ep. 15.

(c) Theoph. Liberat.

(d) Leo Pope, ep. 99. & 100. Evag. 2. ch. 11. Vict. Tunun.

Leo punished the authors of so great wickedness, with the (c) cutting out of their tongues; he reserved *Timothy* for the judgment of the Bishops: and lastly, Pope (d) *Leo* being urgent, he commanded him to be carried farther off, first to *Gangra*, and then to *Chersona*.

(e) Theoph.

About that time another Plague infected the Church of *Antioch*, *Peter Fullo* an Elder at *Chalcedo*, of the Church of *Basta*, following *Zeno* the Captain of the East, who afterwards was Emperour, in the year 463, (e) a multitude being provoked against *Martyrius* Bishop of that City, invaded his seat, and renewed the

(f) Fœlix P. ep. 3. 4. *Trisag.* corrupted.

heresie of the *Theopascites*, (f) those words being added to *Trisagius*, [*who hast suffered for us.*] But straightway being by the Emperour condemned to banishment, he lay hid in the Monastery of the *Acœmetes* at Constantinople. Untill *Leo* being dead, (g) *Basiliscus* the Tyrant taking the Empire, in the year 476, he restored as well this man as *Timothy*. Whom again *Zeno*, the dominion being recovered, in the year 477, expelled. (h) And in the same year *Ælurus* dyed; whom (i) *Liberatus* affirmeth, to have taken away his life by poyson. Into whose place, the heretiques chose *Peter Moggus* Bishop; but *Timothy Solophaciolus* the succeedit of *Proterius*, was restored to the seat by the Catholiques; *Moggus* not being killed by *Zeno*, as (k) *Evagrius* hath written, but was compelled to live in exile.

(g) Liberat. ch. 16. Theoph.

(h) Vict. Tun.

(i) Liberat. c. 16.

(k) Evag. 3. c. 11.

(a) Simp. P. ep. 14 & 16. Evag. 3. ch. 10. Theoph.

(a) *Cnapheus* being cast out, *Stephen* a Catholique was ordained at *Antioch*; who in the year 479, was thrust thorow by the pages of *Fullo*, in the place of washing; after whom another *Stephen* was appointed for this man at *Calenum*, both Catholiques.

(b) Niceph. Chron.

(b) Then *Acacius* governed the seat of *Constantinople*, who was put in place of *Gennadius* in the year 471; a crafty or turn-coat man, and privily favouring the *Eutychian* heresie; but a wonderfull crafts-master of dissembling. (c) By the perswasion of this man, *Zeno* cast out *John Talaidus*, who had been made Bishop of *Alexandria* after the death of *Timothy Solophaciolus*, and suffered *Peter Moggus* to return unto that seat in the year 482. Then he set forth a new form of faith so craftily composed, that the hereticks, even as the Catholiques, might agree upon it; because he called it, ἑνωτικὸν, that is, a Reconciler: but in that there was a disannulling of the Councel of *Chalcedo*. *Victor* saith, That was published *Trocundus* being Consul, which is the year 482. By the Emperour's Edict the Catholique Bishops resisted this wicked fellow: and amongst others, the head of all, *Fœlix* Bishop of *Rome*,

(c) Simp. c. 17. & 18. Liber. ch. 17. & 18. Evag. 3. ch. 14. Vict. Tun.

Rome, who was chosen after *Simplicius* in the year 483. (d) He from the Roman Councel sent three Embassadours unto *Constantinople*. *Vitalis Troentinus*, *Misenus* Bishops of *Cuma*, and *Felix*, a defender of the Roman Church: who also summoned *Acacius* unto the Judgment-seat of the Bishop of Rome; and took care, *Moggus* to be driven from *Alexandria*. *Misenus* and *Vitalis* being troubled by *Acacius*, they communed together with him and *Peter Moggus*: *Felix*, when as he stayed by reason of a disease, afterwards coming to *Constantinople*, was cast into prison. (e) For these things Pope *Felix* authorized two Embassadours, and declared a sentence of excommunication against *Acacius*: who repaying like for like, blotted out the name of *Felix*, out of the [*Diptychs*,] which are Church-Tables. That happened in the year 484.

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(d) Liberat. 18. Evag. 3. ch. 20. & 21.

(e) Ep. Syn. Rom. Con. 2. under *Felix*.

(f) Moreover, *Peter Moggus* at Alexandria, *Henoticus* being received, while he studieth to deserve well of the Catholiques, even as of Hereticks; and swimming on both sides, sometimes casts off the *Chalcedonian* Assembly, sometimes acknowledgeth it, runs into the hatred of them both. For many *Eutychians* fell off from him: who because they were neither of the Catholique party, nor could agree with their Bishop, were called [*Acephali*,] as if they should say, Without an head. The same went into divers divisions of Sects; of which it shall be treated a little after.

(f) Leont. of Sects. Act. 5.

The beginning of the *Acephalians*.

(a) At the same time, that is, about the year 485, *Xenaïs*, who is also *Philoxenus*, by birth a Persian, of a slavish condition, was made Bishop of *Jerapolis* by *Peter Cnapheus*; he first lifted up a standard of impiety against holy Images.

(a) Anast. Diac. in Nic. Syn. 2. out of Theod. Lect. Theoph.

(b) And then *Cnapheus* dyeth in the year 486; *Peter Moggus* in the year 498. But *Acacius* in the year 488, about the keeping of whose remembrance in Church-Tables, the Bishops of *Constantinople* strove very long with the Bishops of *Rome*, as for they which were Catholiques; (c) as *Euphemius*, who after *Flavitas* the heretique was carried up unto that seat in the year 489, for that cause he feared not the fellowship of the Apostolique seat.

The first opposer of holy Images.

(b) Theoph.

(c) Niceph. 16. ch. 9.

(d) In *France*, the heresie of the Predestinatians stood up, which had its beginning out of the books of *Augustine*, being ill understood. Of that sect, *Lucidus*, a certain one being chastised by *Faustus Regiensis*, returned into the way. Eleven Bishops subscribed to the Epistle of *Faustus* in the Arelatian Councel, in the year 475; by which *Faustus* himself affirmeth, a hard piece of work was put upon him, of disputing concerning grace and free-will. he (a dart being let fly beyond his bounds) aspersed a little some Catholique things in his books. At the same time also was solemnized at *Lugdunum* an Assembly of 27 Bishops.

(d) Faustus ep. to Leon. tom. 3. Conc. France.

In *Africa* under the *Arrians* and Barbarian Princes, the Church was grievously oppressed: First of all *Geiserick* being King, who

The *Vandals* trouble the Church in Africa.

37

Anno 450 of Chriſt, to 491.

37 years after *Carthage* was taken, in the 476, dyed, (e) as is gathered out of *Victor*. After this King *Hunericus* his ſon, when he had ſhewed himſelf moderate enough in the beginning, and leſſe eſtranged from the Catholiques, at length in the eighth and laſt year of his reign, of Chriſt 484, (f) in the moneth of Febr. he exerciſed an unheard of cruelty againſt them, he thruſt out more than 334 Biſhops into baniſhment; he cut ſhort many of their tongues and hands; (g) who being brought unto *Conſtantinople*, and into other places, were for a miracle, when as they ſpake nevertheleſſe, with a perfect voyce. Which torment of the godly, a fearful death of the Tyrant in a ſhort time followed; who in the going out of the 484 year, being conſumed by worms, he periſhed.

(e) Vict. Utic. book 1. in the end, and b. 2. & 3.
(f) Marcell.
(g) Æneas Gaz. Marcell. Vict. b. 3. Vict. Tunun.

Holy Men and Learned.

For the greateſt ornament to the Church in thoſe times, in holineſſe joyned together with Learning, were firſt of all *Leo* the Great, the Biſhop of Rome, (a) who from the year 440, to 461, almoſt 21 years, held the Roman Chair: and he dying, (b) *April* 11. had *Hilary* his ſucceeder; a man excelling in godlineſſe and knowledge, and ability of ſpeaking: by which garriſons he both defended the whole Church from the ſpot of Hereticks; and *Italy* from the cruelty of invading Barbarians; that the ſirname of *Great*, hath deſervedly cleaved unto him.

(a) Marcel.
(b) Martyrolog.

In *Italy* alſo (c) holy *Epiphanius* Prelate of *Ticinum*, in the year 466, entred into the Biſhoprick; whom *Theodorick* King of the Goths worſhipped with ſingular obſervance; *Ennodius Ticinenſis* wrote his Life.

(c) Ennod. in his Life.

In France, *Anian* Biſhop of *Aurelia*, of whom I have made mention above. But ancient Hiſtories witneſſe, That this man two years after *Attila* was overcome by *Aetius*, paſſed into Heaven, Novemb 17. in the year of Chriſt 453. But becauſe they tell, the ſame man to have ſucceeded *Eortius*; if that be ſo, one of the two muſt needs have ſate very long: for *Euortius* is he, who ſubſcribed to the *Valentine* Councel in the year of Chriſt 374, *Proſper* excepteth *Anian*, as *Sidonius* ſheweth. In the ſame France, (d) *Sidonius Apollinaris* was famous, born of a famous ſtock; who had married *Papianilla* the daughter of *Avitus* the Emperour; and afterwards by the Governour was ordained Biſhop of *Avernum* about the year 472; in which year alſo, or the foregoing, *Rhemigius* was taken to the Biſhoprick of *Rhemes* very young. For (e) in an Epiſtle which he wrote in the year 523, he ſaith, he holds that dignity now 53 years.

(d) Sid. b. 5. Ep. 16. Greg. Tur. 1. Hiſt. Franc. ch. 21.
(e) Tom. 1. Counc. Gal. p. 203.

Alſo (f) *Lupus* Biſhop of *Trecena*, about the year 478, when he had been chief in that ſeat 52 years.

(f) Mart. Rom. 29. July.

(g) There flouriſhed at the ſame time *Principius* the brother of *Remigius*, Biſhop of *Sueſſiona*. *Vedaſtus* of *Atrebatum*, afterward made Biſhop; *Solemnis Carnotenſis*.

(g) Sigeber. & Martyr.

(h) *Victorinus* of *Aquitane*, by the deſire of Pope *Hilary*, ſet forth an Eaſter Circle of 532 years, in the year 463.

(h) Gennad. See book 2. Doct. Times, c. 62. & Appen.

In

Anno 450 of Chriſt, to 491.

In the Eaſt, *Gennadius* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople*, who (a) ſucceeded *Anatolius* in the year 458, excelled in learning and holineſſe.

(a) Marcell.

(b) *Severinus* Biſhop of *Noricum*, dyed in the year 482. Jan. 8.

(b) Sur. 8. Jan.

(c) That admirable man, *Simeon* of *Stylites*, dyeth about the year 461, when he had attained to the 109th year; and he was (d) born in the year 351, whoſe death being certainly known from God, (e) *Daniel* took to himſelf the ſame good manner of life.

(c) Theoph.
(d) Raderus 1. Virid. Par. 3.
(e) His life with Sur. Dec. 11.

(f) *Studius* a certain man, built a famous Monaſtery at *Conſtantinople*, into which he brought over ſome out of the houſe of the *Acœmetes*, in the year 462.

(f) Theoph. to 491.

The End of the Sixth Book.

THE

Anno 491 of Christ, to 527.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Seventh Book.

W*Herein are contained the Years from the* 491 *of* CHRIST, *unto* 641.

CHAP. I.

Of Anastasius, *and* Justinus; *and what things (they reigning) were carried on in the Eastern Empire; from the year* 491, *to* 527.

(a) Theod. Lect. Evag. 3. ch. 29. (b) Vict. Tun. Marcell. Theoph.

ZEno (a) being dead with his wife *Ariadna*, *Anastasius* undertook the Empire of the East in the year 491, (b) *Olybrius* being alone Consul, of the order of the Gentlemen Ushers, not as yet recorded among the Senate. His Country was *Dyrrachium*: and before that he took the Command, he gave unto *Euphemius* the Patriarch of *Chalcedon* a profession of his faith, witnessed with his own hand-writing. (c) For he was a favourer of the *Eutychian* Opinion, and of the flock of the Doubters, whereby he pleased *Henoticon*, or reconciler of *Zeno*. Therefore *Euphemius* believed that he was tyed fast by that Caution, which

(c) Leont. of Sect. The virtues of *Anastasius* mixt with vices.

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which he laid up in the yearly Registers of the Church. But when he was made partaker of his desire, he openly returned to falshood, and ceased not to fight against the Catholiques; otherwise a profitable Prince to the Common-wealth: the which being overcharged by too much taxes, he eased, with the highest approbation of all.

(d) He is praised especially in that kind, because he took away *Chrysargyrum*, or the gold and silver poll-money. That was a tribute, which had been laid upon all heads as well as on great beasts and lesser cattel; even on dogs: yea, he forbad it to be required in the ninth year of his Empire. As soon as he obtained the Empire, he had something to do with the *Isaurians*, who under *Zenon*, their friend and Countreyman, could do much in the Common-wealth. *Longinus*, *Zenons* brother being frustrated of his hope, to enjoy the Empire, was turned out into *Isaura*, and with him were all the people of *Isaura* to depart out of their City.

(d) Evag. 3. c. 39. Theoph. Cedren.

(a) Hence arose that *Isaurick* war, wherein *Longinus* was their Generall which began in the year of our Lord four hundred ninety two, and ended *Anno* 497. which was the sixth year of the Wars.

The Isaurick war. (a) Marcel. Theoph. Evag. 3. c. 35.

(b) Two years after, that is, in the 499th year, the *Bulgarians* first daring to make incursions into the Roman Territories, wasted Thracia, and afterwards began to be formidable: (c) And the Persians in the mean time, that they might want nothing to keep a wicked Prince under, they over-ran the East, and took *Amida* by the treachery of the Monks of that place, whom *Victor Cabades* commanded to be put to death for an example, *Anno* 502. *Anastasius* sent three Generalls with three Armies against him, such great Armies as never before the like were seen, as (d) *Procopius*, but *Marcellinus* saith that they were not above 15000, but their discord amongst themselves, made this great preparation of no effect: yet soon after this, *Cabades* being defeated, by the vertue and magnanimity of *Celer*, Master of the offices, a very valiant man, he concluded a peace with the Romans, and having received a vast sum of money, he delivered up *Amida*, and some other Towns, *Anno* 505. as *Theophanes* and *Marcellinus* do declare. (e) In this same year, the temerity and indiscretion of the Roman Captains, brought not a small losse and detriment to the Romans, for *Sabinian* had a very bad successe in fighting against *Mundo Geta*. *Anastasius* having hardned his heart against so many Arguments of an angry God, he ceased not to tread underfoot the Catholick interest, by divulging his own heresy.

The Persian War. (b) Marcel. (c) Marcel. Theoph. (d) Procop. apud Phot. N. 63. (e) Marcel.

(f) For he forbad by a wicked Appendix, the Trisagium hymn once to be sung, *Qui Crucifixus es pro nobis*, publickly in the Church, to his great danger: for hence arose a grievous sedition of the people, in the year 514. which drove *Anastasius* to hide his head, his Wife *Ariadna* censuring him for his impiety. In the same year also (g) *Vitaliavus*, a Scythian Generall of the confederates; for so

The Trisagium corrupted by Anastasius. (f) Theoph. (g) Marcel. Vict. Tun. Evag. 3. c. 24. Zon. Theoph.

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were the Goths called, as *Jornandes* records, under pretence of defending the Catholick interest, he rebelled against *Anastasius*, and having made a great slaughter, and drawn his Army near to the City, he granted them peace upon that condition, that Pope *Hormisda* should assemble a Synod, which might take a care of the state of the Church, which was in the 515 year of Christ, but *Anastasius* by his wonted practices, deluded and made void the desires and intentions of the Catholicks, making no Conscience to lye and forswear himself after the manner of the *Manichees*, whose erronious opinions he had embraced: *Evagrius* writes that there was also a Sea-fight, and that *Vitalian* was beaten by *Marinus Syrus*. But *Zonaras* saith, that by the industry of *Proclus* the Mathematician, were made Brasse Prospectives, which burnt *Vitalians* Navies, by which means *Maximus* obtained a most remarkable Victory, which soon after was followed with an agreement of peace.

a) Marcel. Vict. Tun.

(a) In that age, as *Marcellinus* saith, in the year five hundred and fifteen, the Hunns having passed through Armenia, wasted and destroyed all Cappadocia, and came unto *Lycaonia*. And *Ariadna Augusta*, having lived sixty years, dyed in her Palace.

b) Evag. 2. in fine Marcel.

(b) At last in the five hundred and eighteenth year of our Lord there having been such tumult as the like never was, because *Anastasius* had defiled and corrupted the *Trisagiums* hymn, *Anastasius* laying down his imperiall dignity, induced the people to compassion and tenderness towards him, who intreated him to reassume it again. (c) But the eleventh of Aprill was strucken dead by a Thunderbolt (d) in the eighty eighth year of his age, having governed the Empire (e) twenty seven years, and three Moneths. The rumour is, that a little before his death there appeared to him, a man of a dreadfull shape, who holding a book in his hand shewed him that fourteen years should be cut off out of his life, because of his impiety. Its a thing admirable that he had such a long time appointed him to live, which if he had compleated, he would have lived 102 years.

c) Theoph. *Anastasius's* deplorable death.
d) Vict. Tun.
e) Marcel. Zon. Ged. Theoph. Paul. Diac. l. 15.

Justine being already aged, succeeded after *Anastasius* was dead, the 9th of July, in the same year, (f) 518. He was a Thracian by Nation, descended of Parents of low degree, but an eminent person in Religion and godlinesse: whose wife *Lupicina*, having changed her name, was called *Euphemia*. As soon as he had assumed the Purple Gown, he put to death *Amantius* the Steward, and *Andreas* the Chamberlain, and also *Theocritus* whom *Amantius* the Eunuch would have made Emperour: he made *Vitalian* in whom he much confided, Generall of the Militia, who in the seventh Moneth of his Consulship, in the five hundred and twentieth year of Christ, was stabbed in the Palace, as *Marcellus* saith; or by a sudden uproar of the people, as *Theophanes* asserts; or, as (a) *Evagrius* saith, by *Justins* treachery, or by *Justinian Patricius's* faction, as *Victor Tununensis* affirms.

f) Evag. 4. Marcel. Vict. Tun. Theoph. Zon. Ced. Niceph. 17. c. 1. Chr. Alex. *Vitalian's* death.

a) Evag. 3. c. 3.

(b) *Tzathius*

(b) *Tzathius* the King of the Lazores, rebelling against the Persians, comes to *Justinus* to Constantinople in the year 522, and after he had embraced the Christian Faith, the Emperour bestowed upon him royall garments. Which deed *Cabades* King of the Persians taking ill, he resolved to declare wars to the Romans, but suddenly after he concluded a peace and alliance with them. (c) Then as he intended, that *Justine* should adopt *Chosroes* his youngest son, whom he had designed to succeed him, he was rejected by *Proclus* the Treasurer.

Anno 491 of Christ, to 527.
(b) Chron. Alex. Theoph. Zon. Ced. &c.
(c) Procop. 1. Pers. Theoph. Zon.

(d) In the dayes of this Emperour, *Antioch* was afflicted by a great losse, for it was almost all overthrown by a strong Earthquake upon the twenty ninth of May, in the year 526. being the 8th year of *Justins* Empire, and not the 7th; a great burning immediately followed the Earthquake.

(d) Evag. 4. c. 5. Theoph. Nice. 1. c. 4.

At last *Justine*, in the 527th year, when (e) *Mavortius* was Consull, created Emperour *Justinian*, his sisters son, whom having made most noble, he had created *Cæsar* in the year five hundred twenty four, as *Victor Tunun.* records, and then died of a wound four Moneths after, in August, being the (f) seventy seventh year of his age, having ruled the Empire nine years and a Moneth.

(e) Marcel. Vict. Tun. Chr. Alex. Theoph.

(f) Ch. Alex. Theoph. Paul. Diac. in fine ch. 15.

Procopius in his Suppressed History, saith that he was wonderfully ignorant of Learning, in so much that he could not write his own name, wherefore what is read of *Justinian* in *Suidas*, that he was ἀμάθητον γεγραμμένων ἀνδρων & ἀγραφόντον, *ignorant of all learning*, and *not knowing the Letters*, is to be understood of *Justinus*, and not of *Justinian*, saith (g) *Alemannius*, for he proves that *Justinian* was a very learned man. For which cause also *Suidas* supposeth that Ἰουστιανὸς was taken for Ἰουστῖνος, concerning which we must consider farther.

Justine was no part of a Scholler.

(g) In Not. ad Procop.

CHAP. II.

Of the affairs of the West under King Theodoricus, *and of the* Franks, *and their Princes* Chlodoveus, *of the* Burgundians, Wisigoths, *and* Alaricus.

Anno 491. of *Christ*, unto 527.

Theodoricus King of the Ostrogoths.

THeodoricus King of the Ostrogoths, having subdued *Odovacre* in the West, obtained Italy; Anno 493. (a) *Albinus* then being Consull, who endeavoured to establish and settle his Kingdome, by the affinity of the neighbour Princes: for he married *Audefleda* (b) sister to *Chlodoveus* King of the Franks, as *Aimonius* saith, and not his daughter: which *Jornandes* and (c) *Freculfus* do reckon amongst his daughters, which he had by his Concubine, one of whom was married to *Alaricus* King of the Wisigoths, and the other to *Sigismund* King of the Burgundians: And he so governed

(a) Cassiod.
(b) Almo 2. c. 1.
(c) To. 2. l. 5. c. 18.

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verned the Republick at first, that he might worthily have been compared with any one of the best *Cæsars*: and although by the peoples Law, he maintained the *Arian* opinion, he with much faithfullneſſe preſerved the rights of the Romans, and the liberty of the Church, but waxing old, he became cruell and barbarous.

The exploits of the Franks under Chlodoveus.

(d) At this time the Kingdome of the Franks in Gallia, under their King *Chlodoveus*, began to extend far and near. Having overcome and killed *Syagrius*, the Earl *Ægidius*'s ſon, who governed the Soiſſons in the fifth year of his reign, and of Chriſt four hundred eighty ſix, and in the tenth of his reign, and of Chriſt four hundred ninety one. Having ſubdued the (e) Turingians, he married *Chlotildes*, daughter to *Chilpericus* of Burgundy, the brother of *Gundobald*, by which being often exhorted to embrace the Chriſtian Religion, (f) at length he obeyed her advice, in the year ſix hundred ninety ſix, after that, in the fight that he fought with the Alemans, near *Tolbiacum* in the Ubes, he had experienced the preſent aſſiſtance of *Chlotides*'s God, whom he invoked. Having ſubdued his enemies near (g) *Remi*, he was received into the Communion of the Church by St *Remigius* Biſhop of that City, (h) and with him his ſiſter *Alboſledis*, which died not long after, and alſo his other ſiſter, *Lanthildis*, from her *Arian* opinion became a good Catholick. He was baptized on the day of Chriſts Nativity, as it appears by (a) *Avitus* Epiſtle, by which he congratulates him his aſſumption of the Chriſtian Faith: (b) *Flodoardus* and *Aimoinus* add further, that when (c) *Hincmarus* a boy, carried a Viall wherein was the ſacred unction, and was ſhut in by the flocking of the multitude, that then at the prayers and requeſt of this Holy Prelate, there fled to him a Dove from Heaven, which brought another Viall in her beak, wherewith was *Chlodoveus* anointed: and ſince that time are all the kings of France conſecrated and anointed at *Rheyms*, but *Gregory* makes no mention of this.

(d) Not long after this did *Chlodoveus* make war againſt *Gundebaldus*, the king of the Burgundians, to revenge the death of *Chilpericus* his father in law: for *Gunderick* king of that Nation, taking his Originall of *Athanaricus* Prince of the Goths, had left four ſons, *Gundebaldus*, *Godegiſilus*, *Chilpericus*, and *Godomarus*. *Gundebaldus*, having killed *Childeric* and his wife, as alſo *Godomar*, he reigned with *Godegiſilus*; therefore at the inſtant requeſt of *Chlotides*, and *Godegiſilus*, he gave battell to (e) *Gundebaldus*. And having overcome him near *Dijons* Caſtle, commanded him to ſatisfy himſelf with the half of the kingdome, and the other half he gave to *Godegiſilus*, and layed an impoſt upon both: *Chlodoveus* being departed, *Gundobaldus* kills his brother *Godegiſilus*, having on a ſudden beſieged *Vienna* wherein he was, and taken it. Then having ſhaken off the French yoke, he recovered all that territory that now is known by the name of Burgundy, and ordained Laws to his people, which very likely were ſigned in the year five hundred and one, when *Arienus* was Conſull, or enacted in the year following.

(f) *Alaric*

(g) Greg. Turon. l. 2. c. 31.

(h) Tom. 1. Conc. Gall.

(a) Tom. 1. Con. Gall. Hinem. in cap. Car. call. 35.

(b) In vita S. Rem. apud. Sur. 13. Jan. & in capit. Car. Cal. 35.

(c) Lib. 1. c. 13.

(d) Greg. Aim. Chlodoveus's war with the Burgundians.

(e) Greg. Turon. 1. c. 32. Aimo. p. 2. c. 19

Gundebaldus's Laws.

Anno 491. of Christ, to 527.

(f) *Alaricus* king of the Wiſigoths fearing, not without good reaſon, the increaſing power of the French he deſires to enter into friendſhip with *Chlodoveus*: but as they were of different religion, (for the Goths were Arrians) their friendſhip laſted not long, for a while after, from ſecret grudges, there broke forth an open hatred, and hence a war. *Chlodoveus* fought five year before his death, the five hundred and ſeventh year of Chriſt, as (g) *Gregorius* ſaith with *Alaricus* in the *Vocladians* fields, ten miles from the City of *Poitou*. And having defeated his Army, he killed him with his own hands, who had already ruled (a) twenty three years in *Gallia* and *Spain*, hence purſuing his victory, he added to his kingdome all that which was from the River *Ligeris* to the *Rhoſne* together with *Tolouſe*. But the Province of *Narbonne*, which was called the firſt Province of France, remained in the Goths ſubjection, and thence it began to be called Gothia: For *Amalaricus*, his father *Alaricus* being dead, haſtily flying into Spain, he retained under his power Spain, with that part of France which we have already named: *Theodoricus* king of Italy poſſeſſed all what was beyond the *Rhoſne*, that is the other Countrey of the Narbonnes, and the Alps by the Sea ſide. *Iſidorus* ſaith, that *Alaricus* death was in the year 507. it being the ſame year that *Giſelicus* whom he had by his Concubine, ſtriving to poſſeſſe the Kingdome, was expelled out of it by *Theodoricus*, who having taken upon him the tuition and Guardian-ſhip of *Amalaricus*, his Nephew, he ruled Spain, and all the other Dominions of the Wiſigoths 15 years, by Governours and Deputies, as *Iſidorus* relates.

(f) Greg. 2. c. 35.

(g) Greg. 2. c. 43.

Chlodoveus overcometh *Alaricus* and the Goths in France.

(a) Iſid. Chr.

The divine providence gave to *Chlodoveus*, above all other Princes of the World, in thoſe dayes ſuch happy and joyfull ſucceſſe, as oftentimes by miracles, his warrs were confirmed to be guided of God, ſuch as are recorded by (b) *Gregory* of Turine, amongſt which is that remarkable thing: That haſtning againſt *Alaricus*, having encamped near the River *Vigenna*, he found a ſhallow place by the direction of a Hind that paſſed over the River before him, through which he tranſported his Army to the other ſide, and after this Victory preparing to beſiege *Engouleſme*, the walls of the City falling down of their own accord, gave him an eaſy entrance into the City: (c) Which things being known. The Emperour *Anaſtaſius* the year following, the victory of *Voles*, in the year of his Conſulat, ſent a ſtandard to *Chlodoveus*. And he went in proceſſion in St. *Martins* Church at Turine, under whoſe protection and help he thought he was come to ſo great an honour, with his belt, his Purple Gown, and his Diadem. Then coming to Paris, there he eſtabliſhed his Throne in the year of our Lord 507, with ſo happy ſucceſſes.

(b) Greg. 2. c. 37. Aim. l. c. 21.

(c) Greg. 2. c. 38. Aimo.

Paris is made the head City of the Kingdome.

Caſſiodorus ſaith, that in the year of Chriſt 508. the next year after the *Vocladian* fight, when *Celer* and *Venantius* were Conſulls, the *Franks* were overcome by *Theodoricus* King of the Oſtrogoths, and that *Gallia* was taken out of their hands: there being ſlain above

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above 30000 of them, as ſaith *Jornandes*; but of this I have found nothing amongſt our own Hiſtoriographers. *Procopius* (a) relates, That the *Franks* being driven away from the ſiege of *Carcaſone*, and having forſaken the Countrey of *Narbonnes*, obtained *Aquitania*, and that *Theodorick* let them have that part of the Countrey, becauſe he could not eaſily drive them out. (b) But that they defended and kept *Arelatis* from being ſurrendred to the Goths, *Cyprian* in *Cæſar*'s life witneſſeth it.

(a) Procop. 1. Goth.

(b) Caſſiod. 8. ep. 10.

(c) Procop. 1. Gott.

(c) Neither may I omit what our Hiſtoriographers themſelves have not mentioned, whereof *Procopius* hath ſpoken; That the *Francks* made a League offenſive with King *Theodorick* againſt the *Burgundians*, and that the *Goths* delaying the time purpoſely, at length arrived when the fight was ended, and ſo without receiving any loſſe or detriment, they divided the ſpoyl with the *Franks*, equally ſharing the Kingdom, which it's like came to paſſe about the 508 year of Chriſt, it being after the *Wiſigoth's* great defeat; although at that time the *Burgundian* Kingdom was not utterly extinct out of *France*, (d) for *Gundebald* being defeated and dead, *Sigiſmund* his ſon kept ſtill what remained, who hearkening to St. *Avit*, the Biſhop of *Vienna*, he changed his Arrian hereſie into the Catholike faith.

(d) Greg. 3. c. 5.

(e) Ado. Chron. Anno 492.

(f) Greg. 2. c. 42. & 43. Aimo. 1. c. 23. *Chlodoveus's* death.

(f) At this time *Clodoveus* raging againſt his neareſt friends, put them almoſt all to death; and at laſt in the 45th year of his age, and the 30th of his reign, 112 years after St. *Martin's* death, as *Gregorius* ſaith, he dyed in *Paris*, which ſeemeth to be the 511 of Chriſt, when *Secundinus* and *Felix* were Conſuls; for when *Felix* was Conſul, upon the 6th of July, it's remarked, That *Clodoveus* convoked the (g) firſt Synod at *Orleans*.

(g) Tom. 1. Con. Gall.

(h) Greg. Tur. l. 3. c. 1.

(h) His four ſons divided equally his Kingdom amongſt themſelves, as then was the cuſtome. *Theodoricus* whom he had of a Concubine, kept the ſeat of his Kingdom at *Metz*, *Clodomirus* at *Orleans*, *Clotharius* at *Soiſſons*, and *Childebert* at *Paris*.

(i) Procop. 1. Goth.

(i) *Theodorick* the King of the *Oſtrogoths*, degenerating in his latter dayes from his firſt laudable and good qualities wherewith he was endowed, as we have ſaid, into cruelty; he put to death *Symmachus*, and his ſon in law, who were both accuſed of a falſe crime; which deed having perpetrated, as he had the head of a huge fiſh ſet before him at Supper, he imagined that he ſaw *Symmachus*'s head; and being affrighted by this dreadfull ſight, he ſoon after dyed, 35 years after the death of *Odovacer*, in the year of Chriſt 528, being the 564th year of *Spain*, as (a) *Iſidorus* ſuppoſeth.

Theodorick's depravation and death.

(a) Iſid. Chron.

CHAP.

Anno 491 of Chriſt, to 527.

CHAP. III.

The Eccleſiaſtical Affairs under Anaſtaſius, *and the other Princes, from the Year of Chriſt* 491, *unto* 527.

THe Churches eſtate could not but be very full of trouble under an Emperour, who was ſuch an oppoſite enemy to the Catholick parties.

Anaſtaſius, of the number of the (b) *Acephalians* and *Heſitants*, and alſo adhering to the *Manichæans*, gave liberty to every one to profeſſe what opinion he would: And he mortally hated the Catholick Biſhops, expelling *Euphemius* Biſhop of *Conſtantinople* out of his ſeat, having oftentimes laid ſnares for him; in whoſe place was ordained *Macedonius*, (c) Anno 495, in the 5th year of *Anaſtaſius*'s Empire, who ſubſcribed to *Zenon's Henoticum*; and for this cauſe the Catholicks refuſing his company, ſuffered much.

(b) Evag. 3. c. 30. & 31.

The Emperour *Anaſtaſius* an Heretick.

(c) Marcell. Theoph. Theod. Lect.

At that time was the Church of *Conſtantinople* ſeparated and divided from the ſociety of the Roman-See, becauſe the Biſhops would not blot out of the ſacred Tables of *Conſtantinople*, *Acacius's* name, who did dye in a Schiſm and hereſie, or durſt not: whom to recall to their duty and concord, the Pontiffs of Rome omitted nothing. Firſt (d) *Gelaſius*, who in the 492 year of Chriſt ſucceeded Pope *Felix*: (e) He the year following did in vain perſwade *Euphemius* and *Anaſtaſius* by the means of *Fauſtus* Maſter of the Offices, ſent to *Conſtantinople* by *Theodorick*: Then *Anaſtaſius*, who ſucceeded to *Gelaſius* in the Papal office, in the 496 year of our Lord, and alſo *Symmachus*, who ſucceeded *Anaſtaſius* in the 498 year, did all endeavour to obtain it: but it was ſo impoſſible to perſwade the Emperour *Anaſtaſius* to peace and unity, that on the contrary, he poured forth the peſtilence of his breach and diſſention upon the Catholike Church, which exhorted him to love and reconciliation: *Feſtus*, a certain Roman Senatour, being ſent by *Theodoricus* to *Conſtantinople*, having ſecretly promiſed to *Anaſtaſius* the Emperour, that *Anaſtaſius* the Pontiff of Rome ſhould ſubſcribe to *Zenon's Henoticum*; as he returned to Rome, and found Pope *Anaſtaſius* dead, *Symmachus* being already by a legal election ordained, ſome certain factious perſons being corrupted with money, oppoſed to him another Pope called *Laurence*, in the year of Chriſt 498; whence aroſe murthers and diſboiſtneſſes: which to prevent and remedy, the deciſion of the whole controverſie, (according to *Odoacres's* law) was referred to the King, (who was *Theoricus*); he gave ſentence in the behalf of *Symmachus*: So this burning, a little quenched, flamed out the more ſoon after: (a) Therefore in the year 501, and ſome following, were held ſeveral Synods at Rome about it, by King *Theodorick's* command; and *Laurence* in the ſame year 501 was condemned. But the year following, *Odoacres's* Law was abrogated, by which he had forbid-

The Schiſm of the Church of *Conſtantinople* becauſe of *Acacius*.

(d) Anaſt.

(e) Gelaſ. ep. Tom. 2. Conc.

The Schiſm of Rome under Pope *Symmachus*.

(a) Tom. 2. Conc. in Synodis tempore Symmachi.

Anno 491 of Christ, to 527.

den the election of the Roman Pontiff without the King's command; herein, above all others, was to praised the endeavour of *Ennodius* of *Tichick*, who gallantly pleaded *Symmachus*'s cause against the Schismaticks: *Anastasius* in the mean time endeavouring to amplifie and spread his heresie, brought in every one; therefore did he admit into *Constantinople*, *Xenaya*, Prince of the *Manichees* in the (b) 506th year of Christ, and in the 509th year he received *Severus* of the *Acephalians* sect, a notorious person, with some 200 Monks coming along with him, and entertained them all very honourably: And this was the beginning of that filthy *Severus*, who in the year (c) 513, possessed by violence the Antiochian Bishoprick, out of which *Flavinius* because of his constant zeal for the Catholick profession had bin turned out, and he attempted to bring all them of the East to the condemnation of the Chalcedonian Synod: but he turned out of their places those Catholique Bishops, who opposed to him first *Elius* Bishop of Jerusalem, then (d) *Macedonius* in the 511th year of Christ.

(b) Theoph.

Severus the Heretick's beginning.

(c) Marcell. Evag. 3. ch. 32.

(d) Marcell.

(e) Anast. Biblioth.

(c) Pope *Symmachus* being taken out of this world, *Hormisda* who was elected in his place, endeavoured as much as he could, to re-unite into one communion both the Churches, by the means of General *Vitelian*, who for that cause had taken up arms against *Anastasius*; but he deceived them both by his old craftinesse; (a) He being dead, and *Justinian* a most Religious Prince governing the Empire, *Hormisda* obtained what he had so earnestly endeavoured in the year of our Lord 519, having sent Embassadors to *Constantinople*, amongst whom *Germanus* of *Capua* was a very godly man, and therefore by their means and labour was condemned the memory of *Acacius*, *Euphemius*, and *Macedonius*, with all other hereticks; and also of *Zenon* and *Anastasius* both Emperors, and there was a full peace concluded, and renewed unity by the East Countrey Churches with the See of *Rome*, (b) which as *Hormisda's* Embassadours went to declare and proclaim along the Countrey: amongst them was one *John* a Bishop of *Thessalonica*, who was cruelly and ignominiously entreated by the people of *Thessalonica*, who were of the faction of *Dorotheus* Bishop; for which cause *Dorotheus* being warned to appear before *Justinus*, the Judges being bribed, he escaped with a small punishment. This discord of the East and West Churches lasted almost 40 years, as (c) *Facundus* writes, that is, reckoning exactly 36 years, which being numbred from the 484th year of Christ, at which time Pope *Felix* anathematised *Acacius*, unto the 519th of Christ, do belong unto the 6th of *Hormisda*.

(a) Hormisda epist. tom. 2. Concil. *The Peace of the Church mediated by Justinus.*

(b) Suggestio legatorum ad Hormisd. Tom. 2. Conc.

(c) Lib. cont. Mocia. p. 565.

(d) Then *Justine* by Edicts and punishments restrained the Hereticks, and restored the Catholick Bishops, he commanded *Severus*'s tongue to be pulled out of his mouth, because he had usurped by robbery the Bishoprick of Antioch; but he fled with *Julian* Bishop of *Halicarnassus* into Egypt, (e) the first year of *Justine's* Empire, in the moneth of September, and there spread the contagion of his errour, (f) insomuch, that at that time there was divers

(d) Evag. (e) Evag. 4. ch. 4. *Severus* infected Egypt. (f) Liberat. c. 19. Leont. de sectis. Act. 5. & 10. Vict. Tunun.

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divers divorcements and separations of that sect in Alexandria, some of them affirming the body of Christ to be corruptible, as *Severus*; and others incorruptible, as *Julian* of *Halicarnassus*. *Timothy* of *Alexandria* followed *Severus*; and *Julianus* was followed by *Themistæus* his Deacon, who separating himself from *Timothy*, broached forth the new heresie of the *Agnoëtans*; hence arose the division of the *Corrupticolites*, that is, that held Christ's body corruptible; and of the *Incorrupticolites*, which held Christ's body to be incorruptible, or of the phantasticks.

(g) There also arose in *Constantinople* an idle question by the Monks of *Scythia*, Whether any mention might be made of the Trinity; concerning which thing the Catholicks fell not a little at variance amongst themselves. (a) *Maxentius* was one of those Monks, who made his apology against the Pontiff *Hormisda's* Epistle, wherein he with his Companions was remarked.

(g) Epist. Hormisd. Tom. 2. Conc.

(a) Tom. 4. Bibl. P. P.

(b) Now as *Justine* was afflicting and tormenting the Hereticks, and especially the Arrians, whose Churches he joyned to the Catholicks: *Theodoricus* an Arrian Prince taking it ill, he sent Pope *John* who had succeeded *Hormisda*, in the year 513, to *Justinus*, that he would abstain from farther wronging and injuring the Arrians, threatening, That if he did not do it, that he would reciprocally rage with cruelty all Italy over. The Emperour received most honourably the Pontiff, (c) and he the first of all the Emperours received of him the honour of Imperial Majesty. *Justinus* being overcome by his prayers, he desisted from farther persecuting the Arrians, if we may believe *Miscella* the Deacon: but this *John* himself saith quite otherwise, in his second Epistle, because that being then returned to *Rome*, he was cast into prison, where worn out with grief, he dyed at *Ravennes* the 12th of June, as *Anastasius* saith, Anno 526; at which time also *Theodoricus* put to death by the sword *Boëtius* and *Symmachus*, who dying 90 dayes after *John*, he seemed to a certain Fryer cast down into Hell headlong, (d) as St. *Gregory* relates in his Dialogues.

(b) Marcell. Theoph. Diac. 15. Greg. Pop. 3. Dial. Niceph. 17. c. 9.

(c) Anast. Bibl.

Theodorick's cruelty.

(d) Greg. 4. Dial.

CHAP. IV.

Of Excellent Persons, who by their Piety and Learning adorned and enriched that Age.

IN that Age *Fulgentius* for Piety and Learned Divinity carried it above all others, (c) who went to Rome the same year that *Theodorick* entred into it, by *Cassiodorus*'s account, being the year of our Lord 500; but being made Bishop of *Rupes*, he was banished with others by King *Thrasamund* into *Sardinia*, and then after *Thrasamunds* death in the (f) 512th year of Christ, he returned; after that *Hilderic*, *Hunricks* son, had restored peace to the Churches of *Africa*. *Ferrand Diaconus*, a most notable writer in those dayes was his disciple.

(c) Vita Fulg. apud Sur. Jan. 1.

(f) Isid. Chron.

Anno 491 of Christ, to 527.

In *France* shined S. *Cæsarius* Bishop of *Arles*, (a) whom we read to have been one of the Councel of *Agathus*, held in the 506th year of Christ, and lived unto *Vigilius*'s time, of whom he received a letter in the year 538.

(a) Tom. 1. Conc. Gall.

Also *Avitus* Bishop of *Vienna*, of whom, and by whom the *Burgundians* received the Catholique faith.

(b) Flodoard. l. 2. c. 21. & 18.

(b) *Item*, St. *Rhemigius* Bishop of *Rhemes*, and deservedly called, *The Apostle of the Franks*; he was invested of that Bishoprick in the 571 year of Christ, being then 22 years old, as *Hincmarus* and *Flodoardus* do assert; for in his (c) Epistle that he writ in the year of Christ 523, unto the three Bishops, he testifieth, That he had executed the Bishop's office 53 years already; he dyed before the 535th year, being that in this same year was held a Councel at *Auvergnes*, wherein was *Flavius* Bishop of *Rhemes*: Then are *Hincmarus* and *Flodoardus* mistaken, in saying, that he officiated in the Bishoprick 74 years, and lived 96.

(c) Tom. 1. Conc. Gall. p. 294.

In Italy *Ennodus* Bishop of *Ticena*, whose labour and work we have above declared to have been very great against the Schismaticks under Pope *Symmachus*; also then lived *Claudius* Bishop of *Vesontium*, who was in the (d) *Epaonian* Synod, held in the year 517.

(d) Tom. 1. Conc. Gall.

(e) Marianus Scotus Messingh. in SS. Hiber.

(e) In *Ireland*, St. *Patrick* first Bishop amongst them, dyed in the year 491, being then 82 years old, as it may be gathered out of *Marianus*'s account; though he himself attributes him 92 years; and others 123, or 122, as *Sigebertus*; some say that he lived 134 years, whereof he lived 60 in that Island preaching Christ.

(f) Cyril in vita S. Sabbas.

In the East lived (f) St. *Sabbas* the Fryer, who by his Piety and holiness adorned *Palestina*, and at that time maintained the Catholique Faith against the infectious impiety of *Anastasius* the Emperour. St. *John Silentiarius*, who from Bishop of *Collen* in *Armenia*, turned a Monk, was his disciple.

(g) Niceph. 17. c. 4. & 5. Evag. 4. c. 6.

(g) Two *Zosimus*'s are reckoned amongst the Worthies of that Age, one living solitary in *Phœnicia*, and the other in a certain Monastery in *Palestina*, who both foresaw from God that calamity that befell *Antioch* in *Justinus*'s time.

(h) Aimo. 1. c. 17.
(i) Id. & Sigeb. Anno 495.

In *Gallia*, (h) *Launomarus* of *Carneton*, and (i) *Maximinus* of *Orleans*, were a great honour to the Fryeries; *Maximus* built the *Mician*'s Monastery near to the City, he was St. *Eusticius*'s Nephew. *Clodoveus* as he went first to *Orleans*, brought them both thither along with him, as writes *Aimoinus*; *Sigebert* calls that Monastery of the *Mirians*, *Maximus*'s Monastery; and *Aimoinus* calls it, the Monastery of the *Initians*, that is, the *Micians*, and retains still the name; also *Avitus* and *Carilesus*, *Maximus*'s disciples.

(a) Sur. 11. Febr. Aimo. 1. c. 24.

(a) Then *Severinus* the Abbot, who healed King *Chlodoveus* of a grievous sickness at *Paris*, in the year 508; *Aimoinus* calls him the Abbot of the *Agaunian* Monastery; but it's not like, that it was already built then, because that afterward it was built by *Sigismund* King of the *Burgundians*, St. *Avitus* being the Author of it,

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it, as *Ado* of *Vienna* writes; (b) St. *Equitius* flourished in Italy about the same time.

(b) Greg. p. 1. dialog. l. 1.

Cassiodorus and *Boëtius* have obtained great honour of sincerity, virtue and excellent doctrine under *Theodorick* King of Italy: (c) *Presessor* Bishop in *Africa* did write to Pope *Hormisda* concerning the Chronicles of the Kings; also *John Maxentius*, one of those Monks of *Scythia*, of whom is here above made mention, hath presumed to write (d) against Pope *Hormisda*, who seems somewhat aspersed with the *Eutychian* mist.

(c) Epist. Horm.

(d) Extat in Bibl. pat.

(e) Virgin St. *Genovesa*, the Patroness of the *Parisians*, yea of all the *Franks*, is said by *Sigebertus* to have dyed in the year that the first Synod was kept at *Orleans*, being the last year of *Chlodoveus*'s reign, and of our Lord 511, she being fourscore years old; and by this, her birth will appear to be about the year 431, and that will be more probable that *Beda* saith of St. *German* and *Lupus*'s pilgrimage, and also *Sigebert*, that it was in the year 446, and not as *Prosper* saith 429, but (f) *Aimoinus* saith, That she attained to *Clotharius*, and *Childebertus*'s dayes.

(e) The Life of S. *Geno.* apud Sur. Jan. 3.

(f) L. 1. c. 4.

CHAP. V.

Of Justinian *the Emperour, and of those things that came to passe during his Empire in the East, where it's spoken of the utter destruction of the* Vandals *power in* Africk; *and of the* Gothick *warr.*

Anno 527 of Christ, *unto* 565.

(a) Marcel. Vict. Tun. Chr. Alex.

When *Mavortius* was Consul, (a) as it is taken from the Records of all Annals, that is, in the 527 year of Christ, *Justinian*, in the moneth of April, his Uncle being alive; in the moneth of August, after his death, being already of age; for he was (b) either 45, (c) or 44 years old, governed the Empire. (d) Although *Procopius* thinks, that he was much younger, when he saith, That as *Justine* ruled the Empire νομιδίῳ νέον, he attained to the Government of the Common-wealth; he was a Prince of divers qualities, and indued with virtues, as well as bespotted with vices; for he was vehemently zealous for Piety and Religion; the which he hath testified by several Edicts of his own, for the preservation and propagation of the Catholique Faith, and Ecclesiastical Government; but he at last fell into *Eutychius*'s errour, then all his life-time he was defiled with the spots of extortion, covetousnesse, and unfaithfulnesse; (e) *Procopius* in his work called ἀνέκδοτον, that is to say, *Suppressed*, declares that he was unjust in many and horrid things; the which he durst not have done in *Justinian*'s dayes against the people, wherein he declares something of *Justinian*, *Theodora*, and *Belisarius*, to be wondered at, not so much as known or believed by the vulgar. None can dissent from him touching *Theodora*, *Justinian*'s Wife, (for

(b) Zona.
(c) Onuphrius.
(d) Procop. Ἀνέκδ. p. 29.
(e) Procop. in Ἀνέκδ. p. 57.

Theophanes

Anno 527 of Chriſt, to 565.

Theophanes is miſtaken to ſay that ſhe did marry *Juſtinus*, when he ſaith that ſhe was an impotent, covetous, laſcivious, and Heretick woman: for from vile and ſcenick Arts, and by her whoriſh lucre ſhe became the Emperours legitimate wife by reaſon of her great beauty, whom *Juſtinian* eſteeming and loving above reaſon, committed many things as well to the detriment of the Church, as Republick, but its not convenient in this place to touch farther his private qualities and inclinations.

(a) Procop. 1. Perſ.

Many and great were the wars in this Emperours dayes. (a) Firſt the *Perſian* war which was undertaken by *Juſtinian* in the beginning of his Empire, in the behalf of the Laziceans, (which are the people of Cholchos) their king having embraced the Religion of the Romans with their alliance.

(b) Theoph.

(b) To this War was *Beliſarius* ſent General Anno five hundred twenty nine, who having but doubtfully acted the matter, he was called back the five hundred thirty one year of our Lord by *Juſtinian* to the war againſt the Vandalls, and the year, following at the (c) 11th Indiction, he concluded a peace with the *Perſians* (d) in the ſixth year of his Empire, and yet upon the condition that both ſhould war againſt *Lazica*. In that ſame year aroſe up in Conſtantinople, a moſt dangerous ſedition againſt the Emperour, whom the vulgar and commons called *Nika*, from a Dice. (e) By this ſeditious people, was *Hypatius* the Senatour created Emperour with *Pompey* and *Probus* his kinſmen, who were all three the Emperour *Anaſtaſius*'s Nephews. *Juſtinian* doubting of his ſafe eſcape, by *Theodora's* advice he fortified the Pallace, and in a ſhort time by *Beliſarius* and *Narſetes* he ſuppreſſed the mutiny, having killed in (f) one day, being the 19th of January, 35000, or, as *Procopius* ſaith, 30000 of them. (g) Then were many Churches overthrown, which *Juſtinian* mended afterwards, and chiefly St. *Sophyes* Temple which he, in the 10th year of his Empire, began with exceeding great coſt, to re-edifie.

(c) Marc.
(d) Procop. 1. Perſ.
(e) Marcell. Theoph. Chr. Alex. Procop. 1. Perſ. A violent ſedition againſt Juſtin.
(f) Theoph.
g) Procop. 1. de æd. Juſt.

(h) In this ſedition the rage of the people was moſt violent againſt two of *Juſtinians* favourites, *Johannes Capapdox* the Lord chief Juſtice, and *Tribonianus* the Treaſurer: the laſt of whom though not very learned, yet he was a notable head-piece, and unreaſonably greedy of money, and defiled with vices and great wickedneſſe: and the firſt was born at *Pamphilia*, the moſt learned man of his age, and exceedingly well verſt in the Law, but as avaricious and defiled with vices as the other. Wherefore he was daily wont either to make new lawes, or to abrogate thoſe that were already. *Juſtinianus* being affrighted, for to condeſcend to the people, degraded them both of their dignities: but a while after he reſtored them to their former honours, (i) and *Tribonianus* having lived many years after, died inveſted with the ſame office. But *John* being turned out of all his eſtate, 10 years after, being the 542 year of Chriſt, he turned a Prieſt, and then he reſided a time in the ſuburbs Church: thence being forced into Egypt, there he led a miſerable life untill *Theodora's* death, that is, unto the five

h) Procop. l. 1. Perſ. p. 39. & ſeq.
i) Procop. ibid. p. 42.

five hundred fourty eighth year of Chriſt, (a) at which time *Juſtinian* recalled him, where he alſo retained a Prieſtly office, having a fooliſh hope of enjoying the dignity of *Auguſtus*, becauſe of ſome falſe divinations, he at laſt found them to be but Chimeraes, and falſe imaginations, when he was ſhorn for a Prieſt, and conſtrained to take that Order's garments, becauſe he had none of his own, a certain Prieſt named *Auguſtus* cloathed him with his Gown and Coat.

Anno 527 of Chriſt, to 565.
a) Procop. in fine l. 2. Perſic.

(b) Then the *Vandalian* War began in Africk in the year 533. *Beliſarius* being alſo Generall of the ſame, was ended the year following. *Geliber* ruled the Vandalls, having ſlain *Hildericke* the ſon of *Hunerick* and *Eudoxia* the daughter of *Valentinian* the third, *Beliſarius* took *Carthage* at the end of that year; and the year following *Gilimer* having been beſieged all that winter, came under his power, and was brought to *Juſtinian* to *Conſtantinople*, (c) when he was Conſull the fourth time, by which deed *Beliſarius* cleared himſelf of that calumny wherewith he was aſperſed of uſurping the Dominion of Africk, and got much honour by a kind of Triumph of a long continuance in great apparell and ceremony he walking along on foot, the captives being led before him, amongſt whom was *Gilimer*, he went to *Juſtinian* who expected them in the Stilt-yard, whom *Gilimer* was forced to worſhip, crying aloud, *Vanity of vanity, &c. Beliſarius* was honoured with a ſecond triumph in the field of Cappadocia, but becauſe he would not forſake the *Arians* Hereſy, he was not ſuffered to be a Conſull. The Kingdome of the Vandalls was utterly extinguiſht ninety ſix years after their poſſeſſion of Carthage, 108. years after their entry into Africk: Wherefore *Victor Tununenſis* is miſtaken in ſaying that *Gilimer* was taken, and *Africk* freed from the Vandals ninety ſeven years after their invaſion and ingreſſe into it.

b) Procop. in Vand. The Vandalian War.
c) Marcell. *Beliſarius*'s triumph.
The Vandals Kingdome in Africa extinct.

(d) The Vandals after this, having retaken and recovered Africa; had continuall Wars with their neighbour Nations, and chiefly with the Moors, untill that *Salomon*, *Spad*, a valiant man in feats of arms, who was ſent thither, having ſuppreſſed the enemies, reſtored peace to that Province (a) the thirteenth of *Juſtinians* Empire, in the year of Chriſt 539. (b) but two years after being forſaken by his ſouldiers, he was ſlain in the battell: and the Barbarians having retaken courage, being moved and irritated by the cruelty and unfaithfullneſſe of the Romans, did much harm and hurt to them, giving them many routs, loſſes and defeats at ſeverall times. Alſo at this time roſe up many Tyrants and Uſurpers (c) amongſt whom was *Guntharus*, who had been Captain of *Salomons*'s Life-guard. He put to death *Areobinda* the Emperours kinſman, who was ſent to Africa to govern it: he himſelf in the 36 day of his uſurpation was ſlain by *Artabanes* the Perſian, (d) in the 19 year of *Juſtinians* Empire.

d) Procop. Vand. 2. Theoph.
a) Procop. l. 2. p. 151. v. 7.
b) Procop. ibid. p. 154.
c) Id. Marc.
d) Id. p. 163. Ver. 28.

The Gothick war began the (e) 9th year of *Juſtinians* Empire in the ſpring, as it may be collected out of *Procopius*, whereof this is the accompt.

e) Procop. r. Goth. p 76. Marcel. Theoph. Miſc. Zon. Cedre.

Theodo. ick

Anno 527 of Christ, to 565.

(i) Procop. Ibid. p. 167.
(g) Id. p. 19. Jornand. de rebus Get. c. 59

Theodorick the King being dead, as we have said, in the 526 year of Christ: *Athalaricus* son of *Amalasuntha*, *Theodorick's* daughter, and of *Eutharicus* of the house of the *Amaleans*, reigned over the Goths, under his mothers regency, being then (i) eight years old, and (g) died the eighth year of his reign, being the 534 year of Christ: *Amalasuntha* fearing the Goths did transfer the Scepter upon *Theodatus* son of *Amalafrida*, *Theodorick's* sister, whereunto he being elevated above and beyond hope, and being very sloathfull and covetous of money, he put to death a most vertuous and rare woman, which had well deserved at his hands. This deed (as (ii) *Procopius* saith) was done by the agitation and practise of *Theodora*, *Justinian's* wife, fearing that *Justinian* would esteem her above her self.

h) In Apex.

The Emperour being grievously moved and offended at her death, and also intending to recover Italy, being animated to it by his happy successe he had in Africk, he sends his conquering Army, (still under the command of (i) *Belisarius*) against the Goths in the year 535, at the (k) 15th indiction: beginning the war in *Sicilia* which he possessed all in the same year. And entred (l) *Syracusa* the last day of his Consulate. The year following did the Goths chuse *Vitigis* to be their King, having put to death *Theodatus* who valiantly resisted the Romans: *Belisarius* takes Rome in the 536 year of Christ, and delivereth the City afterwards, when it had been besieged by *Vitigis* (m) a year and nine dayes, near upon the Equinox of Winter, in the 538 year of our Lord: Thence *Ravenna* with *Vitigis* himself, and his Wife, being reduced under *Belisarius's* power, who having denyed to take upon him the Kingdome of the Goths as it was offered to him in the 540 year of Christ, and the (n) fifth of this Gothick war, he is called back again for to go against the Persians, and brings *Vitigis* to *Justinian*. *Ildibaldus* was created King by the Goths, and after him *Eraricus*, then (o) in the year of our Lord 541. *Totilas*, *Ildibaldus's* kinsman, a severe and discreet person who was indued with many excellent vertues befitting a Gallant Prince, he restored the decaying estate of the Goths in Italy, no lesse by justice and moderation, then by warlike generosity; having severall times routed and defeated the Romans, he re-took Rome, the five hundred fourty sixth year of Christ; which, *Belisarius* being again sent into Italy out of the East, took into his possession: but *Totilas* recovered it two years after.

(i) Procop. Goth.
(k) Marcel. l.
(l) Procop. p. 272, Goth.
(m) Procop. Goth. p. 126. Græc.
(n) Proc. l. 3. Vitiges taken prisoner.
(o) Proc. 3. p. 260, 261. græc. comparatis cum p. 205. v. 28.

Again in the (b) eighteenth year of this war being the 551 of Christ: *Narses Spado* a Persian by Nation, overcame *Totilas* in battell, who flying from the fight, had his head cut off, (c) having reigned eleven years: after him *Theias* governed the Goths, who being soon after slain in battell, (d) upon the latter end of the 18th year of the wars, being the 553 of Christ, the battell was fought with the Goths. As the Gothick war was thus flaming, the Persian begun again of new in the East, (e) upon the latter end of the thirteenth of *Justinians* Empire, being the 540th year of Christ:

(b) Proc. 4. p. 361. & seq.
(c) Proc. p. 270. v. 41.
(d) Procop. in fine l. 4. Goth.
(e) Procop. Pers. p. 52. v. 10.

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Christ: (f) *Vitiges* King of the Goths having induced *Cosroes* (who of himself was ready enough, because he envied *Justinian's* prosperous successes in Africk and Italy) to break and violate his peace with the Romans, having sent to him two Priests of *Liguria* (g) upon the latter end of the 4th year of the Gothick-war, which was the 539 year of Christ. Therefore the year following *Cosroes* having over-run *Syria*,, he took *Antioch* and burnt it, and wasted, destroyed and burnt the Countrey, all about the Roman borders, as if it had been in time of peace, not being fortified with any garrisons: At length cessation of arms was agreed upon for five years (h) about the 545 year of Christ, and the 19 of *Justinian*; so that the War in *Cholcos* was very slowly carried on: (i) Then the five years of cessation being ended, five other more were added to them in the 551 year of Christ, to the greater ignominy and shame of the *Romans*, who were constrained to pay tribute to the *Persians*.

(f) Procop. Inic. l. 2. Pers. & Goth. 2.
(g) Procop. 2. Goth. p. 244. ver. 5.
(h) Colligitur ex Procop. in fine 2. Persic. p. 90. v. 30.
(i) Procop. 4. Goth. p. 343.

(k) Then reigned in *Lazica*, (which is *Cholcos*) *Gubazes*, an intimate friend to the Roman, who being envied by *Martinus* and *Rusticus*, both *Justinian's* Captains, because he had accused them to the Emperour of sloathfulnesse, being himself falsly accused, was killed by treachery at *Bessa*; which fact alienated the minds of the *Colchians*, and made them to joyn themselves to the *Persians*, in the year of Christ 455, as (a) *Agathias* saith; (b) Then *Tzathes* being given by *Justinian* to the *Lazians* for their ninth King; the Persians were overcome in a great battel, wherein were killed ten thousand of them. *Nachoragan* the General of the Persian Army being called back by *Chosroes*, had his skin pull'd off for his ill successe and bad goverment of that Military Expedition.

(k) Agath. l. 3. p. 60. Gr.
(a) Lib. 2. p. 62.
(b) Agath. l. 3. p. 85.
Ib. p. 100.

(c) About the time of this victory was brought into question by the Romans, *Gubazes's* murther, and the authours of it were punished. (d) *Chosroes* afterwards agreed with the Romans touching *Cholcos*, that whatever any of the two had of it, he should in the mean time possesse it, untill a more full and certain peace were agreed upon, (e) which was at last concluded 17 years after in the year of Christ 562.

(c) Agath. l. 4. p. 128.
(d) Agath. ib. p. 137.
(e) Theoph.

(f) In the mean time, the *Hunns* made several excursions into *Thracia*, and having layd a strong garrison near to the City, they plundered and pillaged far and near, (g) especially in the 558th year of Christ: when the Emperour being then wearied out with age and lingering in his life, he wholly applyed himself to rare buildings, and used all means to have and settle peace, casting off and neglecting all military care. (h) At last, by *Belisarius's* counsel (who also was grown ancient) and valour, the Barbarians being suppressed by a great defeat, came to nothing, entring amongst themselves into a Civil Warr, they by it did utterly undo themselves.

(f) Agath. l. 5. p. 150. &c.
(g) Theoph.
(h) Agath. ib. p. 139.

(i) *Theodora* the Empresse dyed the 14th year of the Gothick Wars, in the year of Christ 548, and of *Justinian's* Empire the 22, in the moneth of June, as *Theophanes* saith; but *Justinian* being

(i) Procop. 2. p. 299.

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ing full of age, dyeth in the 565 year of Christ, being then infected with that heresie (k) which denyed, that Christ's flesh could suffer any thing, or be corrupted no more then after his resurrection; and having dejected ( ) *Eutychius* a most godly and holy man out of his Bishoprick, because he would not consent with him in his opinion: He ruled the Empire 38 years and 8 moneths, as *Evagrius* saith, (m) for he dyed the 14th of November.

(k) Evag. 4. ch. 39. (l) Vita S. Eutych. Apr. 6. (m) Chron. Alexand. Theoph.

Pope *Agatho* extolls much the faith and piety of this Emperour, now dead, in his Epistle, (n) mentioned by the sixth Synod that was assembled during his Papacy.

(n) Act. 4. p. 45.

The way how to make Silk.

In the time of his Empire some Monks who came to *Constantinople* from the *Indies*, taught the way of making silk, having brought from thence some silk-worms eggs; whereas before the Roman Merchants brought nothing but silk ready made from *Persia*, (a) which was, as *Procopius* saith, in the 25 year of *Justinian's* Empire.

(a) Procop. Goth. p. 345. Zonar.

Belisarius dyed (b) the same year that *Justinian* dyed, the 13th of March, being the 565 year of Christ, who two years before being suspected of conspiracy against the Emperour, and forbidden to go out of his house, being confined in it, was not long after reconciled, having all his estate restored to him with much honour.

(b) Theoph.

CHAP. VI.

what things worthy came to passe in the time of the Emperour Justinian *in other parts of the world, besides the* Romans *dominion, and of the Kings of the* Franks, *and of their Exploits.*

THe *Gothick* Affairs decaying in Italy, and at last being overthrown by the power of the Grecians, The Kingdom of the *Franks* encreased daily more and more, and by them was first the *Burgundians* Kingdom extinguisht. (c) *Sigismund*, *Gundebalds* son, he valiantly kept and defended from the *Franks* what was left to him of the Kingdom; who as he was to be esteemed and praised for changing his Arrianism, into the Catholike faith, by St. *Avitus's* exhortation; so likewise was he highly to be blamed for the murther of his innocent son, whom he had by *Theodorick's* daughter, and by his last Wife's instigation did put to death; nevertheless he blotted out this horrid crime in the *Agaunensian* Monastery that he had built, by many dayes fasts and tears.

(c) Greg. l. 3. c. 6. Procop. 1. Goth. p. 186. Aim. l. 2. c. 3. &c. Gest. Franc. c. 34. &c. Sige.

The history of *Sigismund* of Burgundy.

Clodomirus who ruled over *Orleans* by his Mother *Clotildes* perswasion, declared war against him, and having overcome him in battel, he brought both him, his wife and children away in the year 527. In the mean while, *Gundomarus*, *Sigismund's* brother, recovered the Kingdom that the *Franks* had taken into their possession; The which *Clodomirus* bearing impatiently, *Sigismund* and all his, being cast into a Well, Anno 528, he undertakes a new

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new Expedition against the *Burgundians*, having defeated his enemies, as he advanced and ventured too much, into the thick crowd, being run through with a Spear, he dyed. The *Franks*, if we may believe (d) *Agathia*, being affrighted at their King's death, gave equal Laws and conditions of peace to their enemies, whom they had vanquisht. But our Historians relate, that they desirous to revenge their King's death, fell into such a rage, that they routed and utterly defeated them. (e) But four years after, *Childebertus* and *Clotharius* revenged their brothers death, who having expelled *Godomar*, brought the Kingdome of Burgundy to be part of the Kingdom of France.

(d) Agath. 1.

(e) Greg. 3. c. 11. Aim. 2. c. 7. Gesta Franc. 37.

Burgundy won by the *Franks.*

In Spain, after the (a) death of *Theodorick* the King of the *Astrogoths*, his Tutor and Governour, which was in the year 526, as we have said above, *Amalaricus* King of the *Wisegoths* held the Scepter five years, being allied to the Kings of *France*, whose sister *Chlotidis* he had married: As he, who was a Prince of the Arrian heresie, vexed her for her constancy in the Catholique faith, by several means and wayes; *Childebert* resolves to revenge that injury: (b) *Amalaricus* being vanquisht in battel, and preparing himself to flye, is strangled by some of his own party at *Narbonne* in the Market-place, in the year of our Lord 531. *Childebertus* returns home, bringing a great booty and much spoyl along with his sister; which dying by the way, was buried in *Paris*.

(a) Isidor. Chr. Greg. 3. c. 10.

(b) Isid. Chr. Greg. 2. c. 10. Aimo. 2. c. 8.

About three years before this, (c) *Theodoricus* who reigned in the Territories of *Mets*, having called to his help his brother *Clothar*, undertook a War against the *Thoringians*, and having overcome *Hermenefridus* the King, (d) who had married *Amalaberga*, sister to *Theodorick* King of the *Ostrogoths*, he added *Thoringia* to his Principality. *Clotharius* took in part of the spoyl amongst the Captives, *Radegundes* the daughter of *Bertarius Hermenefridus's* brother, whom he had himself slain, which he took for his wife, and having married her, he gave her leave to become a Nunne, that she might the better enjoy God.

(c) Greg. 3. c. 4. & 7. Aimo. 2. c. 9. Sigeb. Jorn. de rebus Get.

(d) Greg. 1. c. 18. Sig.

As these Wars against their enemies were a great honour to the undertakers, so also their Civil Warrs amongst themselves bred great envy amongst their Children. (e) But chiefly *Clotharius's* murther, which he perpetrated with his own hands, with his brother *Childebertus*, for he stobb'd with a knife *Theodovaldus* and *Guntharius*, the sons of *Clodomeris* their couzen-german, who was killed in the Burgundian Wars, the third son, *Clodovaldus* being escaped by flight, he was first admitted into the number of the Clergy; then because of his rare and excellent piety and holiness, he soon after was taken up into the heavenly Mansion, and is reckoned at *Neyen* for a Saint; which Town was upon that called by his name. *Sigebertus* hath observed this, unto the 531 year of Christ.

(e) Aimo. 2. c. 12. Gesta Franc. 38.

(f) Then the friendship of these two Kings being turned into a mortal hatred, *Childebertus* with *Theodebertus* son of *Theodorick's* brother, conspired *Clotharius's* ruine; and as both Armies were

(f) Greg. 3. c. 18. Aimo. 2. c. 18.

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(a) Agath. l. 2.

(a) Greg. Tur. 3. c. 29. Aimo. 2. c. 19. *The Franks Expedition in Spain.*

(c) Aimo. 2. c. 19.

(d) Aimo. 2. c. 20.

(e) Aimo 2. c. 21.

(f) Procop. l. 4. p. 358. vide l. 3. p. 304. Greg. 3. c. 32. Aimo 2. c. 21.

(g) Lib. 2.

(h) Agath. l. 1.

(i) Agath. l. 2. p. 31.

(a) Agath. p. 34, &c.

letting themselves in battel-array, there arose a suddain tempest with great showers, hail, thunder and lightning, which defeated both Armies; and so God hearkening to their Mother *Clotildis*'s prayers stopt the stream of blood in Civil Wars. I think that (a) *Agathias* the Historian had respect to this, when he praiseth the *Franks*, that when they were divided into more Kingdoms then one, if there was any dissention between them, and had taken up arms, they were wont to end the quarrel in that very Precinct by a mutual discourse, rather than by a battle. (b) Then soon after *Clotarius* and *Childebertus* having renewed their league and friendship, fall both upon Spain; the greatest part of which, as *Gregorius* saith, they conquered. (c) They also attempted to besiege *Saragossa*; of which siege the Inhabitants freed themselves, giving to *Childebert* St. *Vincent*'s garment, in whose honour the King built a Cathedral in the Suburbs, which is now called St. *Germans*; concerning which (d) we read, that the Charter was given in the 48 year of his reign, being the 559 of Christ: now this Spanish Expedition was in the year 542, (e) according to *Sigebert*.

(f) At the same time that the *Franks* glittered their arms over *Spain*, they extended their rage beyond the *Alps*. (g) *Theodebertus*, *Theodorick*'s son, *Totilas* reigning over the *Goths*, and being engaged in the Roman Wars, he brought under his subjection *Liguria*, the *Alps Cottiæ*, and part of the *Venetians* Territories; and departing thence, he left *Bucellinus*, who as our Chronicles record, did over-run all Italy and Sicily: But *Procopius* saith, That *Theodebertus* in the last year of *Vitigis*'s reign, being accounted the 539 year of Christ, as *Bucellinus* was besieged in *Ravenna* by *Belisarius*, broke into Italy with an Army of an hundred thousand men, and that being beaten by the Romans, and the plague being very hot and violent there, he was forced to retire himself.

(h) After his death *Theobaldus* his son in the end of the Gothick Warr, being the 554 year of Christ; he commanded his Souldiers under the conduct of *Leutharis* and *Bucellinus*, to the Italian Expedition, (i) who, *Narsetes* no wayes resisting them, being gone as far as *Samnium*, in the year 555, divided their Army: *Bucellinus* (so he is called by *Agathias*) being advanced into the *Tyrrhenian* borders, he went as far as to the Sicilian Sea; there were in their Armies both *Franks* and *Alemans*; but the *Franks* who were of the same Religion with the *Romans* in plundering, abstained from sacriledge; but the *Alemans* being Gentiles, plundered all, not making any difference betwixt things common, and things holy, (a) having gotten a great booty. *Leutharis*, Summer drawing on, retired himself into the River *Poe*: *Bucellinus*, having engaged his faith to the Goths, and hoping to be admitted their King, remained with thirty thousand men, and was defeated by eighteen thousand Romans, commanded by *Narsetes* near the River *Casilinum*, not far from *Capua*, all the whole Army, together with *Bucellinus*, being slain, but five onely. When *Leutharis* having

having lost the greatest part of his Army and booty, fell into a frenzie, and dyed of it. This overthrow was in the 555 year of Christ, the next year after *Theobaldus*'s death, who, as we have declared, dyed the 554, and (c) *Agathias* recordeth it thus.

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(c) Lib. 2. c. 47.

Now *Theodatus* King of the Goths, at the beginning of the Gothick warr, as (d) *Procopius* saith, granted to the *Franks* that part of *Gallia*, which the Goths held, for to get them of his side; And *Vitiges* the year following ratified it, having drawn from thence the Gothick-forces; (e) And *Justinian* in the year 548, desiring also the friendship of the *Franks*, confirmed them by his decree the possession of that Province, and from that time forth they celebrated at *Arles* the Knights Combat, and did beat pieces of gold, out of French metals, not as other Nations, even as the *Persians* with the stamp and effigies of the Emperour, but coyned it with their own proper stamp.

The Franks obtain all what the Goths had in France.

(d) Procop. 1. Got. Sig. A. 530.

(e) Procop. l. 3. Goth. p. 104.

Clotharius reigneth alone.

Now that I may return to our discourse of *Clodoveus*'s Children, the three brothers and their children being all dead, there remained *Clotharius* alive, who governed the Principality of the *Franks* somewhat above two years, and the last year of his reign he burnt (f) *Chramnus*, whom he had begotten of his Concubine, with his wife and children, being cast into a shed, in which they were all shut up, because of his constant rebellion and contumacy; then he dyed in the 51 year of his reign, and upon his death-bed, he uttered these words worthy of memory; *Oh! What King think'st thou the King of Heaven is, who thus destroyeth great Kings?* (a) His four sons did again divide the Kingdome of the *Franks* between themselves, The Kingdom of *Childebertus* and his Throne of *Paris* fell to *Charibertus*, and to *Guntramnus Clodomer*'s Kingdom, who had his Throne at *Orleans*; and to *Clipericus* his father *Clotharius*'s Kingdom, who had his Throne at *Soissons*; and to *Sigebert*, *Theodorick*'s kingdome, whereof *Rhemes* was the head City.

(f) Greg. l. 4. c. 13, 16, 17, 20. Aimo 2. c. 30. Appen. Marcell.

(a) Greg. l. 4. c. 21. Aimo l. 2. c. 37. Greg. ibid. c. 22.

Procopius mentioneth *Theodebert* in the fourth of his Gothicks; and he writes, that his sister was married to *Hermenisclus* Prince of the *Varnes*, whom he asserts to be divided from the French by the River *Rhine*: And that after his death his son in law *Rhadasis* married her by her Father's Will, who before was betrothed to the King of England his sister, which with an Army from her brother fell upon the *Varnes*; and having defeated their Army, and taken *Rhadasis* prisoner, she constrained him to marry her, and to reject his Mother in law.

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CHAP. VII.

The Eccleſiaſticall affairs, of both the Empires, during Juſtinian; *and of the three Chapters.*

THere was held a (b) Synod at *Orange*, in the year five hundred twenty nine, *Debius* the younger then being Conſull, where *Cæſarius* of Arles was Preſident: in this Synod was maintained and defended Chriſts free Grace, againſt *Pelagius* and his opinions.

(b) Tom. Conc. Gall.

But at *Conſtantinople*, *Epiphanius* the Biſhop being dead, (c) *Anthimus* Biſhop of *Trapenzonda*, was advanced to the place, by the practiſe of the Empereſſe *Theodora*, addicted to the *Eutichian* party, whereof *Anthimus* was then the head: whom Pope *Agapetus* ſent by *Theodatus* King of the Goths, (d) to *Juſtinian*, (e) having turned out of that Throne he deprived him of the Prieſthood, and excommunicated him from the Chriſtian Communion, and eſtabliſhed *Menna* in his place in the year 536. who convoked (f) a Synod in the ſame year after *Agapetus*'s death, on the ſixth of May, wherein *Anthimus*, *Severus* and other Hereticks were condemned, who were all baniſhed by *Juſtinians* edict, their books being all burnt.

(c) Liberatus c. 20.

(d) Marcel. Append.

(e) Liberatus c. 21.

(f) Conc. ſub. Mena. Tom. 2. Conc. A Synod at Conſtantinople under Menna.

(a) The death *Agapetus* being heard of, *Silverius* the ſon of Pope *Hormiſda* was choſen at Rome. But *Theodora* having privily made a bargain with *Vigil* a Deacon of *Rome*, of reſtoring *Anthimus* and of nouriſhing other Hereticks, ſhe took care that *Sylverius* be ſent by *Beliſarius*, into baniſhment, and *Vigil* to be made Biſhop of Rome in his ſtead, (b) in the year 538. Two years after *Silverius* being killed in the Iſland *Palmaria*, through miſeries (c) and need, *Vigil* received the chief Biſhoprick by lawfull aſſemblies for Election.

(a) Liberat. 22 Anaſta.

(b) Marcell. (c) Liberat.

This man being chief Biſhop, that famous controverſy concerning the three heads aroſe, for the which the fifth Generall aſſembly was accompliſhed at *Conſtantinople*: the order of which thing, I will briefly explain.

(d) *Neſtorius* being condemned, his favourers ſpread abroad books among the common people of *Theodore*, once Biſhop of *Mopſueſtia*, in which he ſo affirmed the two natures in Chriſt, that he might ſeem to give his voice for the *Neſtorian* errour. Of theſe books the Catholicks diſcourſed among themſelves a little after the Synod of Epheſus. The *Armenian* Monks withſtanding *Theodore*, with many others, and among theſe *Rabulas* Biſhop of *Edeſſenum*, and then *John* of *Antioch*, and others ſtanding for him; and alſo *Theodoſius* the Emperour himſelf.

(d) Liberat. ch. 10. See Facun. Her. The Hiſtory of three certain heads, from the writing of *Theodore* of Mopſueſtia.

(e) The Councell of Chalced. 2. of the Epiſt. of Ibas.

(f) Coune. of Chalced. act. 10. Synod. 5. Collat. 5. Facun. 6. ch. 3.

(e) Moreover *Ibas* Biſhop of *Edeſſenum*, the ſucceſſour of *Rabulas* writ an Epiſtle unto *Maris* the *Perſian*, wherein he reproveth *Cyrill* as well as *Neſtorius*, as alſo *Rabulas*. But he greatly commendeth *Theodore*. The Councell of *Chalcedon* followed, in which *Ibas*

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Ibas being by ſome required for judgment, and having been freed in the *Berytenian* aſſembly in the year 448, he is again received, after he pronounced a curſe on *Neſtorius* and *Eutyches*, and then his Epiſtle was read, and ſo far tolerated, that there was no hereticall opinion in it. For although he ſharply touched *Cyrill*; yet the diſcord being as yet new between the Eaſtern and Ægyptian Biſhops, there ſeemed a neceſſity of pardoning that very thing. In the ſame Councell *Theodoret*, who had been depoſed by *Diſcorus* in the Epheſine robbery, was admitted into his ſeat, who indeed, that grudge which I have ſpoken of, flaming between *John* of Antioch, and Cyrill, had ſet forth a ſtinging Commentary againſt the twelve curſes of this man.

Of the writings of Theodoret againſt Neſtorius.

(a) After theſe things, ſome Paleſtine Monks being urgent, and together with theſe *Pelagius* the Deacon of the Romane ſeat and Chancellour, *Origen* was by the decree of *Juſtinian* condemned, to which *Mennas* of Conſtantinople, and *Pelagius* ſubſcribed; as alſo *Vigill* himſelf the Romane Biſhop, and other Patriarchs. Which thing ſorely offended *Theodore* Biſhop of *Cæſarea*, the defender of *Origen*, and the *Acephalians*, with whom *Pelagius* had a grudge, This man by reaſon of that favour with which he prevailed with the Emperours, was the Author, that for the reconciling the *Acephalians* with the Catholiques, *Theodore* of *Mopſueſtia*, who was praiſed in the letter of *Ibas*, ſhould be condemned, together with the letter it ſelf, and the books of *Theodoret* againſt *Cyrill*. which thing when it had greatly pleaſed *Juſtinian* through an hope of renewing concord, many Catholiques came between, ſuppoſing, thoſe three being condemned, the authority of the *Chalcedonian* Synod would be weakned, wherein both *Ibas* with his Epiſtle had been approved, and *Theodoret* reſtored unto his ſeat. Yet the Emperour prevailed, and in the year 546, he ſet forth a book in which thoſe three brief heads he condemned, and conſtrained *Mennas* and the reſt of the Patriarchs to ſubſcribe thereto. But he (b) provoked *Vigil* the Biſhop of Rome to Conſtantinople: and a long time turning, drew him by force into his opinion. For the year following, he ſet forth a decree, which is called a [judgment] wherein, the reverence of the aſſembly of *Chalcedon* being preſerved, he condemned thoſe three heads. Furthermore, *Juſtinian* purſuing, that he might utter a condemnation without any mention of the aſſembly, *Vigil* refuſed, and abode with an unconquered courage, againſt all threatnings and reproaches.

(a) Liberatus ch. 23.

(b) Proclus mentioneth it b. 3. p. 279. Vigill hardly condemneth the three heads.

(c) *Juſtinian* that he might put an end to that controverſy, proclaimed a generall Councell, which was ſolemnized, the fifth in order, at Conſtantinople, in the year 553. *Vigil* crying out againſt it, who took to him a patronage of the three brief heads againſt the Emperour. Nevertheleſſe thoſe ſame were condemned by the fifth Synod, and (d) *Origen* moreover, together with *Dydimus* and *Evagrius*, were laid under excommunication. *Vigil* becauſe he would not ſubſcribe to his decree, was caſt forth into baniſhment, and many others were vexed for the ſame cauſe,

(c) The fifth Syn. Tom. 3. Counc. The fifth aſſembly.

(d) Cyr. in Sabba with S r. 8. Decemb.

(a) e pe-

Anno 527 of Chriſt, to 565.

(a) Vict. Tun. Facund. Her. (b) Greg. Pope 1. Ep. 24. & in other places here and there. The death of Vigill. (c) Anaſt. Sigeb.

(a) especially the Africans, and Illiricans, who ſtuck ſtifly in the profeſſion of the three heads. (b) But the Synod being confirmed at length by the agreement of the Romane ſeat, held its place amongſt Oecumenicall, or univerſall aſſemblies. *Vigil* being by the endeavour of *Narſes* called back from baniſhment, while he is returning to Rome, he died with a diſeaſe of the ſtone after the 13. of C. of *Baſill*, ſaith the Appendice of *Marcellinus*, or the 17th, as *Victor* hath it. Whereof the firſt is, of Chriſt 554. the laſt 558.

(c) *Pelagius* received this man, who ſhook off the ſuſpicion of death brought on *Vigill*, by a publique oath upon the Goſpels and the Croſſe.

CHAP. VIII.

Learned and holy Men, whom the time of Juſtinian *brought forth; as alſo Heathens who were famous in Learning.*

(d) Sigeb. in the year 528.

(e) See 12. of Doctr. times ch. 3. & Append.

(f) Facun. in his books.

(g) Liber in his Breviar. Tom. 8. Coun.

(h) Sigeb. Bed.

(i) Sigeb. in the year 535.

(l) Greg. 2. Dial.

(m) Greg. Tur. 3. Hiſt. ch. 7.

(a) Agath. 2. p. 65.

Juſtinian enjoying the Empire, there were famous in Learning and holineſſe of manners, (d) *Caſſiodore* a Senatour, who, King *Theodorick* being dead, was made a Monk of the *Claſſenian* Monaſtery.

(e) *Dionyſius* a ſmall Abbot, who framed his Circle in the year 526.

(f) *Facundus* Biſhop of *Hermania*, a defender of the three heads.

(g) *Liberatus* Arch-Deacon of the Church of *Carthage*, of the ſame ſect.

(h) *Victor* Biſhop of Capua, who refuted *Victorius* the framer of the Circle of 532. years.

Victor Biſhop of *Tunneis* in *Africa*, a Chronicle-writer.

Arator a Poet, who dedicated his book to Pope *Vigill*.

(i) There were Biſhops in France, famous in holineſſe, *Gildard*, his brother *Medard*, Biſhops of *Rothomagia* and *Sueſonia*: *Agerick* of *Virdunia*. In the Eaſt *Sabbas*, in the Weſt, *Benedict*, Abbots, (l) It is ſure, that this man lived under *Juſtine* and *Juſtinian*; the year of his death is uncertain. (m) Alſo *Radegundis* illuſtrated France with wondrous holineſſe, who preferred the poverty of Chriſt before the marriage of King *Chlotharius*, and devoted her ſelf unto him in the Covent of *Pictavis*.

The ſame *Juſtinian* reigning, *Procopius* and *Agathias*, and alſo *Marcellinus* an Earl, Hiſtorians, flouriſhed (a) Philoſophers, *Damaſcius* a Syrian, *Simplicius* a Cilician, *Eulamius*, a Phrygian, *Priſcian* a Lydian, *Hermias* and *Diogenes* a Phœnician; *Iſidore* of Gaza, all Heathens. Who being ſtirred up with a report of the Perſians and *Coſroes*, went into the Eaſt to ſee them, and being deceived of their hope, when as they had there ſeen their manners and Laws publickly and in private, more corrupt then among their

their own Countrymen, returned home, as *Agathias* writeth, (b) who alſo delivereth, *Coſroes* to have then been famous, with a falſe commendation of learning.

Anno 565 of Chriſt, to 600.

(b) Ag. p. 62.

CHAP. IX.

Of Juſtine *the younger*, Tiberius, *and* Maurice; *and a worthy Hiſtory: what things happened in the Eaſtern Empire, under them.*

Anno 565 of Chriſt, *unto* 600.

(c) Evag. 5. Theoph. Zon. Ced. Paul. Diac. b. 16. *Juſtine* the younger. (d) Vict. Tun.

Juſtinus was born of (c) *Vigilantia* the ſiſter of *Juſtinian*, and *Dulciſſimus* his father, he was crowned by *Curopalatas* in that year wherein *Juſtinian* departed, in the year 565. together with *Sophia* his wife, the (d) Nephew of *Theodora*, the Wife of *Juſtinian*, He was of an apt and ready mind toward the duties of piety; but a ſtranger from warlike affairs: a lover of Laws and Juſtice: the which being decaied through the weakneſſe or willfullneſſe of Princes, through a famous example of ſtrictneſſe he reſtored; of whom: *Cedrenus* makes mention, and it is altogether a worthy deed the which here alſo may be read.

Cedr. p. 3319.

A famous deed of *Juſtine*.

When as the Citizens ran on every ſide to *Juſtine*, as often as he went forth openly out of his Pallace, to complain of the wrongs of the mightier ſort, and he had oftentimes in vain reported of that thing to the Senate, A certain one of that order riſing up, received him; If he ſhould be made Governour of the City, and a leave of the Emperour might be granted him of comming to him, as often as he would, and through the ſame it ſhould be lawfull to uſe his power, he would bring it to paſſe within a Moneths time, that there ſhould be no injuries and complaints left in the Citie, but if there ſhould be any of any one, the wch being brought to him he ſhould not revenge, he would perform it with the puniſhment of his head. The condition being received, a little after, a woman of the common people, brought the name of a certain chief man, who had ſpoiled her of all her goods by deceit, and reproach. He, by the command of the Governour or Lievtenant, was ſummoned to appear the ſecond time, when as he neither had ſtood before him, and the ſame day he had gone to a Banquet being invited by the Emperour, the Lievtenant breaking in a moment into the Palace, warns the Emperour ſitting at the Table of the agreement, who when he had ſaid he forbade nothing, whereby he might the leſſe do by the Law whatſoever he would; he forthwith commandeth the man to be led away, and being brought before the ſeat of judgment, and convicted to be puniſhed with ſtripes: then his head being ſhaven, carried upon an Aſſe, to be brought through the City, and all his fortunes or eſtate, to be adjudged to the woman. When he had begun in this, and likewiſe in other things, he ſtruck ſo great a terrour on all, that afterward

Anno 565 of Christ, to 600.

they abstained from wrongs. Then he going to the Emperour, said, I have done what I had promised: do thou, if it listeth thee, make triall. *Justine* straightway proceeding, when all things were largely quiet, neither did any one any more exclaim, he conferred a Senatours dignity on the commended man, and Lieutenantship of the City, for his whole life.

The same Emperour brake a peace agreed on with the *Avarians*, their yearly tribute being denyed, not seasonably enough, in the year 566. Likewise a *Persian* peace, with a far greater damage to the Common-Wealth. (a) For a war being undertaken for an honest cause, in the year 572. he unwisely and sloathfully managed.

(a) Evag. 5. c. 7. Theoph. Paul. Dia. 16.

(b) In the year 574. the 8th of *Constantines* account, now begun from Septemb. and on its seventh day, he declared *Tiberius* Lievtenant of the Watchers and Warders, to be *Cæsar*, by whom afterwards the Commonwealth was governed. For *Justine* having recieved a slaughter in the East, being horribly affrighted, fell into a phrensy: (c) wherewith *Cosroes* being moved, granted a three years truce unto *Sophias* desiring it; So that in the mean time they strove onely in *Armenia*. There therefore, the war being renewed about the year 576, *Cosroes* was overcome (d) by *Justinus* his Captain, and was deprived of the Camp, and so great a fear took hold of him by that slaughter, that he established it by a continued law, that the King himself should not henceforward lead an Army against the *Romans*. (a) Some will have that victory to have happened, *Justinus* being dead; but *Simocrata*, *Evagrius*, and *John Biclarienſis*, write, it was gotten, he being alive, yet *Tiberius*, who then governed all things, being the Author.

(b) Chron. Alex. Theoph. Paul. Dia. (c) Evag. c. 12. (d) Simoc. 3. c. 13. & 14. Evag 5. c. 14. Theoph. Paul. Dia. 17. (a) Theoph. Paul. Dia.

Justine, the disease growing heavy on him (b), on the 12th of *Constantine*'s account, the 26 day of September, that is, the year 578, made *Tiberius*, of *Cæsar*, *Augustus* or Emperour; and the October following, the 4th day, he departed from the living, when he had reigned 13 years, and lesse than one moneth.

(c) Evag. 5. Theoph. Paul. Dia. Zon. Ced. (d) Theoph. Joan. Biclar. (e) Chron. Alex. vita. S. Eutychii

(c) *Tiberius* therefore, by birth a *Thracian*, began to reign in the year 578; whom all Historians do diligently set out for his gentlenesse, justice, bounty, piety, and other virtues becoming an Emperour. In the beginning of his rule he reduced *Sophias*, hiddenly preparing ambushes for him, unto a private condition; (d) he slew the Persians, *Mauricius* being Captain, proudly refusing a Roman peace; and those things, which, *Justinian* being Emperour, were possessed by them, he in the fourth year of his Empire received. *Diaconus* writeth, the treasures of *Nusetes* were found by him. He reigned after the death of *Justine* 3 years, and about 10 moneths. For in the year 582, (e) the 15th of *Constantine*'s account, the 14 day of August, he dyed of a disease: when as the day before, he had given his daughter *Constantine* unto *Mauricius*, and had ordained him his succeeder, both of them being crowned.

Mauricius

Anno 565 of Christ, to 600.

Mauricius, (f) born at *Cappadocia* in the Town of *Arabissum*, is made Emperour of the Romans in the year of Christ 582, praised for his virtue and knowledge of warlike affairs. But the foul spot of covetousnesse deformed either comelinesse; the which also at last turned unto his destruction. He successfully ordered a war undertaken with the Persians, *Justine* being Emperour, by his Captain *Philip* and others.

(f) Evag. 5. ch. 13. Simocrata.

(g) The chief Victory was gotten by a Roman Captain, in the eighth year of *Mauricius*, the 7th *Constant.* account, and so in the year of Christ 589. For the which, *Hormisdas* being angry, he sent to *Baramus* their Captain a womans gown for a mock, who had fell off from that Army. In the mean time, *Hormisdas* being taken by *Vindoes*, and a little after was made blind by his son *Cosroes*; and at length, because he made no end of cursing, he was killed with the beating of a club or cudgel. *Cosroes* for the parricide being hated of his subjects, and *Baramus* rising up against him, fleeth unto *Mauricius*; by whom he was adopted for his son; and *Baramus*, by the endeavour of *Narses*, being overcome, he was restored into the Kingdom. Thus in the same year 589, an end was made to the Persian War: the which (a) *Simocrata* writeth not exactly enough, to have continued 20 years. For it was begun in the year 572, and held on 22 years.

(g) Simoc. 3. ch. 6. Theoph. Paul. Diac. book 17.

Cosroes kills his father.

(a) Simoc. 3. ch. 9.

The Avarican war succeeded the Persian war, *Chagan* King of the Avarians, watching an advantage; when as also the *Sclavonians* and *Bulgarians* provoked the Romans.

The Avarican War.

Comentiolus who was Captain in the *Avarican* War, by the command of *Maurice*, set (b) some thousands of seditious Souldiers lightly armed, against the *Barbarians*: the which being partly slain, partly taken, *Chagan*, a very little money being demanded for the redemption of the Captives, because the Emperour would not redeem them, he killed them all in the year 600, the (c) third Const. Account. *Mauricius* felt God to be angry with him for so great cruelty. Therefore, as he was religious and godly, letters being sent, throughout Monastories, and all holy places, he commanded that God should be intreated, that he might pay the punishments of his committed offence, rather living than dead; the which, upon his desire, God granted to him.

(b) Theoph. Paul. Diac. 17. ch. 19. Chr. Alex. Zon.

(c) Theoph. Simoc. 8. ch. 11.

For in the year 602, (d) 6 *Const.* Acc. in the moneth of November, *Phocas* a certain Centurion, of a ready tongue, and for that, acceptable to the common Souldiers, the Army being stirred up against *Mauricius*, he was saluted Emperour; and the 27 day of the same moneth, the third holiday, *Mauricius*, his sons being killed in his sight, he is beheaded at *Chalcedon*. But *Constantine* his wife three years after, (e) the 8. of *Const.* Acc. is slain, and together her three daughters with her.

(d) Chron. Alex.

The miserable death of *Maurice*.

(e) Chron. Alex.

(f) Not any other Emperour had tryal of a more sharp fortune, or bare it more steadfastly. One speech of his in so great a torment of his sons, is taken; *Thou art righteous, O Lord, and thy judgment right.* Moreover, the Nurse hiding one of his sons as yet an

(f) Simoc. l. 8. c. 11. Theoph. Paul. Diac. 17. ch. 32. Zon. Ced.

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Infant, and offering her own to death for him, *Maurice* of his own accord diſcovered the deceit; neither ſuffered he the ſtrange child to be killed. He Reigned 20 years, three moneths, and ſome dayes.

CHAP. X.

what things were carried on in the weſt, Juſtin 2d, Tiberius, *and* Maurice *being Emperours. And the firſt Kingdom of the* Longobards *in* Italy; *and of the three* Narſetes; *as alſo of the* Exarchi *or chief Governours, or Lievtenants of* Ravenna.

(a) Paul. Vuarnef. b. 2. ch. 9. (b) The ſame, ch. 1. (c) Proſper.

THe *Longobards*, (a) ſo named from their long beards, when as they were before called *Vuinilians*, from thence they came (b) out of *Scandinavia*, from whence alſo the *Goths*, *Vandals*, *Rugians*, *Herulians*, *Turcilingians* came. They, (c) *Iboreas* and *Aion* being Captains, *Auſanius*, and *Olybrius*, Conſuls, that is, in the year of Chriſt 379, the *Vandals* being overcome, poſſeſſed many ſeats; and at length, *Audoinus* being King, which is reckoned the

(d) Paul. Vuarnef. b.1. ch. 12. (e) The ſame, b. 2. ch. 7. (f) Procop. p. 307. & 360. (g) Procop. p. 301. Vuarnef. 2. ch.

(d) ninth by *Paul*, invaded *Pannonia*, (e) in the year of Chriſt 526. A league being entred with the *Romans*, being holpen by their riches, they made proſperous battels againſt the *Gepides*, in the 14 and 17th year of the Gothick War, as (f) *Procopius* writeth, of Chriſt 548, and 551; and likewiſe they alſo came for ayd to the Romans in the ſame Gothick war: (g) At which time *Narſes* being ſent into Italy, warred with the Goths, their King *Totila* being ſlain, in the year 552, as I have minded above. But when they aſſaulted all Italy after the manner of beaſts; and waſting all things with ſword and fire, they defiled the very holy houſes with whoredomes: *Narſes* ſent him away from him as ſoon as might be, into *Pannonia*. *Audoinus* then reigned over the *Longobards*, whoſe ſon *Alboinus* firſt came into Italy, *Juſtine* the ſecond being Emperour, in the year of Chriſt 568, 1 *Conſt.* Account; in which year, Eaſter was celebrated on the Calends of April. So (h) *Paul Vuarnefride*. The year following, the 3d *Conſt.* Account entring, he vanquiſhed almoſt all *Liguria*, except the Sea-Cities; entring into *Mediolan*, he beſieged *Ticinum* full three years; which Town at length he enjoyed in the year 572, and afterwards roving throughout the reſt of Italy, he poſſeſſed almoſt all places (i) beſides *Rome* and *Ravenna*. This man was joyned in affinity with *Clotharius* the ſon of *Clodoveus*, whoſe daughter *Clothoſinda* he had in marriage. She being dead, he married *Roſamund* the daughter of *Cuniemund* King of the *Gepides*, whom he had killed with his own hand; by which daughters lying in wait, he was killed, when he had reigned three years and ſix moneths in *Italy*; or from his entrance he touched the ſeventh year, as our (a) *Gregory* hath delivered. Therefore he periſhed in the year 572. (b) *Roſamund* flying with the treaſures of *Alboinus*, and her adulterer *Hermiges*, unto

The coming of the Longobards into Italy.

(h) Vuarnef. 2. ch 7. & 15. & Paul. Diac. in Miſc. 16. ch. 35.

(i) Vuarnef. ch. 26. (k) Greg. Turon. 4. c. 35. Paul. Vuarnef. b. 1. about the end, & b. 2. ch. 28.

(a) Greg. Tur. 4. ch. 35. (b) Vuarnef.

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unto *Longinus* the *Exarch* or chief Lievtenant to *Ravenna*, by his perſwaſion he drank poyſon to her, part whereof being drank, he compelled her to drink the reſt, with the drawn ſword of *Hermiges*. So both the adulterers paid the puniſhments of their wicked parricide.

(c) Anaſtaſ. in Joan. 3. Vuarnef. ch. 25. *The Hiſtory of* Narſes.

(c) *Anaſtaſius* and *Vuarnefride* affirmeth, That the author of this breaking in of the *Longobards*, was *Narſes* a Senatour, a gelded man, by whom the kingdom of the Goths was blotted out. For when he was by the Romans brought in for an accuſation before *Juſtine*; he was commanded by reproachfull letters of *Sophia* the Empreſſe to return to the ſpinning of wooll, as became an Eunuch; he anſwered, he would weave ſuch a web for her, the which neither ſhe, nor her husband, ſhould ever unweave: and ſo called forth the *Longobards* to invade *Italy*. Theſe things *Vuarnefride*. Which things are therefore thought to be refuted by ſome, becauſe *Narſes* then lived at *Conſtantinople*, as *Corippus* affirmeth, and becauſe the ſame man afterwards reſided in that City, far moſt dear unto the Emperours: untill by *Phocas* in the year 605, he was burnt alive, as *Theophanes* writeth. But the hiſtory of thoſe times ſheweth many of that name. For *Juſtinian* being Emperour, (d) *Procopius* mentioneth there were two *Narſetes*; whereof the one was a gelded man, and was now Treaſurer of the common treaſury the 4th year of *Juſtinian*, of Chriſt 530, by whom the affairs of the *Goths* were overthrown in Italy, *Totilas* being ſlain in the year 553, as I have ſhewn above. (e) And this man was a *Perſ. Armenian* by birth. The other ariſing from thence, with his brother *Aratius* and his Mother, fell away to the Romans in the ſame 4th year of *Juſtinian*, and was received by the former *Narſes*. Of theſe, *Anaſtaſius* telleth, that the former dyed in the year of Chriſt 572, after he called out the *Longobards*. I have not remembred I have read of the death of the latter. *Corippus* treating of the Conſulſhip of *Juſtine* the ſecond, nameth *Narſes* his Armour-bearer, who as he there ſingeth, was

(d) Procop. 2. Perſ. p. 25. Got. p. 280.

(e) Procop. 2. Perſ. p. 25.

Of goodly ſhape, and hair comb'd out ſo fine,
And comely ſpeech, was all of golden mine.

This cannot be that gelded one, which was then ſomewhat old and miſhapen. But neither was the latter of the ſtock of *Aratius*, unleſſe we would think him to have been almoſt a child when he went over unto the Romans. Therefore it is not an abſurd ſuſpition, that he was the ſon of this man, to whom (a) *Gregory* gave an Epiſtle, unleſſe thou hadſt rather he ſhould belong unto the very father of this. Moreover, I judge the ſame *Narſes*, the ſon of the latter, to have been burned alive by *Phocas*; whom they who think him to have been that famous Eunuch, do greatly erre; as amongſt others, *Conſtance Manaſſes*.

(a) Greg. l. 2. ep. 6.

That I may return to the *Longobards*, theſe by little and little got *Italy*; *Rome*, as hath been ſaid, and *Ravenna* excepted; and from them

Anno 565 of Christ, to 600.

(b) Paulus Vuarnef. b. 6. ch. last.

them the name of *Longobardy* being drawn almost through the large Province of Italy, and to this day keepeth it. They reigned 206 years. For (b) the last King *Desiderius* being overcome by *Charls* the Great, king of the *Franks*, in the year 773, and shut up in *Ticinum*, the following year, the City being taken, he was brought into *France*. His son *Adelgisus* fled to *Constantinople*. Where by *Constantine*, *Copronymus*, he got the honour of a Senatourship; the which our Annals witnesse; and also *Paul Vuarnefride*.

Furthermore, at the same time, wherein the *Longobards* bare rule in Italy, [*Exarchi*] or dispatching-Princes held *Ravenna*. They were Greek Governours, who had wont to be sent by the Emperour from *Constantinople*: and in some sort resisting the *Longobards*, they defended there the remainder of the Empire; but through wilfulnesse and covetousnesse, they brought more hurt unto their own Citizens, than the enemies themselves.

(c) Rubeus b.3. & 4. Vuarnefr. b. 1. ch. 29.

(d) Rubeus b.4. p.211.

Therefore about the year 568, (c) *Longinus* a Senatour is sent the first Exarch to *Ravenna*, *Narses* being removed, *Justine* the younger commanding. The last was *Eutychius*, under whom *Astulphus* King of the *Longobards* possessed *Ravenna* by arms, (d) about the year 752. After this account, the Greek *Exarchs*, or dispatching Princes, were chief over *Ravenna*, about 185 years.

CHAP. XI.

What things were done in France *and* Spain, *in the mean while, from about the year* 565. *to* 600. *whereof the four sons of* Clotharius, Charibert, Chilperick, Sigebert, Gunthchramnus, *and the Posterity of Sigebert, as also of* Levigild *King of Spain*, Hermenigild, *and* Ricared.

(a) Ch. 6.

(b) Greg. 4. c. 15. Aim. §. c. 4.

(c) Greg. 4. c. 18. Aimo. 3. c. 5.

FRance being divided into so many parts, obeyed the four sons of *Clotharius*: as (a) we have above mentioned. The worst were *Charibert* and *Chilperick*, in whom, besides the not punishing of Lusts, and liberty of them, thou mightest acknowledge nothing of a King. (b) *Sigibert*, that he might reprove the disgracefull wedlocks of these, he desired the affinity of *Athanagild* King of the *Wisigoths* in *Spain*, his daughter *Brunechild* being married. (c) Whom *Chilperick* imitating, a little after took unto him his sister *Gasuntha Fredegund* a Harlot, being cast off, by whose flatteries he being afterwards insnared, deprived the harmlesse woman of her life, and took the Harlot in her room. For that thing *Gregory* tells he was driven by his brothers from his Kingdome, the which nevertheless he a little after received.

(d) Joan. Biclar. Isidor. in Chron.

The Chronicle of *Sigebert* seemeth to bring back the marriages of both brethren, into the year 569. But *Athanagild*, who being author, those two married, as saith *Gregory*, died before that year, (d) to wit, of *Justine* 2d. and so in the year of Christ 567, in which year *Liuba* succeeded.

Charibert

Anno 565 of Christ, to 600.

Charibert excommunicated.

Charibert, for his lawfull wife *Ingobert*, being cast off, and the wedlocks of *Merofledes*, and afterwards of her sister, being again renewed, he being by *Germane* Bishop of *Paris*, forbidden of holy things, died at *Blavia* in *Sancton*, (e) in the 9th year of his Kingdome, therefore of Christ about 570. (f) whose Kingdome, his brothers divided among themselves.

(e) Sigeb. in Chron.

(f) Greg. 4. ch. 26. Aimo 3. ch. 2.

Chilperick and *Sigebert* being continuall enemies against each other, waged more often wars with themselves, than with strangers. While this follows after the *Huns* with weapons, (g) *Chilperick* invaded some Cities of him being absent. Neither yet rejoyced he long in this victory. For *Sigebert* having returned, taketh the Town *Suessonium*, and in it, *Theodebert* the son of *Chilperick* by *Audovera*: whom, an Oath being first required, that he should not take up arms against him henceforward, the year turning, he sent away. (a) That fell out a little after the Marriage of *Brunechild*.

(g) Greg. 4. ch. 23.

(a) Greg. Sigeb. & Aimo.

Another Civill war after the death of *Charibert* was raised by *Chilperick*. (b) Who in a hostile manner invaded the *Turonians*, and *Pictavians*, whom *Sigebert* hath taken by lot from the dividing of his brothers Kingdome. But *Sigebert*, his forces being joyned with *Guntramnus*, through *Eunius* sirnamed *Mummolus*, a most valiant Captain at that time, recovered all, a little after the year in which *Charibert* dyed, of Christ 574. The fifth year after, after the slaughter of *Alboinus*, as (c) *Warnefride* sheweth, of Christ 574. or the year following, some Princes of the (d) *Longobards* of those ten which succeeded *Alboinus*, brake out into *France*, and troubled the *Burgundians* with slaughters and sackings. But *Mummolus* slew them at *Ebredunum*. Neither long after, he (e) crushed the *Saxons*, who had joyned themselves unto the *Longobards*, with no lesse slaughter.

(b) Greg. 4. ch. 40.

(c) Book 2. ch. 32. & b. 3. c. 1.

(d) Greg. 4. ch. 36. & foll. Vuarnef. b. 3. ch. 16. & foll.

(e) Aimo 5. ch. 7. Vuarnef. b. 3. ch. 5.

(f) The third civill war, the same *Chilperick* moved, the *Turonians*, *Pictavians*, *Lemovicinians*, *Cadurcinians*, and other Provinces, of *Sigebert* being possessed, and like an enemy wasted. With which things he being much moved, the people beyond *Rhene* being called out to his help, he so affrighted *Chilperick*, although trusting to the aid of *Guntramnus*, that of his own accord, all being restored, he desired peace. But that was broken after one year by the same *Chilperick*, who again drew to him *Guntramnus* into a fellowship of the war, but he being easily reconciled, *Sigebert* put *Chilperick* to flight, and all places even unto *Paris* and *Rothomagum* being largely reduced into his power, he being fenced with a buckler by the French, according to a solemn custome, was proclaimed King in the place of *Chilperick*. From hence Armies being sent before to besiege *Tornacum* in *Nervia*, in which City *Chilperick*, with his wife and children had hedged himself, by two privy murtherers, whom *Fredegund* had privately sent, their knives being dipped in poyson, he was thrust thorow, in the (g) 14th year of his reign, of his age 40, of Christ 575. *Brunechild* was then at *Lutetia*, whose son *Childebert* a (a) child of five years old

f) Greg. 4. ch. 42. & foll. Aimo 3. ch. 14.

The death of *Sigebert*.

(g) Greg. in end of b. 4.

(a) Greg. 5. ch. 1.

Anno 565 of Chriſt, to 600.

old, is by *Gundobald* his fathers Captain, led away by ſtealth, to the Kingdome of *Auſtraſia*. *Brunechild* being ſpoyled of all by *Chilperick*, is ſent away to *Rothomagum*. (b) With whoſe love *Merovens* the ſon of *Chilperick* being taken, he took her as his Wife without his fathers knowledge, and at laſt, ſouldiers being ſent to lay hold of him, that he might not come under his fathers power he yielded himſelf to a certain familiar friend of his to be ſlain, in the year of Chriſt 577. as is manifeſt from the (c) years of *Childebert*, numbred by *Gregory*: and alſo from (d) *Eaſter*, the which that year was ſolemnized, he ſaith, in *France*, 14th Cal. May. In *Spain*, 12. Cal. April.

(b) Greg. 19. ch. 2. 14. 19. Aimo 3. ch. 14. & 15.

(c) Greg. 5. ch. 6. & 26.

(d) Ch. 17.

Childebert in the mean time under the Protection of his Mother *Brunechild*, reigned in *Auſtraſia*, who in like manner waged wars with his Unkles. (e) *Chilperick* when he had ſeen *Clotharius* born to him of *Fredegund*, the 4th Moneth after, a little before night, returning from hunting, is by privy murtherers killed, in the year of Chriſt 584. to wit, in the 9th year of *Childebert*, as (f) *Gregory* telleth. Whoſe Sepulchre is alſo at this day ſeen in *Baſilica* at the City of *Vincent*. (g) That murder is ſaid to have been done by the Counſell of *Fredegund*, by *Landerick* an adulterer of hers, which thing *Gregory* hath been ſilent in. Who (h) writeth this one thing, ſhe was required by *Childebert* to declare the cauſe, and, whereby ſhe might the leſſe do it, *Guntramnus* interceded. (i) But this man being called by *Fredegund* to *Lutetia*, took the Kingdome of *Charebert* and *Chilperick*. For he undertook the tuition of *Clotharius* the 2d; ſon of *Chilperick*, who in the ſame year in which his father was killed, (l) in the fourth Moneth of his age, was declared King.

(e) Greg. 5. ch. 40.

(f) Greg. 6. ch. 33.

(g) Aimo. 3. ch. 56.

(h) Greg. 7. ch. 6.

(i) Greg. 7. ch. 6.

(l) Greg. b. 7. ch. 7.

After theſe things (m) *Childebert* being hired by *Maurice* againſt the *Longobards*, he through fear forced them to an yielding. But when in the 13. (n) year of his reign, he had again ſent an Army againſt them, it was almoſt wholly overthrown, (o) *Guntramnus* uſed nothing a more proſperous fortune againſt the *Goths*, who ſent an army into *Septimania*, which then belonged to the Gothick title or juriſdiction. Thoſe whereſoever they took their journey, having ſpoyled all things, holy and profane, in a hoſtile manner, blotted out this wickedneſſe, with their great ſlaughters (p) in the year of *Childebert* 10. of Chriſt, 586.

(m) Greg. 6. ch. 41. Vuarn. 3. ch. 16.

(n) Greg. 9. ch. 5. & 26. Vuarn. b. 3. ch. 28.

(o) Greg. 8. ch. 30.

(p) It appears out of b. 7. of Greg. ch. 24. & 8. ch. 38.

(a) Then in the fourth year after, of Chriſt 589. *Septimania* being again attempted, the Army of *Guntramnus* was cut off by a greater deſtruction. The Captain of the Goths was *Claudius*: who, *John Biclarienſis* is Author, with no more then three hundred men, ſcattered ſixty thouſand of the *French* or *Franks*, which thing is not likely to be true.

(a) Greg. 9. ch. 31. John Biclar. Iſid. Chr.

(b) *Guntramnus* dieth in the year of Chriſt 593. or 594. 5 Cal. of April, having left a famous remembrance of godlineſſe and other vertues, the which being (c) committed to Church-Tables, is repeated every year on the 28. of March. His Kingdome came to *Childebert*. This King having followed after old enmities, framed

(b) Freged. in Chron. ch. 14. Aimo 3. ch. 81.

(c) Martyr. Rom.

med a ſtrong Army againſt *Clotharius* and his mother *Fredegund*. (d) *Fredegund*, a woman bold beyond a womans capacity, ſhewing *Clotharius* whom ſhe carried in her arms, cauſed ſo great a courage in thoſe Souldiers, that a great force being made on the enemies at unawares, they brought forth a Victory through their great ſlaughter. *Clotharius* was then at leaſt nine years old, who was born in the year of Chriſt five hundred eighty four, as we have above taught.

Anno 527 of Chriſt, to 565.

(d) Aimo 8. ch. 82.

(e) *Childebert* in the fourth year from the death of *Guntramnus*, of Chriſt 596, is with his wife, taken away by poyſon, whom *Theodebert* and *Theodorick* his ſons ſucceeded, under the tuition of their Grandmother *Brunechild*. (f) But *Fredegund*, *Lutetia* being taken, with other neighbouring towns, ſcattered the conjoyned Armies of both the brethren unto the deſtruction of *Chlotharius* her ſon, and in the year following, ſhe having finiſhed her life, is buried at the City *Lutetia*, in the Chappel Cup of *Vincent*.

(e) Aimo 3. ch. 84. Fred. ch. 17.

(f) Aimo 3. ch. 86. Fred. ch. 17.

(g) The ſons of *Childebert*, their Grandmother ſtirring them up, fight againſt *Chlotharium*, and compell him to part with the greateſt part of his Kingdome, being overcome in battell.

(g) Fred. ch. 20. Aimo. 3. ch. 87.

But in *Spain Leovigild* being received into the fellowſhip of the Kingdome by his father *Liubas*, in the (h) third year of *Juſtine*, married *Goſuintha* the wife of *Athanagild*, in the year of Chriſt 568, when as now he had two ſons, *Hermenigild* and *Ricared*, by *Theodoſia* the daughter of *Severian* Duke of *Carthage*, (i) the ſiſter of *Leander*, and *Iſidore*, and he very much enlarged the affairs of the *Goths* by warlike vertue and victories, in *Spain*. But being beſmeared with the *Arrian* poyſon, he cruelly perſecuted the Catholicks: ſo that for that cauſe, (a) he condemned *Hermenigild*, with death. *Ingund* the daughter of *Sigebert* King of the *Metenians* had married this man, by whoſe perſwaſion he changed the *Arian* Hereſy for Catholick Godlineſſe: and fearing the offence of his father, and lyings in wait, he fell off from him, and deſired aid from the *Romans*, and ſent *Leander* an Embaſſador unto *Tiberius* the Emperour. But they delaying, *Leovigild* in the mean time following *Hermenigild* cloſe with war, reduced him under his power, and baniſhed him to *Valentia*, (b) in the ſecond year of *Maurice* the Emperour, of Chriſt 584, & the year following, on the very night of *Eaſter*, which happened the 15th of April, in the year 585. deprived him, denying to communicate with the *Arians*, of his life. Whoſe death, (c) *Pope Gregory*, witneſſeth to have been made famous by very many miracles. Moreover neither *Biclarienſis* nor *Gregory Turonenſis* have made mention of his Martyrdome.

(h) John Biclar. Iſid. Roder. Tolet. 3. ch. 14.

i) John Vaſeus in his Chron.

(a) Greg. of Turon. 5. ch. 39. & b. 8. ch. 28. *Hermenigild* killed by his father.

(b) John Biclar. Greg. Tur. 8. ch. 28. Vuarn. 3. of things done Long. ch. 27.

(c) Greg. P. 3. Dial. ch. 31.

Leovigild (d) in the fourth year of *Maurice*, of Chriſt 585, dieth at *Toletum*, and *Ricared* reigned in his ſtead, (e) unto whom, his father dying, is ſaid to have given a command, that he ſhould embrace the Catholique faith, the which, *Leander* being Author, he performed with ſo great zeal, that he joyned the whole Kingdome by little and little to the fellowſhip of the Catholick

(d) Biclar. Iſid. in Chron.

(e) Turon. 8. ch. 46. The piety of Ricared.

Anno 565 of Christ, to 600.

Church. The same man being famous for war, established and encreased the Rule of the Goths. A peace being from King *Gunthramnus* desired in vain, the war brought on him by the other, as we have plainly shewn above, he valiantly repulsed.

CHAP. XII.

Some chief heads of Church-Affairs, as also some men famous in holiness and Learning, from the year 565, unto the year 600.

(f) Eust. in his life with Sur. Apr. 6.

IN the last year of *Justinian*, of Christ, 565, (f) *Eutychius* Bishop of *Constantinople*, a holy man; because he condemned the Emperours heresie, was cast out of his seat the 22 Jan. and carried away to *Amasea*, and after 13 years being restored by *Justine* the third of October, (g) 11 of *Constant*. Account, of Christ 577, dyeth in the last year of *Tiberius*, of Christ 582. This is that *Eutychius*, whom not thinking rightly of the resurrection, (a) *Gregory* both Chancellor of *Pelagius*, chief Bishop, (b) and himself afterward made chief Bishop in the year 590, untaught. Who when as he had in vain avoided that dignity with what reasons he could, carried on so great matters in it, that the sirname of *Great* was deservedly given unto him.

(g) Theoph. Cedr.

(a) Joan. Diac. in the life of Greg.

(b) Greg. Turon. b. 10. ch. 1.

(c) In France, *Sagittarius*, and *Salonius*; the first of *Ebredunum*, the other of *Vapinga*, Bishops; for their wickednesses, and also because being armed, they fought in manner of Souldiers, in the assembly of *Lugdunum*, were deprived of the honour of Bishoprick in the (d) 6th year of *Guntramnus*, which is of Christ, 567; but they appealing to *John*, by his command they were restored; at last, because they continued in heynous offences, they were again by the *Cabillonian* Councel spoyled of all dignity, as (e) saith *Gregory*, in the 4th year of *Childebert*, of *Guntramnus* and *Chilperick* the 18, which was of Christ 579.

(c) Greg. Tur. 5. ch. 21.

(d) Counc. Lugd. 2. Tom. 1. Counc. France. p. 325.

(e) Greg. Tur. 5. ch. 28.

(f) *Radegund* dyed at *Augustoritum*, of the *Picts*, the 14 August, 4th holiday, as her acts teach us, in the year of Christ 587, (g) to wit, the 12th of *Childebert*, in whose Monastery were some Virgins sprung from a royal stock: who after his death being lifted up in pride against *Leubovera* the governesse of the Nunnery, first of all departed from her: the men of the guard being sent into the Monastery, and all things taken away, they drew out *Leubovera* by force from thence. At length, by the command of *Childebert*, a Councel of Bishops being gathered together in *Pictavia*, they were cast off from communion, and *Leubovera* restored into her former place. (h) That seemeth to have been begun the 14th year of *Childebert*, of Christ 589, to be ended the following year.

(f) Greg. Tur. 9. ch 2. (g Greg. 8. ch. 43.

The disturbance in the Monastery of Radegund.

(h) Paret ex Greg. 9. c. 26, 39, &c. and l. 10. c. 15. & 16.

In the Island of Brittain, Christian Religion was much propagated, through the labour and endeavour of *Columban*, a most holy man; who coming out of *Ireland*, brought over the Northern Picts unto it, (i) in the year 585. But the English Saxons, who possessed

(i) Beda l. 7. Hist. of England, ch. 4.

possessed in times past the Southern part of the Island, *Gregory* Bishop of Rome (l) converted to the same faith, *Augustine*, and other Monks being sent thither, in the 14th year of *Mauricius*, of Christ 596.

Anno 600 of Christ, to 641.

(l) Beda l. 1. ch. 23. &c. John Diac. in the life of Greg. b. 2. ch. 34. Greg. P. of Bish. b. 5. ep. 52. &c.

Besides these, highly holy in that Age, flourished another *Gregory* Bishop of *Turo* in France, *Germane* of *Paris*, (m) who dyed in the first year of *Childebert*, of Christ 576. (n) *Salvius* of Albigenum, he dyed in the same year wherein *Chilperick*, of Christ 584. (a) *Dumnol* of *Cenomania*. (b) *Sulpitius* of *Bituricenum*. These were all Bishops. Besides these, (c) *Hospitius* of *Nicæa*, leading a retired life; *Eparchius* of Ingolisma, wonderful in the like purpose of life, and many others.

(m) Greg. Tur. b. 5. ch. 6. & 8.

(n) Greg. b. 7. ch. 1.

In the East, (d) *Anastasius Sinaita*, Bishop of Antioch; (e) *Eulogius* of Alexandria, both familiar friends to *Gregory* the Great. In Spain, *Leander* Bishop of *Hispalia*. (f) *Martin* of *Gallecia*, who dyed in the year 580, when he had held that seat 30 years; whence from the same place also that great Prelate of *Turo*, to wit, out of *Pannonia* arising, was excelling in Learning.

(a) Greg. ch. 9.

(b) The same, b. 6. ch. 39.

(c) The same, ch. 8.

(d) Evag. 9. ch. 5.

(e) Niceph. Chron.

(f) Greg. 5. ch. 38.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Affairs of the Eastern Empire, from the year 600, unto 641, under the Emperours Phocas *and* Heraclius; *and of* Mahumet *builder of the Arabian sect; and the beginning of the* Monothelites, *or one-onely-Willers.*

PHocas, *Mauricius* being slain, governed the Empire almost eight years, with the same cruelty whereby he had got it to himself. For he began the 602 of Christ, the (g) 6 *Const*. Account, the 23 day of Novemb. 6 holiday, in which *Cyriach* the Patriarch crowned him; and being taken by *Heraclius*, he was slain in the year 610, the 14 of *Const*. Account.

(g) Chr. Alex. Theoph. Paul. Diac. b. 17. Zon. Cedr.

(h) He reigning, *Cosroes* King of the Persians, as it were revenged the death of *Maurice*, with whom he had made peace with great deserts of his towards him, on the authors; he sacked the Roman borders; and snatching away all things like a current of waters, came through *Chalcedon* even unto *Bithynia*. When *Phocas* in the mean while, being in all things secure, and settling himself at home in filthy lusts, satisfied himself with the bloud of the Princes. When as this thing could not longer be born, (i) *Heraclius* the son of *Heraclius* Lievtenant of *Africa*, in the year, as we have said, 610, in the moneth October; loosing from thence, obtained *Constantinople*, and *Phocas* being laid hold of, taketh punishment of him. Among these things, that Persian flame came forcibly on, which snatched away the East, and Asia in a moment. (a) Furthermore, in the year 614, in the moneth of June, 2 *Const*. Account, Jerusalem was taken by the Persians, and many Clerks and Monks of both sexes being killed, the reverend Crosse was carried

(h) The same Authors.

(i) See the same Authors, & b. 4. Part. 2. ch. 24. Niceph. Breviar and Notes on the same.

(a) Chr. Alex. Theoph.

Anno 600 of Christ, to 641.

carried away into Persia; the year following 615, *Saes* the Captain of *Cosroes* besieged Chalcedon: this is Καλχηδόνα, not Καρχηδόνα, as *Cedrenus* amisse hath it; and (b) *Paul Diaconus*, who turns it [*Carthage*.] Thence the errour was set into the Annals, that *Cosroes* pierced even to *Carthage*: the which is otherwise: For the Persians never held Africa. The same year the Persians enjoyed Egypt, Alexandria, and Lybia. (c) With which calamities *Heraclius* being sore abashed, desired peace in an humble manner from *Cosroes*: but he proudly answered, He would have no condition of Peace, unlesse they would renounce their crucified God, and worship the Sun.

(b) Paul. Diac. b. 18. ch. 6.

(c) Theoph. Paul. Diac. b. 18.

Moreover, that no kind of evil might be absent, at the same time the *Avarians* made an inroad into *Thracia*; who being hardly appeased, he wholly applyed himself unto the Persian Warr, whose successe, God favouring, was better than all their desire: An Army being (d) transported into Asia in the year of Christ 621, he often fought in battel with the Captains of *Cosroes*: and their great Armies being overthrown, he brake into *Persia* in the year 627. *Cosroes*, all things being without hope, ordained *Merdases*, in the flight, his youngest son, his successour. The which *Siroes* the elder taking grievously, conspiring with the chief of *Persia* against his father, first making him a laughing-stock, and compelled to see all his sons slain before his face, commanded him to be exposed to darts or arrowes. He agreed a peace out of hand with *Heraclius*, the Captives being set at liberty and restored, which had been taken away out of all Roman Provinces; as also the holy crosse being restored, in the year of Christ 628; the which in the Spring following, *Heraclius* brought over to Jerusalem with the greatest reverence.

(d) Niceph. Breviar. Theoph. Paul. Diac. Zon. Cedr.

The slaughter and death of Cosroes.

(e) Theoph. Paul. Diac. Zon. Ced. &c. *The time of* Mahumet.

(e) This man commanding, *Mahumet* a Prince of the *Arabians* raised up a destructive sect; the which also he by force of arms farther extended. This fellow, from a shepherd of Camels, being made a husband of a wealthy mistress, went into *Palestina*, where talking with Christians and Jews, *Sergius* a Monk being his assistant, who had been cast out of the Church for heresie, out of the filthy heap of all sects, framed that new Monster: unto which blockish lye he added authority. For when ever and anon he was tossed by the devil and falling-sickness, or grew weak, he perswaded his wife grieving for that thing, that he being astonished at the sight and talk of the Angel *Gabriel*, was so moved: That, *Sergius* confirming, was largely dispersed by the endeavour of the poor woman, and was commonly believed. *Theophanes* writeth, that heresie to have lien hid ten years; and nineteen years after to have avouched it, being spread abroad by power and sword. That is manifest, in the year of Christ 622, the 16 day of July, the 6th holy or resting day, he took his flight, when as for the newnesse of the errour he was in danger of his life. From this flight, which the *Arabians* call *Hegyra*, that is, Φυγὴν, or persecution, their new *Epocha*, or stop, or measure of time, goeth forward.

This man in the year of Christ 628 coming unto *Heraclius* out of *Æthribum*, a Country of *Arabia Fœlix*, with his *Saracens*, begged a piece of Land to inhabit in; and afterwards in (b) the 631 year dyed. From which time the *Saracens* his successours, subjected by degrees, Syria, Ægypt, Palestina, *Heraclius* reigning, unto themselves. Moreover also in the year 640, King *Hormisda* being put to flight, they took *Persia*.

Anno 600 of Christ, to 641.

(b) Theoph. Misel. 18. ch. 38.

Heraclius gave a beginning to so many miseries of his Empire, the wrath of God being provoked against him, whilest he obstinately defends the heresie of the *Monothelites* or maintainers of one will, being rashly received. (c) That took its beginning in the year of Christ 630; in which, when *Heraclius* was at *Jerapolis*, being asked by *Athanasius* the Patriarch of the Jacobites, whether there were two wills and actions in Christ, or onely one; from this same man, and from *Sergius* of *Constantinople*, and *Cyrus* of *Alexandria*, Bishops, he learned to professe one onely will: (d) the which also by an Edict, or as they call it, an [*Ecthesis*,] he openly set forth in the year 639. (e) *Heraclius* dyeth at length on the 11th day of March, in the year of his age 66, when he had reigned 20 years, 4 moneths, and 6 dayes, of Christ 641, of water between the skin gathered, and other diseases, with which, he is believed to have paid the punishment of the incestuous marriage with *Martina* his brothers daughter.

(c) Theoph. Diac. *The beginning of the* Monothelites.

(d) Syn. Later. under Marc. Secret. 1. & 3.

(e) Niceph. Breviar. p. 83. Theoph. Diac. Zon. Cedr.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Affairs of the western Empire at the same time, and especially the French, *and also of famous Men.*

IN *France*, the two sons of *Childebert*, *Theodebert* and *Theodorick*, (their Grandmother *Brunechild* working that thing) reigned with perpetual disagreement together among themselves, and with *Clotharius*. *Clotharius* was first of all overcome by them, (a) in the year from the death of *Childebert* their father, five, which is of Christ 600. Then again (b) after four years, he is overcome by *Theodorick*, when as against this King, *Meroveus* the son of *Clotharius* was chief Commander of his Army; as *Fredegarius* saith: the which seemeth absurd. For *Clotharius* was born in the year of Christ 584. Therefore in the year 604, he had exceeded the twentieth year of his age at the highest.

(a) Fredeg. in App. ch. 20. Aimo. 3. ch. 87.

(b) Fred. ch. 26. *The errour of* Fredegarius.

After that, those same brethren burned with mutual hatreds amongst themselves. *Theodebert* being overcome by his brother in battel, in (c) the 17th year of their reign, of Christ, 612, is (d) slain by his own Souldiers at *Colonia*. *Theodorick* dyeth the year following, 5 bastard sons being left, because he wanted a lawfull wife, his grandmother endeavouring that, whereby she might have her Nephew the more subject to her, (e) who a little after paid the punishment of her wicked acts unto *Clotharius*; for the which

(c) Fred. ch. 38.

(d) Aimo. 3. c. 98.

(e) Fred. 40. & 41.

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which, she was hated of the French; (f) who in the same year of Christ 613, having obtained the whole Kingdom of the French, he bound *Brunechild* in a Cable-rope, led about with wild horses, and tare her to pieces. After these things, the affairs of the *Franks* were at rest, and flourishing, this and his son *Dagobert* being King. (g) Whom in the year 622, being called into the fellowship of the kingdom, he made Lievtenant of *Austrasia*. (h) He revenged the same man, in a war against the Saxons, being evilly intreated by them, and wounded in the head, with a great slaughter of his enemies; when as indeed, none of them who was greater than his sword, he left alive.

(f) Sigebert. *Clotharius* kills *Brunechild*.
(g) Frede.
(h) Aimo, 4. ch. 8.

(i) *Clotharius* dyeth in the year 628, of his dominion 45, whose kingdome *Dagobert* wholly received, his brother *Charibert* endeavouring in vain, he being begotten of *Sichild*, the latter wife; *Dagobert* was born with *Berthrude*. Who at length taking pitty on his brother, granted him the greatest part of *Aquitania*. And this man, the seat of the Kingdome being appointed at *Tolousa*, he subdued all *Vascony* unto himself. *Dagobert*, having made use of the counsels of *Arnulph*, Bishop of *Metenum*; and also of *Pipin* of *Austrasium* governed the Kingdom with the greatest equity and prudence. (a) Afterward being let loose into riot, he is said to have had three wives, beside many Concubines at the same time. Yet being liberal towards those in want, and given to piety, He reverenced especially *Dionysius* Bishop of *Paris*: to whom he built a Temple not far from the City; the which he enriched with the spoyls of others. (b) He also compelled the Jews, through the perswasion of *Heraclius* the Emperour to undergo Christian rites; which very thing *Heraclius* himself in the East had done.

(i) Fred. ch. 56. &c.
(a) Fred. 6.
(b) Fred. 6.

Phocas reigning, (c) Pope *Gregory* dyed in the year of Christ 604, 7 *Const.* Account. But *Heraclius* being Emperour, *John* Bishop of *Alexandria* sirnamed [*Eleemon*] or mercifully flourished; in the framing of whose years, there is a great blemish of the Annals, (d) which we have elsewhere corrected. That is certain, the *Persians* in the 6th year of *Heraclius*, of Christ 616, took *Alexandria*; whence, if he were made Bishop by *Heraclius*, it must be, that he dyed short of the sixth year of his dignity. (e) *Anastasius* a Persian, a Monk, and Martyr, suffered for Christ about the 622 year, of *Heraclius* the 12th.

(c) John Diac. in the life of Greg.
(d) In the Notes to Niceph. Brev. & 11. of the Doct. Times, ch. 49.
(e) See the same places.

Equall to these, was (f) *Antiochus*, a Monk, and Abbot of *Sabasat Laura*, who prosecuteth the slaughter at Jerusalem, and that *Persian* whirlwind, in his 107 Homily, and in his confession, in a sorrowful style: And the same man writeth down a doleful end of a certain Monk. Who after many years passed over in a private life by all the ornaments of virtues, the devil set before his sight on this side, the Apostles, Martyrs, and all Christians wan or black and blew, and in a filthy and unhandsome habit: on that side *Moses* with the Prophets, and multitude of the Jews, neat and shining; and drave him so far, that Christian Religion being condemned,

(f) Tom. 1. of the Greek Bibl. PP.

condemned, he made himself a Jew, and being circumcised, married a wife. In which wickedness, ere the third year that he wrought those things, his body breeding worms, the Homily sheweth he was, by his worst destiny, consumed.

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In *France*, a very famous name of holiness, got (g) *Amandus* Bishop of *Trajectum* under King *Dagobert*. (a) *Arnulph* of *Metenum*, the son of *Arnold*, the Nephew of *Ansbert*, whom *Blithild* the daughter of *Clotharius* the first had married. *Austregisil* of *Bituricenum*; *Lupus* Bishop of *Senonenum*; (b) besides *Bavo* converted from a robber, by *Amandus*. *Columbane* likewise being very much vexed by *Brunechild*, lived under *Clotharius*, and his Scholler *Gallus*. In Spain, *Isidor* Bishop of *Hispalensum*.

(g) Sigeb.
(a) Sigeb. in the year 625.
(b) Sig. stylo.

The End of the Seventh Book.

THE

Anno 641 of Christ, to 685.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Eighth Book.

Wherein are contained the Years from the 641 of CHRIST, *unto* 1100.

CHAP. I.

Affairs of the Eastern Empire under the succeſsours of Heraclius, *from the year* 641. *to* 685. *Of the sixth Synod against the* Monothelites.

Constantine the son of *Heraclius*, by his former Wife (a) reigned after this in the year of Christ, 641. and in the fourth Moneth is taken away by poyson, by his step-mother *Martina*.

a) Niceph. Brev. Theoph. Miscel. in fine l. 1.

(b) *Heracleonas*, with *Martina* his Mother, reigneth no more than six Moneths. Which being finished, his Nose, and his Mothers tongue, is cut off by the decree of the Senate: and *Constance* the son of *Constantine* is made Emperour, the Nephew of *Heraclius*: who had rather in the worship of Religion, be like his Grandfather

b) Theoph. Zon. Cedr. Diac. in Miscel. 18.

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Grandfather than his father, for he was a *Monothelite*, when as his father had been a Catholike.

He being stained with this Heresy, snatched away Pope *Martin* a most holy man, (because being commanded to subscribe to the form of *Heraclius*, he had condemned him in an assembly, (c) with the errour of the *Monothelites*, in the year 649.) by *Theodore Calliopas* his Exarch unto *Constantinople*, in (d) the year 653. to wit, in which he was 13th Cal. July, 4. Holiday: and thence banished him unto *Chersona*. Where he in the year 655, dieth, 14. *Const. Acc.* 16. Septem. as it is in the (a) collections of *Anastasius*. (b) Also *Maximus* a Monk, a great contender for the Catholique Faith, being cut short in tongue and hand, he carried away into exile.

c) Anast. Collect. & in Martino Theoph. Miscel. 16.
d) Emilii S. Mart. historia in Colle. p. 79.
a) Anast Collc. p. 104.
b) Ead. p. 196. & 264. Theoph. &c.

With which wicked acts, God being offended, he suffered the *Romane* Empire to be torn by the weapons of the Saracens. (c) Against whom in the year 654, in a Sea-battell, he most unhappily fought. (d) Being weary of *Constantinople*, he passed over thence into Italy, where with no more prosperous warlike successe he fought against the *Longobards*. He being incensed by that slaughter, sacked *Rome* with a barbarous fury: and passed over into *Sicily*, where when he had remained six years, he was killed in a Bath by his own *Syracusans*, in the year 668. (e) after he had reigned 27. years.

c) Theoph. Misc.
d) Paul. Vuar. 5. de gest. Lang. c. 10.
e) Theoph. Zonar. &c.

(f) *Constantine* the son of this, beginning to reign in the same year, restored Catholique worship. *Theophanes* writeth, and out of him *Paul Deacon*, that both his brothers Noses, *Tiberius*, and *Heraclius*, were cut off by his command, in the beginning of his reign. But the same men relate, those same, in the 14th year of his Empire, of Christ 681. to have been cast out from rule, and *Constantine* alone with his son *Justinian*, to have managed the Commonwealth which are least agreeable.

f) Theoph. Misc. &c.

(g) The *Saracens* having proceeded further by conquering, besieged *Constantinople* seven years. But when as both the *Mardaits*, inhabitants of *Libanus*, had stopped them by a homebred war, and the *Romans* valiantly resisted; at last they made peace for thirty years on these conditions, that they should weigh to the *Romans* every year 365 thousand Crowns of Gold, and the heads of fifty men, noble Horses 50. The Navy of the *Saracens* being cast away with a tempest, in the return all perished by shipwrack, the which *Theophanes*, and others write to have happened after the peace granted. *Nicephorus* affirmeth, the peace to have been the latter, and to be desired through occasion of this destruction by the *Barbarians*. *Theophanes* delivereth, the *Saracens* began to assault *Constantinople* in the fifth year of *Constantine*, and out of him *Cedrenus*, and *Paul Deacon*: but in the ninth year, the peace to have been begun. By this means it shall be false, that it was besieged seven years: which they do number up, as well as *Nicephorus*, in his Breviary. At or about the same time, that fire that is called commonly [*Greek*] was invented by a certain man *Callinicus*, whose

g) Nicph. Brev. p. 99. & seq. Theoph. Pa l. Diac. 19. Cedr.

force is such, that it burneth in the very waters. The (a) *Avarians* following the example of the *Saracens*, and other *Barbarians* intreated peace of the *Romans*. (b) The which two years after, from the *Bulgarians*, who at first, that is, in the year of Christ, six hundred seventy seven, had forced on the Romane borders, he was constrained to redeem, with the agreement of an yearly Tribute.

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(a) Niceph. Brev.
(b) Theoph. Diac.

The quiet of the Commonwealth being established, the Emperour passed over his Councells to pacify the Church. (c) For which thing, he called the sixth generall Councell, *Agatho* being *Romane* Bishop, the which being begun in (d) the year 680. the 9th of *Const. Acc.* in the Moneth Novemb. was ended the year following. In that Councell, five universall Synods being approved of, it was decreed, there was two Wills, and as many actions in Christ, as there were natures in him: and those who had taught otherwise, were condemned for Heretiques, *Sergius*, *Pyrrhus*, *Cyrus*, *Paulus*, and others, to whom also, *Honorius* in the Acts, is joyned, who had sat *Romane* Bishop, *Heraclius* being Emperour. But (e) *John* the 4th, drives away this reproach from him, who held the chief Bishoprick the third from him. Where he teacheth to *Sergius*, subtilly asking concerning one will in Christ, *Honorius* answered, there were not two resisting wills, and contrary, as we experience in our selves; but two natures in him, and as many wills were acknowledged by him. (f) *Constance* died in the year six hundred eighty five, when he had commanded 17 years.

(c) Niceph. Brev. p. 109. (d) Anast. in Agath. Theoph. Diac. 19. Zon. Cedr.

(e) John in Ep. to Constant. in the Collect. of Anast.

(f) Niceph. p. 109. Theoph. Diac. Zon. Cedr.

CHAP. II.

The History of the Western *World belonging to the above space of time, as also what Men were accounted Famous for Godlinesse and Learning.*

Dagobert died in *France* (g) in the 16. year of his Kingdome, of Christ 644, the 19. of Jan, to whom *Chlodoveus* was born of (h) *Nanchild* a Nun, (i) when before he had, in the 629 year, begotten *Sigebert* of *Ragintruda* a Harlot, that is, in the seventh year after the beginning of his reign. *Sigebert* being a child, was made King of *Austrasia* by his father, in the year 632. other Kingdomes being left unto *Chlodoveus*, (a) that is, of *Neustria* and *Burgundy*, under the tuition of his Mother *Nanthild*. (b) *Ægas* also Master of the Pallace, a most laudable man, being added. *Chlodoveus* was 12 years of age, for he was born (c) in the twelfth year of *Dagobert*, from the former beginning as appeareth, of Christ 633.

(g) Fred. 79. (h) Fredeg ch. 56. Aimo 4. ch. 59. (i) Fred. 59. Aim. 4. ch. 20.

(a) Frede. 76. Aimo. 4. c. 27. (b) Fred. 80.

(c) Fred. 76.

(d) *Ægas* being dead, in the year 646. *Erchenwald* Mayor of the Pallace, or house in the Kingdome of *Neustria*, and *Flaochate*, in *Burgundia*, are chosen. But *Pipin* dying in the same year, *Grimoald* his son performed the same worthinesse of office in *Austrasia* the Kingdome of *Sigebert*.

(d) Fred. & foll. Aimo. 4. ch. 57. & foll.

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(e) *Sigebert* without hope of off-spring, adopteth *Hildebert* the son of *Grimoaldus*, and ordained him his successour in the (f) seventh year of his reign, of Christ 651. But when as beyond hope he had begotten *Dagobert*, he being committed unto the trust of *Grimoald*, dieth in the eleventh year of King *Chlodoveus*, of Christ 554. *Grimoald* sent *Dagobert* being shaven, into *Scotland*, and brought up his son *Hildebert* unto the Kingdome. With which unfaithfullnesse, the *French* being offended, make *Grimoald* being, laid hold of, to stand to the judgment of *Chlodoveus*: who, he being condemned with imprisonment, and *Hildebert* removed, himself gave his own son *Hilderick* a King to the *Austrasians*, whom (g) he had begotten of *Bathild* a *Saxon* woman, with two others, *Chlotharius*, and *Theodorick*.

(e) Append. Aimo. Sig. (i) Trithem.

(g) Fred. 91. Aimo 4. ch. 41.

Moreover, the singular bounty of *Chlodoveus* towards the poor, is praised in the Annalls: (h) Whom that he might succour in a very great scarcity of Victualls, he commanded the Gold and silver wherewith his father had adorned the Graves of *Dionysius* and his fellow Martyrs, Saints, and to be divided amongst them. *Aimon* reckoneth that to the 14th year of his reign, which falls into the 657 of Christ.

(h) Aimo. 4. ch. 41.

(i) And that he might recompence this, whatsoever injury of the holy place, two years after, a most famous assembly of Bishops being had, he appointed the Monastery of *Dionysius*, which his father had built nigh to the City, to be free from the jurisdiction of all Bishops; *Lauderick* the chief ruler of *Paris* agreeing to it. Concerning which thing, an ordinance of *Chlodoveus* being set forth is read the 10. Cal. July, in the 16 year.

(i) Aimo in the same Monast. Dionys. b. 3. ch. 4.

Chlodoveus died in the year 660. of the Kingdome the 17. and at the same time, *Erchenwald* Lievtenant of the Pallace dying, the French ordain *Ebruine* a man famous for cruelty and treachery. (a) From which time, the French Kings being let loose into riot and sloath by little and little, the top of affairs came to the Governours of the Pallace: when by them all things were ordered, but the kings contented onely with a name or title, conteined themselves in their Pallace; neither came they but once every year, on the Cal. of May, into open view of the people. Which thing also is read in the yearly Register of the *Greeks*, with this most foolish fable; the kings of France being like Hogs, have a Wheyey back, and therefore were called [*Trichorachatos.*]

(a) Sig. in the year 662.

(c) *Chlotarius*, who had succeeded his father *Chlodoveus*, after four years of his reign, dying, about the year of Christ 664. *Theodorick* his brother, for a short space was chief. For the *French* being quickly weary of this man, chose *Childerick*, who reigned at *Austrasia* king; they shut up *Theodorick* with *Ebroin*, shaven, in a Monastery; the one, in that of *Dionysius* at *Lutetia*: this, in that at *Luxovicum*. *Childerick* having run out three years in the kingdome: of Christ 667. by *Bodilo* a noble Frank, whom he had

(c) Fred. 93. 94. Aimo 4. ch. 44. Sigeb.

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manded, being bound to the ſtump of a Tree, to be puniſhed with rods, he was after *Eaſter*, with his Wife great with child, ſlain, whoſe ſon *Chilperick*, (d) is read in the firſt year of his reign, regiſtered in a certain Bull or Writ of *Corbeia*: of whom there is no mention any where made, (e) and preſently *Theodorick* is called unto the Kingdome, to whom, *Leudeſius* the ſon of *Erchenwald* is given as maſter of the Pallace.

But(f) *Ebroin* breaking out of ſecret places of the Monaſtery, again invaded the Lievtenantſhip of the Pallace, *Leudeſius* being killed as alſo (g) *Leodegar*, chief Ruler of *Auguſtodunum*, whom being many waies tortured with divers torments, and in a Councell of Biſhops ſpoyled of his dignity, he commanded to be ſmitten with a ſword. *Sigebert* hath brought that to the year 685. (h) in which year indeed that Councell is ſaid to have been ſolemnized in the Kings Country-houſe. That it muſt needs be, thoſe to erre, who bring the death of holy *Leodegar* into the year 672. (i) ſeeing in the ſeventh year of *Theodorick*, 2. *Conſt. Acc.* that is, in the year ſix hundred ſeventy four, he is read under-written in the Letters of *Vindician*.

There were many men at thoſe times flouriſhing in holineſſe eſpecially in *France*. Amongſt whom *Eligius* and *Audoenus*, famous Biſhops are mentioned, the one of *Noviomum*, this of *Rothomagum*, made in the ſame day, (a) in the third year of *Chlodovem*; of Chriſt 646. to wit, the 14th day of the third Moneth, which is May; Which was the Lords day before the greater Lettanies, or Supplications. (b) *Eligius* died in the 70 year of his age, about the beginning of *Clotharius*. (c) Moreover *Audoenus* dieth being ninety years old, when he was working out the 44 year of his Biſhoprick. Beſides theſe, *Chlodoveus* being King, were moſt holy Biſhops, (d) *Remaclus* of *Trajectum*. *Autbert* of *Cameraca*. *Theodard* a Martyr, of *Trajectum*; whom *Lambert* ſucceeded; who alſo himſelf afterwards died a Martyrs death, in the ſecond year of *Childebert*, that is, of Chriſt 696. (e) *Audomar* of *Tarvenum*, who while the reliques of *Vedaſtus* were brought over, his ſight, which through old age he had loſt, being reſtored unto him, aſſoon again as he wanted the ſame, he obtained, ſuppoſing a ſharpneſſe of mind or underſtanding, to be better then the ſoundneſſe of his eyes. Private perſons alſo graced *France* with an exact holineſſe of life: *Furſeus*, *Foillanus*, *Ultan*; who having come out of *Ireland*, built Monaſteries. *Jodocus* ſon of the King of *Britons*, who, riches being deſpiſed, gave himſelf to a ſolitary life. Alſo (f) *Bathild* the wife of *Chlodoveus*, which built the *Corbeian* and *Calenian* Monaſteries, and alſo *Itta* the Widdow of *Pipin*, who with her daughter *Gertrude*, conſecrated her ſelf to God.

In *Brittain*, not a few were famous for the ſame ornament of holineſſe, (g) But before others, holy *Oſwald*, who fighting againſt the Heathens for his Countrey, fell in battle.

In Spain, the piety of King *Bambas* is praiſed, who in the 714th year of their money or tributes-reckoning, as ſaith (h) *Ruderick*, that

(c) P. Sirmon mentions him in Notes to To. 1. Counc. p. 620.
(e) The life of Leodeg
f) Fred. 96. Sig. Aim. 4. ch. 44. The cruelty of *Ebroin* on *Leodeg.* and others
g) Urſine in the life of Leodeg. 2. Oct. with Sur. Sig. Fred. Aimo.
(h) To. 1. Counc. Franc. p. 510.
i) Balderick. b. 1. Chron. Camerac. ch. 25. See Sir. Nat. to 1. To. of Counc. Franc. p. 610. Holy men in France.
a) Audo. in life of Elig. b. 2. ch. 2.
b) Aud in the ſame ch. 32.
c) The life of Audo. Aug. 24.
d) Sigeb.
e) Sigeb. in the year 658.
f) Sigeb. in the year 661.
g) Beda. b. 3. ch. 6. & 9. Hiſt. Eng.
h) Ruder. To-let. b. 3. ch. 1.

that is, in the year of Chriſt 676. (but as *Vaſæus* writeth) in his Chronicle, in the year 672, he was compelled by force to take the Kingdom; the which had been conferred upon him by the conſent of all. Which afterwards even unto the tenth year he managed; that being reſigned, he made himſelf a Monk, that he might be the readier to take a heavenly life on earth. (i) Likewiſe holy *Ildephonſus* Biſhop of *Toleto*, who for a patronage of the Bleſſed Virgin, undertaken againſt hereriques, was endowed by her, with a garment brought from Heaven.

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(i) Ruder. 2. ch. 12.

CHAP. III.

what things happened under Juſtinian *the ſecond*, Leontius, Artemius, *and* Theodoſius *in the Eaſt, from the year* 685, *to the year* 717; *and of the appendice or addition of the ſixth Aſſembly in* Trullum *or the Palace.*

(a) Juſtinian the ſecond, ſirnamed *Rhinotmetus*, from his noſe being cut off, as ſhall be ſaid afterwards, ſucceeded his father *Conſtantine* in the year of Chriſt 685, (b) ſixteen years old, who through a childiſh lightneſſe and weakneſſe undid the Common-wealth. He drew down the *Mardaites*, the Inhabitants of *Libanus*, the onely terrour of the Saracen Nation, and ſtrength of their Empire, out of *Libanus*. After that, (c) in the year of his Command, the 7th, he diſſolved the peace entred into with the ſame Saracens, with the like blockiſhneſſe, truſting to the ayds of the *Sclavonians*, by whom being forſaken, a victory now gotten, he corrupted by a ſhameful flight. From which time *Mahumet* Prince of the *Arabians*, waſted the Roman borders without controle. Unto that raſhneſſe in warlike affairs and counſels, when he added alſo cruelty and robbery at home, he runs into the hatred of the people; therefore by the encouragement of two Monks, *Paul* and *Gregory*, (d) *Leontius* a Senator being ſent by *Juſtinian* out of priſon to govern Greece, he layes hold on this very man, and ſent him far away, being mangled in the noſe, into *Cherſona*, in the year 695; and ſo he got the dominion promiſed him long ago by the ſame Monks through their skill in the Stars: the which he bare three years ſpace.

(a) Theoph. Paul. Dia. b. 9. Zon. Cedr.
(b) Niceph. brev.
(c) Theoph. Miſc. 19.
(d) Niceph.

(e) *Leontius* being Emperour, *Carthage* was vanquiſhed by the *Saracens*, in the year 698. To recover this, an Army being ſent by Sea by *Leontius*, the matter being ill carried on, he being afraid at the loſſe of it, he carried forth *Apſimarus*, a certain one, to the Government, and called him *Tiberius*.

(e) Niceph. Brev. Theoph. Diac. Zon. Cedr.

(f) *Tiberius Apſimarus* in the ſame year 698, hedged *Leontius* in a Monaſtery, being rendred deformed through the like ſpoyl of his noſe, as this had made *Juſtinian*. A little after this, two hundred thouſand *Saracens*, it is delivered by (g) *Theophanes*, were ſlain in *Syria* by the Romans, in the third year of *Tiberius*; he reigned 7 years.

(f) Niceph. Theoph. Miſcel. the ſame.
(g) Miſcel. book 20.

(a) For

Anno 685 of Chriſt, to 717.

(a) Theoph. Miſcel. Niceph. Brev. Anaſt. in Joan. 7.

(a) For *Juſtinian* fleeing from *Cherſona* unto *Chagan* King of the *Abarians*, he led his ſiſter or daughter in marriage; by whoſe ſhewing, lyings in wait being found, provided by his father-in law, he paſſed over to the *Bulgarians*; by whoſe help after ten years baniſhment, being reſtored, he in the year 705 had a new beginning of commanding. Firſt of all, *Apſimarus* and *Leontius* being a long time led through the horſe-race, and mocked, he cut off their necks. And then, the peace which he had agreed with the *Bulgarians*, being raſhly violated, he paid the puniſhment of an unthankfull mind towards them by whom he was holpen, with diſgrace, and the ſlaughter of his ſubjects, in the 4th year of his Empire. At laſt, being offended with the *Cherſonites*, becauſe he had remembred, layings in wait were made for him by them, a ſtrong Navy being ſent againſt them, he cauſed them almoſt all to be killed. The which Navy, in the moneth of October returning, a cruel tempeſt drowned by ſhipwrack, wherein ſeventy and three thouſand men periſhed. *Juſtinian* being ſecure for ſo great a ſlaughter, when as he had taken that one thing grievouſly, that the Souldier in that deſtruction of the *Cherſonites* had abſtained from the ſlaughter of the little ones, he led a new Navy thither to kill them. But the Princes being moved with hatred of ſo mad cruelty, proclaim *Bardan Philippick* Emperour, in the year 711, when *Juſtinian* lived the ſixth year from the Empire recovered; who by the command of *Philippick*, he with his ſon *Tiberius* was ſlain. *Anaſtaſius* ſheweth in the life of Pope *Conſtantine*, this very man being called forth to *Conſtantinople* by *Juſtinian*, ſet forward from Rome the 5th of Octob. 9th *Conſt.* Account, that is, the year 710, and there being received with the greateſt honour, to have returned the 24 of Octob. 10 *Conſt.* Account, which is the 711th year; and after three moneths, a Meſſenger to have brought word to Rome of the death of *Juſtinian*. Wherefore about the end of the 711th year, or the 712th, *Juſtinian* was ſlain. (b) A wicked word gathered from his mouth, witneſſeth the fierce and unmild ſpirit of this Prince. When as a dangerous tempeſt ariſing, to one admoniſhing him, that he would make a vow unto God, If he would go forth ſafe out of it, to ſpare all his enemies: He anſwered, *Yea, let me here miſerably periſh, if I ſhall even ſpare one.*

The cruelty of *Juſtinian*.

(b) Theoph. Miſcel. 20. Zona.

(c) Philippick fooliſhly and neglectfully governed the Empire through wickedneſſe gotten, and laviſhed out the riches gotten by *Juſtinian*, through too many, and unprofitable charges. *Cyrus* being driven away, he brought up *John* to the Conſtantinopolitan ſeat, an impure and heretical man, who being his aſſiſtant, by Biſhops of the ſame faction, made void the ſixth Synod in the year 712, and renewed the hereſie of the Monothelites. Of which impiety a little after he experienced God to be a revenger. (a) For after he had reigned two years, and ſome moneths, when as a horſe-exerciſe being had, he ſlept after dinner, in a place apart, he

(c) Niceph. Breviar. Theoph. Paul. Diac. Zon. Ced.

(a) Theoph. Niceph. Miſc. &c.

he was taken by force by conſpirators, and deprived of his eyes the day before Pentecoſt; which fell out in that year the 713, on the 4th of June. (b) On which Eve of Whitſontide, *Nicephorus* and *Theophanes* do falſly affirm the birth-day to have agreed or met at *Conſtantinople*.

Anno 685 of Chriſt, to 717.

(b) See Notes to the Brev. of Niceph. p. 198.

(c) *Artemius*, who was Secretary to *Philippick*, his name being changed, was called *Anaſtaſius*, he reigned the ſame year of Chriſt 712; which thing the (d) publique acts of the Virgin that was freed from the devil, the 12th *Conſt.* Account, in the moneth October, *Anaſtaſius* being Emperour, do witneſſe.

(c) Niceph. Theoph. Diac. Zon. Cedr.

(d) Baron. to the year 713.

He made ready a great Navy againſt the Saracens, who had brought ſhips to the Iſle of Rhodes to cut timber. But a diviſion ariſing in the Army, and the Captain being killed, the Souldiers bring *Theodoſius* of *Adramyttium*, a certain gatherer of Cuſtomes, a quiet man, and lying hid, to take the Empire. *Anaſtaſius* miſtruſting his affairs, his promiſe or faith being received, and the famous things of rule being laid aſide, made himſelf a Monk, and was paſſed over to *Theſſalonica*, in the year of Chriſt 715, when he had reigned two years. This man was excellently garniſhed with Learning, and a favourer of the Catholique party. Therefore *John* the heretique being caſt off, he brought over *Germane*, Biſhop at Cyzicum to Conſtantinople, the 15th of *Conſt.* Account, as *Theophanes* writeth, that is, in the year 715.

(e) *Theodoſius* of *Adramyttium*, being made Emperour, as it were, by ſport, reigned about two years, even till the year 717, in which he gave place in the Empire of his own accord, unto *Leo* of *Iſaurus*, who was carried up thereto by the voyces of the Souldiers, and, with his ſon, being ſhaven into a Clergy-man, he paſſed away the remainder of his age in reſt. He dyed at Epheſus, ſaith *Cedrenus*; and commanded this word to be written on his tomb, Υγεια, that is, *Health*. Moreover, there is a report, that he was famous for miracles after death.

(e) Niceph. Breviar. Theoph. Diac. Zon. Cedr.

(a) He reigning, *Muſalmas* Prince of the *Saracens*, ſetting upon *Conſtantinople*, run out into *Aſia*, and poſſeſſed *Cappadocia*.

(a) Niceph. Breviar. Theoph.

(b) *Juſtinian* enjoying the affairs, and in the year of Chriſt 707, there was an aſſembly had of Greek Prelates at *Conſtantinople* in the *Trullum*, ſo they named the Palace, by which were made 105 Canons; which Synod they called πενθεκτην, that is, a five-ſixth, as it were, to ſupply the 5 and 6 Univerſal aſſemblies, in which there were no Canons or rules ſet forth. (c) But thoſe Canons being fooliſhly, and beyond all right regiſtred, they wanted authority by a decree of the Roman Biſhops.

(b) Theoph. to the old year of Pogonatus, Syn. is extant, with a Commentary. Zona. & Balſam.

(c) Anaſt. in Serg. Bede of the ſixth Age.

CHAP.

Anno 685 of Christ, to 717.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Affairs of the western World, especially in France *and* Spain, *in that same space of time. Of the last Kings of the* Franks, *from the stock of* Meroveus; *and of the* Saracens *invading* Spain; *likewise of Men eminent in holiness of life.*

IN France, *Ebroine* Governour of the Palace, (*Theodorick* obtaining even but in name, the Kingdom of *France*, which they called the Kingdom of *Neustria*,) raged with cruel tyranny. In like manner the Kingdom of *Austrasia* obeyed the Governours of the Palace. *Vulfoaldus* being dead, *Pipin* the son of *Anfegisus* took that dignity, (d) in the year of Christ 687, who in the beginning joyning in battel with *Theodorick* and *Ebroine*, is overcome: and his Companion in office, *Martin*, against promise made, is killed by *Ebroine*. *Ebroine* himself in the year, as appeareth, 688, (e) that is, in the third after the death of *Leodegar*, was thrust thorow by *Hermenfride*. But then *Pipin*, *Theodorick* being overcome, held the mastership of both kingdoms (f) in the year 691, an excellent man, and most worthy of the command of the *French*: but that one stain of lust darkeneth this man's memory. For besides *Plectrude* a noble Wife, he had *Elpais* a Harlot, of whom was begotten *Charls Martell*: in which one man afterwards, the worthiness of the French Nation stood. (a) This his intemperance *Lambert* Bishop of Leodium daring to correct, he was beheaded by *Dodo* the brother of *Elpais*; in whose place holy *Hubert* was ordained; which *Sigebert* hath shewn to be in the year 698.

(d) Fred. Chron. Sigeb. *Pipin Mayor of the house. The death of Ebroine.*

(e) Ursin. in Leodeg. 2 Octob. 29 Sur.

(f) Breviar. of the French Kings. Fred.

(a) Sigeb.

(b) *Pipin*, the Frisons being subdued, and their Captain *Rathbod*, and the Kingdom of France managed 27 years with the greatest equity, dyeth (c) in the year 714, whom *Charls* succeeded, begotten of *Elpais*, of whom, afterwards. Now I will expresse the other Kings of *France* even unto *Pipin* the son of *Charls*; who are reckoned with a title onely, when as all the power was after that, in the power of the Lieutenants of the Palace, whom they name Mayors.

(b) Fred. 102.

(c) Annal. Pith. Sig.

Theodorick the son of *Clodoveus* the second, dying about the year of Christ 690, left an empty possession of a kingly title unto *Clodoveus* his son, the third of that name; the which he held 4 years, and dying in the year 694, delivered it to his brother *Childebert*; *Childebert* numbred the (e) 17th year of the Kingdom, and dyed (f) in the year 711.

(e) Things done, in French Epit. c. 15.

(f) Frag. book Nazar.

(g) *Dagobert* his son reigned five years, whom the *Pithæan* Annals shew to have dyed in the 715th year.

(g) Affairs of French, ch. 51. Aimo. 4. c. 51. Ivo.

(h) The *French* appoint for this, *Daniel*, a certain Clerk, of a Kingly spirit, but not enough assuredly known; whom his name being changed, they call *Chilperick*:

(h) In the same place.

(i) *Raginfred* is joyned to this King as Lieutenant of the Palace. Both being overcome by *Charls Martell*, he runs away to *Eudo* Prince

(i) Ann. Pith. Sigeb.

Prince of the *Vascoines*; but he also being broken, and put to flight, *Chilperick* who had yielded to *Charls*, dyeth in the 5th year of his reign, (l) of Christ 720; in the same year *Charls* makes *Theodorick* King, who (m) reigned 15 years. Therefore he deceased about the year 735.

Anno 685 of Christ, to 717.

(l) Ann. Pith.

(m) Sigeg.

After this man, there was a (n) cessation of a King about 7 years, which turning over, the last of the posterity of *Meroveus*, *Childerick* the third, began in the year 742, who had the likeness of a kingdome untill the year 752. For in this very year, *Pipin*, *Childerick* being shut into a Monastery and shaven, began to be called King of the *French*; which year, from the beginning of the kingdom of the *Franks*, that is, from the year of Christ 420, is numbred 333.

(n) Probat. Sirm. in notes to Tom. 2. of Counc. Franc. p. 621.

But in *Spain*, the *Saracens* pouring out of *Africa*, *Ruderick* reigning, oppressed the *Goths*, being called thither by *Julian* an Earl; whose daughter, or wife, *Ruderick* had forced with whoredome. The beginning of that slaughter *Ruderick* noteth to be (a) in the 91 year of *Mahumet*'s flight, of the Spanish account 712. (b) Two years after, *Ruderick* the King, in a great battel joyned, being betrayed and forsaken by his own, was slain. (c) So *Spain* came into the power of the *Saracens*. The remainders of the *Goths* had their retiring place in *Asturia* and *Cantabria*; and there the *Barbarians* being valiantly beat off, they, they held however the possession of the ancient Kingdom, *Pelagius* being their Captain; who first reigned over the *Asturians*.

Saracens invade Spain.

(a) Ruder. Tol. 3. ch. 18.

(b) In the same place, ch. 19.

(c) Ruder. Tol. 4. ch. 1.

Not a few in that space of time made proof of their holiness; in *England Cuthbert*, whom (d) *Bede* witnesseth to have been made Bishop about the year 685. (e) From thence also *Vuillebrod* coming with his 12 companions, and being sent by *Pipin* into *Frisia*, brought the light of the Gospel unto the barbarous people, and appointed the seat at *Trajectum*, as *Sigebert* hath it, in the year 697; in which year he declareth holy *Killian* to have dyed a Martyr's death. Also *Bede* made his Brittain famous with no less godliness and learning, than history, who even unto the year 735 hath concluded the Christian beginnings of that Nation. Most holy Monks at the same time beautified *France*, *Vandregisil* a Fiscanian, and of *Fontinel*, a builder of Monasteries, of whom in the year 692, *Sigebert* maketh mention. (f) *Ursmar* of *Lobia*, a founder of a Monastery. *Bertine* Abbot of *Sithiena*. (g) *Ægidius* who coming out of Greece, made the Province famous. *Childebert* reigning, in the year 709, the same *Sigebert* writeth, that rock by the appointment of *Michael* Arch-Angel, which is worshipped in the *Abrincatean* Diocess by his name and religion, was consecrated by *Authbert* the Bishop.

(d) 4 Hist. ch. 6. &c.

(e) Sigeb. anno 692, & 697.

(f) Sigeb. 698.

(g) The same, 715.

The Temple of Michael *in France.*

Anno 717 of Chriſt, to 741.

CHAP. V.

Of Leo *of Iſauria*; *the hereſie of the* Iconoclaſtarians; *and other things of the Eaſt, from the year* 717, *to* 741. *And alſo of weſtern Affairs*; *and of* Charls Martell, *and the* Saracens *overthrown by him.*

LEO, born of an obſcure ſtock in *Iſauria*, who firſt was called *Conon*, came to the Empire in the year 717, 15 of *Conſt.* Acc. 25 day of March, as (a) *Theophanes* writeth, repulſed the (b) *Saracens*, *Aſia* being waſted, and *Pergamus* vanquiſhed, beſieging *Byzantium*, with a great put down of them, about the very beginning of his reign. He quenched *Tiberius* a Tyrant in Sicily by his Captains, and made the Weſt quiet in the year 719. At length he brought forth an impiety, in times paſt conceived in his mind againſt holy Images, uſing a Jew his author, in the year 726; (c) in which by his guard-men he threw down the Image of our Saviour: Who being ſlain by the people, the Prince burning with wrath, moſt cruelly proſecuted their ſlaughter; and waxed cruel, eſpecially on a Colledge of Learned men, gathered together out of the profeſſours of all arts, when he had ſtirred them up in vain unto the fellowſhip of unfaithfulneſſe. (d) Which wickedneſſe of his, the falling away of Greece, and the *Cycladians*, and a proſperous ſucceſſe in ſuppreſſing it, made the ſharper, in the year 727. Therefore three years after, he ſet out a cruel Edict againſt worſhipful images, (e) 13 *Conſt.* Acc. 7th Jan. 7th holiday. That is, in the year of Chriſt 730. *Germane* the Biſhop, in vain interpoſing his fury, reſigned himſelf of his own accord; and on the 22 Jan. *Anaſtaſius* was appointed in his room, a partaker of the impiety, when as *Germane* almoſt lived the hundredth year of his age; for he is he whom in the year 726, *Gregory* the ſecond in an epiſtle affirmeth to have lived ninety and five years, which is in the 7th Synod. Many keepers of the ancient faith, being afflicted with divers torments and puniſhments by the Tyrant, had glorious ends. (f) This madneſſe of *Leo*, *Gregory* the ſecond, Biſhop of *Rome*, when he could not reſtrain by letters, he (a) caſt the Emperour, and thoſe touched with his hereſie, under excommunication; and whatſoever was left of Italy, he drew away from the command of the Greeks; and further, he forbade them to pay tribute unto them.

Rome and Italy withdrawn from the command of the Greeks.

For theſe things, *Leo* burning in anger prepared a Navy againſt the Rebels the Italians. (b) which periſhed with a Tempeſt in the *Adriatick* Sea in the 732. A little before he endeavoured to oppreſſe (c) Rome with the chief Biſhop himſelf, by the diſpatching Princes of *Ravenna* and *Luitprand* King of the *Longobards*. But the Biſhop came of his own accord to the *Longobard* hanging over the City, and ſo bended him by his ſteadfaſtneſſe and ſpeech, that he coming unto his feet, whatſoever he had asked, he readily did.

(a) Theoph. at the laſt year of Leo, Paul. Diac. 21. ch. 32. Niccph. Brev.

(b) Theoph. Paul. Diac. 21. Cedr.

(c) Theoph. Paul. Diac. 21. Cedr. Zonar.

(d) Theoph. Niceph. Brev. Diac. Cedr.

(e) Theoph. Diac. Niceph.

(f) Theoph. Dia. *Anaſt.*

(a) Zonar.

(b) Theoph. Breviar.

(c) *Anaſt.* in Greg.

(d) There was in the laſt year of *Leo* a fierce Earthquake, the 9th, ſaith *Theophanes*, of *Conſt.* Acc. the 26 Octob. 4th holiday, the 8th hour, (ſo that this was the year of Chriſt 740) whereby *Thracia* and *Bythinia* being ſhaken, and eſpecially *Conſtantinople*, *Nicomedia* and *Nicæa*, a great deſtruction happened. All the Temples of *Nicæa* beſides one, went to decay. That miſery yielded to the Emperour an occaſion of a new tax. For to repair the walls, he increaſed the meaſure of the tributes; the which after that he continued. (e) He dyeth of a pain between the skin, or grief of the bowels, the 24 year of Rule being finiſhed, and three moneths above; the 18th of June, the 9th of *Conſt.* Account, of Chriſt 741.

Anno 717 of Chriſt, to 741.

(d) Niceph. Brev. Theoph. Diac. Zon. Cedr.

(e) The ſame.

Which ſame year, 11th Cal. Novemb. was the laſt to *Charles* ſirnamed *Martell* or *Tudites*, when he had now governed *France* the eight and twentieth year, a Prince famous for warlike valour and deeds done. (f) *Pipin* his father being dead in the year 714, being caſt into priſon by his ſtep-mother *Plectrude*, & ſlipping out from thence, the following year, he was bold to provoke *Raginfride* choſen Mayor of the houſe, as was then the manner of ſpeaking; and he being firſt by him overcome, he was afterward the chief (g) in the year 717, the 12th Cal. Apr. (h) on the Lord's day. He ſcattered in a renewed battel in the year 718, the ſame man truſting to the ayd of *Eudo* Duke of *Aquitane*, and then he ſubdued the *Saxons*, *Almains*, *Bajoarians*, *Noricans*; and, *Eudo* being put to flight, the *Aquitanes*. *Eudo* diſtruſting his affairs, called out the *Saracens*, with their King *Abdiramas* from *Spain*, in the year 725, whom largely ſacking holy and profane places, *Charls* met, and killed them with a univerſal ſlaughter. There were ſlain in one day three hundred ſeventy and five thouſand; when as of the *Franks* there were no more than 1500 ſlain, as (a) *Anaſtaſius* writeth. Straightway having obtained *Burgundy* and *Lugdunum* in the year 727; the year following, *Eudo* finiſhing his life, he invaded *Aquitane*; he again threw to ground the *Saracens* in great number running into *France* to revenge their ſlaughter, in the year 731, and received *Arlenian* taken by them. Then going to *Narbonne* which thoſe held poſſeſſed with *Spain*, to whom it was made tributary, he vanquiſhed its head *Narbona*, and afterward other Towns, the *Saracens* being ſlain, who often came to bring help. (b) Laſt of all, he frighted away *Luitprand*, being humbly beſought by *Gregory* the third, King of the *Longobards*, hurtfull to the Roman Church. Theſe things, the old Annals of the *Franks* ſet forth by *Pithæus*, *Fredeger*, *Sigebert*, *Aimoinus*.

(f) Annals of Pith. Fred. 104. &c.

(g) Fred. 106.

(h) Affairs of the French Epit. b. 1. ch. 53.

A wonderful ſlaughter of the *Saracens*.

(a) Anaſt. in Greg. 2. p. 97.

(b) Tom. 1. Counc. of France Ep. Greg. 3.

Leo being Emperour, *John Damaſcene* was famous in *Syria*, who contended, for the worſhipping of holy Images, with a ſharp pen. In Germany, *Boniface* a Meſſenger of this Province was conſecrated Biſhop of Rome (c) in the moneth of Decemb. 6th *Conſt.* Acc. in the year 722, he there promoted Chriſtian Religion for a long time. But the year following, *Eucherius* of *Aurelian* de-

(c) Tom. 1. Counc. of France. pag. 512.

Anno 741 of Christ, to 800.

parted into banishment, into which he was driven by *Charls*, as *Sigebert* is Author.

CHAP. VI.

Of Affairs of the Western Empire under Copronymus, Leo, Constantine, *and* Irene. *From the year* 741. *to* 800.

A Far more foul Of-spring succeeded an Heretical and wicked father: who, from the dung which the Infant being moved into the water in Baptism, had dashed forth, deserved the name of *Copronymus*, (d) from the which, *German* the Patriarch who baptized him, took no vain guesse of his ungodlinesse. That happened in the third (e) year of *Leo*, of Christ 719. Octob. 25. Therefore, he began to reign in the 22. year of his age sliding, to wit, of Christ 741. To this man, *Irene* the daughter of *Chagan* King of the *Avarians* had married, in the year seven hundred thirty two, who, being a young beginner in Christian Ceremonies, constantly held sincere piety.

(d) Theoph. Diac. Cedr. Zon.
(e) Theoph. Diac. 21. ch. 14

Constantine in the beginning had *Artabasdus*, the husband of his sister *Anne*, corrival of the Empire, himself being hated by the common people for Heresy, and a very bad disposition, found out by no obscure tokens. Therefore being expelled; and fled from *Constantinople*, *Artabasdus* is saluted Emperour; who straightway restored Catholique worship. But in the year 743. (b) 12 *Const. Acc.* in the Moneth Septem. he was taken with his son, by *Constantine*, and made blind.

(b) Theoph. Misc. 22.

(c) This man being Emperour, a cruell Plague from An. 747. continued for three years space, and wandring thorow *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and the East, so raged, especially in *Constantinople*, that there well nigh wanted a place for burying the dead carcases, and those who should bury them. Besides this, being vexed with the wars of the *Saracens*, *Sclavonians*, and *Bulgarians*; by these also being overcome in some battells; when he led an Army against the same, being taken by a deadly sickness, and unknown to the Physitians, and put into a Ship, he breathed out his wretched Soul, (f) the 14 day of Septemb. 14. *Const. Acc.* of Christ 775, when he had commanded 34. years and almost 3. Moneths. (e) He dying, witnessed that he, for disgracing the blessed Virgin, the Mother of God, was damned in the eternall flame, and commanded worship to be given to her hence-forward. This was the departure of the unfaithfull and most cruell Prince: (f) Who denied the holy Virgin to be the Mother of God, Christ himself to be God, forbade honour to be done to Saints, had overthrown holy images. (g) The which also, a Councell being gathered together, at *Constantinople* of 338 Bishops, he endeavoured to have condemned, 7. *Const. Acc.* in the year 754. being angry chiefly against the Monks, of whom he, a great number, as also of other orders, whom he

(c) Niceph. Isacv. Theoph. Diac. Zon. Cedr.

(d) Theoph. Paul. Diac.
(e) Cedren. Theoph. Zon. The despairing death of *Copronymus*.

(g) Theoph. Misc 12. ch. 24.

Anno 741 of Christ, to 800.

he had known to disagree from his wickednesse, afflicted with divers kinds of punishments.

In his 20th year, an Eclipse of the Sun happened, Aug. 15th. (as saith *Theophanes*) 6th holiday, 10th hour. Which is the year of Christ 760. Whence the beginning of *Constantine* is affirmed.

Leo his son succeeded this, an heir of his fathers ungodlinesse, living the twenty sixth year. (a) For he was born in the year 750. Jan 25. *Const. Acc.* 5. who at the beginning feigning himself a Catholick, after that, through bounty, he had gotten to himself the people's favour, he broke out into the open profession of Heresy, the which also he increased with Sacriledge. (b) For being covetous of pretious stones, a Crown glittering with little stones, the which *Maurice* had in time past dedicated in the greater Church, being taken away from thence, he placed on his own head. For which wickednesse, punishment presently followed from God: *Carbuncles* breaking out from the same head, whereby a burning Feaver arising, in a short time killed the man, Sept. 8. (c) in the year of Christ 780. when he had commanded almost five years. For he began in the year 775. Sept. 14. He left an Heir, *Constantine*, under the tuition of his Mother *Irene*, whom being born at *Athens*, he had married, (d) in the year 771. Jan. fourteen. Therefore he began his reign in the eighteenth year of his age.

(a) Theoph. Diac. 22. ch. 22.

(b) The same.

(c) Theoph. Paul. Diac. Cedr.

(d) Theoph.

Constantine therefore with his Mother *Irene*, commanded about ten years, in which time, all things were managed by the Counsell of *Stauracius* a Senatour. By these, the antient piety with worshipping of Images was called back. (c) *Tarasius* a most holy man being made Patriarch on the very Birth-Day of Christ, of the year 784, when as first he had made a sure promise of gathering together a universal Assembly. Of which, the Emperours (i) had already written to Pope *Adrian* in the same year; 7. *Const. Acc.* Therefore the matter was deferred untill the 787 of Christ, and 21. *Const. Acc.* in which they consulted, having transported the Synod to *Nicæa* on the eighth Cal. Octob, which ended in the Moneth Octob. the third of its Ides, 250. Fathers came together, two *Peters*, Ambassadours of the Bishop of *Rome* being present, one a chief Elder, the other an Elder and Governour of *Salbas*, with *Tarasius*, and other Vicars of the other Patriarchs. (h) In that Councel, which is called the seventh *Oecumenicall*, the Heresy of [*Iconoclastarians*] or cryers out against Images, being banished, the worship of holy Images was restored. Which year an Eclipse of the Sun made famous: which happened in the eighth year of *Constantine* and *Irene*, as *Theophanes* writeth, on the Lords day, Sept. 16.

(c) Theoph. Paul. Diac. 13. ch. 14. & foll. Zon. Ced.
(i) It is in an Ep. in 7. Synod.
(f) Synod. 7. Act. 1. p. 377. Act. 7. p. 654.
(h) See Theoph. Diac. 23. ch. 21.

After these things, *Irene* constrained her son *Constantine*, (a) to whom she had espoused *Rotrude* the daughter of *Charls* King of the *French*, in the year 782) to marry *Mary*, a woman born in *Armenia*, in the Moneth November, of the year 788. From which

(a) Theoph. Diac. 21. ch. 22. the life of *Charls* the Great.

Anno 741 of Christ, to 800.

which marriage, he disagreeing, and also being weary of the unlimited power of *Stauracius*, he at last, in the year 790. reduced his Mother into Order, and reigned alone eight years. Which power he greenly and immoderately using, (b) deprived *Nicephorus* his Uncle, and *Alexius* his Captain, of their eyes; he cut out the Tongues of others in the Month of August, 15. *Const. Acc.* of Christ 792. Three years after, *Mary* his Wife being cast off, and thrust down into a Monastery, he married *Theodota* his Chamber-maid. *Joseph* a certain Abbot joyning that marriage; but *Tarasius* winking at it, for fear least (which he threatned) the young man burning with lust, should set open Idoll-Temples. Which thing filled the Eastern Church with tumults, and disagreements. (c) For two most holy men of this age, *Plato*, and *Theodore Studita*, departed from the fellowship of *Tarasius*. (d) At length, in the 18. year of his Empire, of Christ 797. he was taken by the deceit of his Mother *Irene*, and *Stauracius*, and cruelly made blind in the Moneth August, on the Sabbath, on which day five year he had deprived his Uncle before of his sight. *Constantine*, his eyes being digged out, is said to have given up the Ghost a little after; (e) which parricide, or child-murder, some of the Greeks brought unto *Irene's* praise, but how hatefull it was to God, a fearfull darkness of seventeen daies witnessed, which followed his death. *Irene* also, the sixth year after, of Christ, 802. 11. *Const. Acc. Oct.* 13. Holiday 2, being stripped by *Nicephorus* of Government, and all her fortunes, and carried away into *Lesbos*, a year not yet turning about, dyed.

(b) Theoph. Paul. Diac. 31. c. 32. Ced.

(c) Theoph. Misc. 23. ch. 36.

(d) The same Zon. Cedr.

(e) Theoph. Diac. Cedr.

CHAP. VII.

Of the affairs of the West, and of Pipin, *and* Charls *the Great, From the year* 741. *to* 800.

(a) Fred. 210. TWo sons succeed *Charls Martel* Prince of the *French*, (a) *Carloman* and *Pipin*: to the one he granted the West part of *France*, with the *Sveves* or *Almain*, and *Thuringia*; to *Pipin*, *Burgundy*, *Provance*, and *Neustria*. (b) *Gripho* the brother of them both, for he was the eldest, begotten on the daughter of *Odilo* Duke of the *Bajoarians*, seeing himself excluded, possesseth *Laudunum*; where being besieged by his brethren, surrender being made, he is by *Carloman* cast into prison. (c) And then *Hunald* Duke of *Aquitane*, and also *Odilo* the *Bajoarian*, and the *Almains* being by them both tamed, *Carloman* in the year 747, through the love of an heavenly life, first of all embraceth a monastick manner of living in *Soracte*; afterward, being unknown at *Casinum*. *Gripho*, loosed out of Prison, rebelleth against *Pipin*, and being taken by him, at length slipping into *Italy* by flight, is beheaded in the Alps, in the year 751. When as now *Pipin* by the former authority of *Zachary* chief Bishop, and the consent of the heads of *France*, had added unto the

(b) Adelm.

(c) Ann. Pith.

Pipin *is made King of France.*

the Kingly power, which he long since held, a new title of *French* King. (d) For in this year of Christ, which is numbred 752. *Hildrick* the last King of the *Merovingians*, for his sloath being put out of office, and thrust away into a Monastery, the Kingdome of the *Franks* passed over into a new Family. *Pipin* his first care was to ease the *Roman* Bishop oppressed by the *Longobards*. (e) He had brought back *Rachisius* king of that Nation, who being moved from the siege of *Perusia*, by a speech of Pope *Zachary*, resigning his Kingdome, unto a Monkish kind of life, in the year 750, *Aistulph* his brother had succeeded. (f) Whom hurting the *Romans*, Pope *Steven* the third, flying from, came to *Pipine* into *France*; by whom being received with incredible honour, he perswade him, that he would bring war on the *Longobards*. Therefore in the year 754. passing over the Alps, *Pipin* constrained *Aistulph* shut up in *Pipia*, to swear that he would restore all places that belonged to the *Roman* title, and again, delaying to perform his promises, but also watching over the walls of the City for evill, he passing over into *Italy*, called back unto the faithfull performance of his Covenants (a) in the year 756. And then (b) by *Fulrade* an Abbot, he delivered the Exarch-ship of *Ravenna*; which they call *Romania*, and *Pentapolu*, that is, *Ancona*, with four Towns of *Picenum*, and other places, unto the Bishop of *Rome*. (c) Which places being taken out of the hands of the *Greek* Emperours by *Aistulph*, *Copronymus* in vain by Embassadours required of *Pipin*. With the same endeavour of defending the Church, *Pipin* overthrew (d) *Vaipharius*, Duke of *Aquitane*, making a prey on holy things, and rebelling. in his seventh dispatch into *Aquitane*, the which in the year 768, ended with the death of *Vaiphar*. Who being slain, and all *Aquitane* subdued, *Pipin* dyed at *Paris* 8. day Cal. Octob. the seventeenth year of his reign.

Anno 741 of Christ, to 800.

(d) Annal. Pith. Adel. Ado. in the life of *Charls* the Great. Sigeb.

† Therefore in the year of Christ 768. *Charls* with his brother *Carloman* divided their fathers Kingdome. But he in this year 771. dying, *Charls* reigned alone, without controversy the greatest Prince. For he being both unconquered by weapons, and Garnished with the studies of Learning, was a most diligent favourer of them, and he reverenced onely the Catholique Religion, and its head, the Romane Bishop. (e) He being moved by the intreaties of this man, (it was that *Adrian* who was ordained in *Stephen* his place, in the year 772) he undertook a war against *Desiderius* King of the *Longobards*, an enemy of the seat of *Rome*, in the year 773, and being besieged at *Ticinum*, and brought under his power, he brought into *France* in the year 774. But when he would have all things which had been given him by *Pipin* his father, to be confirmed to the *Roman* Bishop, then also he added very many others; the Territory of *Sabinum*, the Dutchy of *Spolette*, and *Beneventa*, which are repeated by (f) *Anastasius*, and to those, the Provinces of *Venetia*, and *Histria*, are joyned. After these things with a most long war, and continuing nigh (g) thirty and three years, he very much tamed the *Saxons*. That began in the year

† Epit. in the life of Charls the Great. Ann. Pith. Aimo. &c. The beginning of Charls the Great.

(e) Ann. Pith. Anast. in Adrian. *Charls* overthroweth the Kingdome of the Longobards.

(f) Anast. in Adrian.

(g) Egin. Aim. Pith. the life of Charls the Great, an uncertain author.

772.

Anno 741 of Christ, to 800.

772, and was ended in 804; when he transported all those beyond *Albania*, with their households into *France*. Likewise he brought over the *Sclavonians*, and also the *Bajoarians*, with their Duke *Tassilo* rebelling, unto his obedience. (h) Also a war undertaken with the *Avarians*, or *Hunns*, in the year 791, he finished with their great slaughter; and so much prey gotten, *Eginhart* writeth, as in no other War.

(h) Ann. Charls the Great. Egin. Sigeb. &c.

(a) Moreover, the *Saracens* being beaten down in *Spain*, he subdued no small part thereof unto French weapons. (b) But especially in the year 778, an Expedition being made into *Spain*, attempting *Cæsaraugusta*, pledges being received, he departed thence unto *Pampilona*; whose walls being thrown down, [illegible] goeth forth through the *Pyrenæan* Mountains into *France*, the Gascons rising up in a very great company by the Straights, some slaughter of the chief being made, and hinderances removed, they [illegible] themselves in unpassable woods and hiding places from the weapons of the *French*. (c) There was slain amongst others, *Rutland*, a Governour of the *Brittain* Coast: The yearly Registers of that Nation affirm, that slaughter to have been brought on them by *Alphonsus Castus* King of Spain, who had provoked *Charls* into Spain; which thing (d) *Baronius* out of the just writers of those times (e) refuteth. Who mention, that there was between both those Kings a most firm league of friendship; and also they do shew those things were long before the beginning of *Alphonsus*; who indeed (f) began to reign in their account 825, of Christ 787, also a valiant and religious Prince, and from his continual chastity obtained the surname of *Chaste*.

(a) Eginh. (b) Ann. of Charls the Great, & Pith.

A slaughter of the French *in the Pyrenæan Mountains.*

(c) Eginh.

(d) Baron. in the year 778. (e) Eginh. & Ann. of Charls the Great.

(f) Roder. Tolet. b. 4. ch. 11.

Nor *Charls* lesse burning with an endeavour of promoting the Catholique Religion, than his Kingdom, he for that purpose solemnized often Councels of Bishops. (g) Amongst which, that was famous in the year 792, because the heresie of *Orgelitanus* and *Elipandrus* Bishops of *Toleto*, was in the Assembly of *Ratisbon* condemned, who affirmed Christ to be the adopted Son of God. (h) And the same heresie was again considered in the Assembly of *Frankford*, at the River *Mœnus*; in which Synod seventh Universal Assembly was rejected by the Bishops that were ignorant of its decrees, in the year 794. When as about the same question of images, *Pipin* being King, another was celebrated at *Gentiliacum*, in the (i) year 767.

(g) Ann. of *Charls* the Great, & Pith. Alcuin. I. Counc. Elipan.

(h) In the same place, See Tom. 2. Coun. France. p. 193.

(i) To. 2. Conc. Gal.

(k) Under this King, *Alcuine* coming out of *England* into *France*, flourished with the greatest opinion of Learning, whom *Charls* made very much use of as a Master, he also himself being in a few things instructed in divine and humane learning, whom he made Governour of the Monastery of *Martin* amongst the *Turonians*, and some others; neither yet was he a Monk, nor a Priest, but being contented with the order of a Deacon, he ceased to live, in the year of Christ 804, on the very day of Whitsontide, which happened on May the nineteenth.

(k) The life of *Alcuine*.

CHAP.

Anno 800 of Christ, to 840.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Charls *the Great, the first or chief Emperour of the West; and* Ludovicus Pius; *and the Deeds of both, from the year* 800, *to* 840.

THe eight hundreth year of Christ brought a new *Augustus* unto the West, he least of all indulging or giving respect to the piety of the *French*, got that dignity, which the Greeks in the East, by reason of haughtiness and impiety, by degrees lost.

(a) *Leo* the third, who was chosen in the room of *Adrian*, in the year 795, was by a faction of some persons, maimed in his eyes and tongue, and vexed after an unworthy manner in the year 799. And although God by an unusual wonder, had restored unto him his eyes (b) and tongue, yet *Charls* being very much moved with the cruelty of the wicked act, came to Rome. Where when the most harmless Bishop had washed away the faults laid against him by an oath, (c) on the very day of the Lord's birth, in the year 800, he coming on, *Charls* not thinking of it, put the Crown on his head, and saluteth him Emperour of the Romans. Unto whom *Charls* from that time requited the good turn by obedience and bounty. (d) The year straightway following on, there is an examination had concerning the parricides; and being condemned of their life, the Bishop intreating, they changed their soyl. A little after these things, the *Danes* (e) with their King *Godefride* were crushed: and also the *Venetians*, who also were received upon yielding by *Pipin* the son of *Charls* in the year 810, which was the last year to *Pipin* himself. For he dyed the 8 Ides July. Also he drave back the Moors, sacking Italy and the Islands, by his Captains. (f) About the end of his life, being wholly bent on the duties of Religion and godliness, he closed his day 5 Cal. Feb. at *Aquisgrane*, in the year of Christ 814, of his age 71, of his kingdome 47, and of Empire the 14.

(a) Anast. in Leont. 3.

(b) Anast. in the same. *Charls is made Emperour.*

(c) Eginh. Ann. Charls & Pith. Theoph.

(d) Anast. *The Deeds of Charls.*

(e) Ann. Charls & Pith.

(f) Eginh. *The death of Charls.*

(g) *Ludovick*, having gotten the surname either from his remarkable love and affection towards divine matters, or towards his Subjects, being already the former year taken from the King of *Aquitane*, into the fellowship of the Empire; he succeeded the same, on a holiday, in the year, as hath been spoken, 814, the other sons of *Charls* being dead, he as yet surviving; *Pipin* in the year 811, *Charls* the year following. (a) He received *Stephen* the 5th, being in the room of *Leo* the third, at *Rhemes* in the year 816, and by him the imperial Crown was beautified.

(g) Ann. Ludov. & Chr. Pith. Theogan. in the life of Lud.

(a) Annal. Adel. Anast.

The year following, *Bernard* the son of his brother *Pipin* (b) by a Concubine, King of *Italy*, rebelling against *Ludovick*, and then for fear of him, a surrender being made, is deprived of his eyes: many chief ones being condemned for offence of Treason, and punished with banishment; amongst whom were *Anselm* of *Mediolan*,

(b) Theogan. &c.

Anno 800 of Christ, to 840.

diolan, and *Theodulf* of *Aurelia*, Bishops: on the son of whose brother he inflicted voluntary punishments of strictnesse from the will of the Bishops, in the year 822. (c) *Irmingard* the 9th of Octob. of the year 818, dying, (in which year the Sun, 8 Ides of July, is said to have been eclipsed, of *Ludovick* year 5,) he married *Judith* the daughter of *Vuelpus* an Earl; of whom was begotten *Charls*, by firname *Calvus*, or *the Bald*: when as he had already three sons, *Lotharius*, *Ludovick*, and *Pipin*, who when they could not suffer with a quiet minds *Charls* to be preferred before them, at once rose up against their father. (d) First of all in the year 830, *Pipin* King of Aquitane, conspiring with the chief Governours, layes hold of the Emperour, and shuts up *Judith* into a Monastery, *Lotharius* straightway coming upon it and approving it. But in the following year, through the endeavour of the Germans, *Ludovick* received the Empire. (e) From the which again, in the year 833, he being by the conspiracy of the three sons, and advice of the Bishops, withdrawn and compelled to resign; not long after he is wholly restored, in the year 834. wherein *Lotharius*, who had dealt more disgracefully with his father than the rest, favour being more slowly reconciled with him, confounded *France* with Civil War; untill through the Emperour's clemency all things being pardoned, a peace however grew between them. After these things an Assembly of Prelates being solemnized at the Village of *Theodones*, (f) *Ebbo* Bishop of Rhemes, partaker of that wicked conspiracy against *Ludovick*, with *Agobard* of Lugdunum, was deposed, in the year 835. (g) And after the death of *Ludovick*, in the very year 840, was by *Lotharius* restored; a little after, for fear of *Charls*, he fled to the same Emperour. Last of all, the office of preaching the Gospel to the *Northmannes*, being committed to him by *Paschall* chief Bishop, he obtained the seat of *Hildenesheim* in Saxony, not far from their borders, by the bounty of *Ludovick* King of Germany, and there deceased.

(c) The same Authors.

The Sons of Ludovick rebell against their Father.

(d) Ann. Pith.

(e) Ann. Pith. *The Life of Ludovick Nichardus.* Tom 2. Counc. Franc. & To. 3.

(f) Conc. Franc. To. 2.

(g) To. 3. of Councel of France in a Synodian Councel of Tricassia.

(a) At length *Pipin* being dead in the year 837, *Ludovick*, the kingdom being divided among the other three, while he hasteneth to prevent *Ludovick* his son preparing war for the unjust dividing of the kingdom, dyed 12 Cal. Jul. of the year 840, in the year of his life 64, of rule 27; and was buried among the *Mediomatricans* in the Cathedral of *Arnulph* by his brother *Drogon* Bishop of that City. Whose departure, a dire eclipse of the Sun foreshewed (b) the day before Lords-day of the Ascension; which was the day before the Nones of May, the 9th hour of the day.

(a) Ann. in the life of Ludov.

The death of Lewis.

(b) In the life of Lewis, Ann.

CHAP.

Anno 800 of Christ, to 841.

CHAP. IX.

What things were carried on under Nicephorus, Michael Curopalatas, Leo *the* Armenian, Michael Balbus, Theophilus, *in the East, from the year* 800, *to* 841.

IN the East, *Irenes*, as we have said, being cast forth in the year 802, *Nicephorus* took to him the Empire and *Bardan*, who was brought up by the Souldiers against his will to the same height: being removed, he took to him *Stauracius* his son, a partaker of imperial Majesty, (c) 12 *Const.* Account, in the moneth Decemb. of the year 803, a covetous man, and treacherous, through the learning of the *Manichees*, unto whose magical arts he was given. Therefore disagreeing from the holy things of Christians, he dealt very badly with Bishops, Clerks and Monks, and commanded them to be oppressed and trodden under foot by the Magistrates. He had a War with the *Saracens*, from whom Peace being purchased on most shamefull conditions, he never faithfully performed it. He going about to lead an Army against the *Bulgarians*, made the Churches tributaries. Concerning which thing to a certain familiar friend complaining, his heart was hardened, as once *Pharaoh*'s, he confessed, God so willing it. Neither was the punishment of his wicked head, long deferred. He being compassed about by the *Bulgarians*, fell with the flour of his whole Empire, (d) in the year 811, July 26. when he had commanded 9 years. (e) *Stauracius* being wounded in fight, reigned a few moneths.

(a) Theoph. Paul. Diac. b. 24.

(d) Theoph. Miscel. 24. ch. 25.

(e) The same.

For in the same year (a) *Michael Curopalates*, by firname *Rengabe* 5. Octob. week-day 5, is proclaimed Emperour, a man famous for godlinesse and peaceable arts: but therefore not fit for warlike affairs. Wherefore he being overcome by the *Bulgarians* in the year 813, he gave place in Dominion unto *Leo* of *Armenia* not against his will, who was crowned by *Nicephorus* the Patriarch, 6 *Const.* Acc. 11 day of July, 2d. week-day: when in the same year (which must needs be of Christ the 813, the Sun had the 4th day of May suffered an Eclipse, as (b) *Theophanes* writeth, whose history endeth this year.

(a) Theoph. Misc. ch. 24. Zon. Ced.

(b) Theoph. Misc. ch. 24. & 42.

Furthermore, the same (c) *Theophanes* being witnesse, *Michael* bent all his endeavour to establish the agreement of the Eastern Church. For it was rent into parties, when as *Plato* and *Theodore* Governours of the Studites, loaded with all praise, did therefore disagree from *Nicephorus*, otherwise a most holy man; because he, of a lay-man, had been made a Bishop; both because he had received to communion *Joseph* the steward of the house, who had joyned the marriage of *Constantine* the son of *Irenes*, and *Theodota*. For which cause *Theodore* with his brother *Joseph* Bishop of *Thessalonica*, and *Plato*, was banished, in the year 809, in the moneth of

(c) Theoph. Misc. 24. ch. 31.

Anno 800 of Christ, to 841.

January, from which banishment, *Michael* a little after called him back again.

(d) Curopal. Zon. Cedr.

(d) *Leo* of *Armenia*, in the year 813, in the moneth of July took the Empire, much unlike to *Michael*. For he raged on holy images, and Catholiques, especially Monks, with all cruelty, using *Theodorus* his encourager unto that thing: whom indeed, *Nicephorus* the Patriarch being driven away, he made Prelate of *Constantinople*, (e) a Prince otherwise not unprofitable to the Common-wealth. He commanded 7 years, 5 moneths; and on the very day of the Lords birth, by *Michael Balbus*, whom as guilty against Prerogative-royal, he held in prison, he was amongst his very holy duties slain in the year of Christ 820, in which presently reigned (f) *Michael* from a default of his tongue called [*Balbus*] or Stuttering, born at *Amdrium*, which is a Town of *Phrygia*, (g) where had lived a certain sect, out of the filth of Jews, *Manichees*, and other pests; the which *Michael* having followed, he banished holy images, and all Catholike name or authority: (h) he thrust out *Euthymius* and *Methodius*, most holy men, into banishment; also by his son *Theophilus* he receiveth the one with lethern whips even to death. *Methodius* afterwards held the Patriarchship of *Constantinople*. (a) He overcame *Thomas* a certain Tyrant, providing against him with the help of the *Bulgarians*, and butchered him with all kind of cruelty.

(e) Ced. Zon.

(f) Curop. Zon. Cedr.

(g) Zon. Cedr.

(h) Cedr.

(a) Curopal. Zon. Cedr.

(b) *Crete* about this time being possessed by the *Saracens* of *Spain*, about the year 823. But Sicily by the Africans in the year 828, through the treason of *Euphemius*, who being thrust thorow in the siege of Syracusa, paid the punishment of his treachery. After that, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, and many places of Italy obeyed the Saracens. (c) He dyed in the year 829, after 8 years, and nine moneths rule.

(b) Cedre. Zon.

(c) The same authors.

(d) The same Authors.

(f) *Theophilus* his son followed this in the month of *Oct*: 8 *Const.* Acc. as *Cedrenus* writeth: without doubt in the year which I have said, 829, an imitator of his Father's ungodlinesse. For he both persecuted the worshippers of Images, and chiefly dealt disgracefully with *Theophanes* and *Theodore*, brethren farr excelling in piety. Yet the same man is reported to have been a most strict Requirer of Justice. And enjoying the Empire 12 years and three moneths, he departed out of this life in the year of Christ 841, being the next after the death of *Lodovick Pius*.

CHAP.

Anno 841 of Christ, to 900.

CHAP. X.

Of affairs of the Western Empire under the successour of CHARLS *the* GREAT; *And of others, from the year* 841. *to about* 900. *And especially of the Kings of* France; *and of Famous Men.*

After the departure of *Ludovick Pius* the Emperour, there arose a disagreement amongst his sons concerning the right of the Kingdome, or reign, and borders. *Lotharius* the Emperour who was eldest, desired to draw all unto himself. This man, *Ludovick* and *Charls*, their forces being joyned together, resisted; and he being overcome 7. Cal. July, they chased him in a great battell unto *Fontinata* a Village, (e) in the year of Christ 841. In which fight, so great a slaughter of the *French* was made, as they had not remembred hitherto to have been.

The Civil war of the sons of *Ludovick*.

(e) Chron. Pith. Regin. Herman. Otho. Frisl. 5. ch. 15. Mary of Scotland.

The year following, *Lotharius* being again put to flight, at length they agree among themselves, and thus they divided their fathers kingdome: Unto *Lotharius*, besides the *Roman* Empire, that is, (f) *Rome*, and *Italy*, (a) the seat of *Belgica*: which is said to have got the name of *Loraine* from him, and is environed by these two Rivers *Scald* and *Rhyne*, as *Sigebert* saith in the year 844, and also the Province of *Burgundy*. And to *Ludovick* all *Germany* unto the River *Rhine*, (b) and beyond it for convenience of Wine, three Cities more, viz. *Mentz*, *Spires*, and *Worms*. And *Charls* had to his lot the West Countreys of *France*, (c) from the River *Maze* unto the *English* Seas. Therefore he constrained *Pipin* and *Charls*, sons of his Brother *Pipin*, because they claimed the right of *Aquitane* to become Monks, and *Sigebert* refers this to the year eight hundred fifty two.

(f) Regin.

(a) Otho. Frisl. l. 5. c. 35. fig.

(b) Anno 5. c. 19. Sigeb. A. 844.

(c) Otho. Regin. fig. vide c. car. cal 37. and firm. ibid.

(d) His daughter *Judith*, which he had begotten of *Hermetrude* being married to *Ethelred* (e) King of *England*, after his death returned into *France*, and was ravished not unwillingly by the *Earl Baldwin* (f) in the year 862. Wherefore *Baldwin* being (g) anathematized by the Bishops sentence, he went to Pope *Nicolas* to *Rome*, who with earnest prayers, at last obtained his pardon from the King, *Baldwin* being then reconciled, and the marriage celebrated, he received *Flanders* from the King for her Dowry, in the year of our Lord 866.

(d) Concil. Gall. To. 2. p. 194. & seq. Flodoa l. 3. c. 12. Meyerus.

(e) Flodoar.

(f) Conc. Gall. Tom. 3. *Judith Galvus* daughter ravished by *Baldwin*.

(g) Conc. Gal. p. 213. To. 3.

(*h*) Then was *Lotharius* the third, Emperour of the West after *Charls* the Great, and governed the Empire about some fifteen years, but in the year of Christ 855 being wearied with the management of humane affairs, he gave over to his three sons the government of the Kingdome, and became a Monk in the *Prumian* Monastery, where he died the third of *October*, his sons were *Lewis* to whom he left *Italy* with the Empire, *Lotharius* to whom he gave *Loraine*, and *Charls* who had *Burgundy*, (i) after whose death the two other brothers divided his estate; and of it *Lions*, *Belanson* and *Vienna* fell to *Lotharius*'s Lot.

(h) Ann. Pith. fegeb. Her. Moria. Regin. Otho. Frisl. 9.

(i) Cap. Carr. Cal. Loc. Cit.

Lewis

Anno 841 of Chriſt, to 900.

Lewis the II. was the fourth Emperour, and began to rule in the year 855. (k) and Governed the Empire 19. years, unto the year 875. he warred againſt the *African Saracens* who ſpoyled and deſtroyed *Italy*, and he brought under ſubjection (l) *Adelgiſus* the Captain of the *Herpines*, and although that being by him circumvented he made an ignominious agreement, having driven him out of *Italy*, he forced him to fly into the Iſle of *Corſis*: (m) His brother *Lotharius* being inſnared by the love of *Waldrada* the Harlot, he reſolved to reject and repudiat his wife, *Theurberga*, *Boſones*'s daughter, charging her with falſe crimes, about which thing having firſt written to *Nicholaus* the Popiſh Biſhop, delaying too long, he aſſembled a Synod at *Aquiſgrane*, the third of May, in the year 862. of eight Biſhops, the chiefeſt of whom were *Guntharius* of *Agrippina*, and *Thurgandus* of *Treveris*, who permitted him to Marry *Waldrada*: (a) The which *Nicolaus* diſapproving, and having convoked another Synod at *Divodurum* in *Brabant*, it was held the year following being the 865th year, with an event as the firſt, and from this Councell were ſent Ambaſſadours to *Rome*, *Guntharius* and *Thurgandus*, whom *Nicholas* the Pontiff degraded, and anathematiſed the *Metenſian* Synod, in the Councell of *Lateran*, yet they deſpiſing the Pope's authority, ſtill behaved themſelves as Biſhops, but *Nicholaus* ordained others to be created in their places. (b) *Lotharius* after frequent overthwarting, at length being called by the Emperour *Lewis*, to help him againſt the *Saracens*, he went to Rome in the year 869. two years after *Nicholaus*'s death, and having by deceit and lying, obtained his pardon of *Hadrian*, *Nicholas* his ſucceſſour, having ſworn by the Communion of our Lords body, that he would refrain himſelf from the company of *Waldrada* the Harlot, and that he would be under the Pope, his power and Law, he was deſervedly puniſhed for this his perjury, and horrid offence, being eaten up with a grievous ſickneſſe, he died at *Placentia*, (c) the ſixth of *Auguſt* in the ſame year. (d) Some ſay that he dyed *July*, and that he did not obtain of *Hadrian* what he was come forth to do. *Charls Calvus*, and *Lewis* King of *Germany*, did divide his Kingdome amongſt themſelves. It ſeems that rather by him, then by his father, his Kingdome was called *Lorain*.

(k) Otho. Friſ. 5. c. 6.
(l) Otho. Friſ. 5. c. 4. Sigeb.
(m) Tom. 3. Con. Gall. p. 189. Otho. Friſ. l. 5. c. 3. & 4. Herm. Aimo. 5. c. 29. Sigeb. Anno. 863. Anaſt. in Nicol. prim. Ann. Pith. 863.
(a) Con. Gal. To. 3. p. 217. An. Pith.
(b) Regino. & Cæt. citati. *Lotharius*'s dreadfull death.
(c) Regino.
(d) Ann. Pith.

In the time of thoſe Emperours *Charls* ſurnamed *Calvus*, was King of the Weſt Countreys of *France*: he was a cunning and fraudulent Prince, thirſting after the right of others, (f) who in the thirty ſixth year of *Francis*, and of our Lord 875, having heard of *Lewis* the Emperours death, flying to *Rome*, he was crowned Auguſt by *John* the eighth, on *Chriſtmas* day. (g) Whereupon he raiſed his ſpirit very high, and after the *Grecians* cuſtome, walked with a Surplice. After this he dyeth in the Moneth of October, in the year of our Lord eight hundred ſeventy ſeven, as the third of his Empire, ſaith *Floardus*; after the death of his father *Pius*, thirty ſeven years; being poyſoned by *Sedecias* the Jew, whom he employed for one of his chief Phyſitians. His brother *Lewis* King of

(e) Cap. Car. Cal Tit. 157. Herm. Reg.
Charls Calvus King of *France*
(f) Cap. Car. Cal. p. 407. Aimo 5. c. 32. Regin. Herman. Marian.
(g) Sig. 876.

of *Germany* dyed in the year of our Lord eight hundred ſeventy and ſix, leaving three ſons behind, (a) *Carlomannus*, who had for his lot *Bavaria*, *Pannonia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*; *Lewis*, who had the Eaſt Countreyes of *France*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, *Frieſland*, and *Lorain*; and *Charls Craſſus*, who obtained *Almain*. Of whom, (b) *Lewis Calvus* repulſed back *Calvus* from the borders of *Lorain*, with a great ſlaughter, as he was invading the Country in the eight hundred ſeventy ſixth year, in the Moneth of *October* and it is recorded that he died the thirteenth of December (c) Anno 882,

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(a) Otho. 6. c. 6.
(b) Ann. Pith. Aimo. 5. c. 33. & 34.
(c) Pith. An. Herman. Aimo. 5. c. 40.

Carlomannus King of *Baria*, dyed in the 880th year of Chriſt, as *Pithoeus*'s Chronicles do record, having a ſon called *Arnolphus*, of whom we ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

Charls Calvus the fifth Emperour being dead, then was the ſixth Elected.

Who was *Charls Craſſus* the ſon of *Lewis* King of *Germany* (d) in the year 888, for they are miſtaken that reckon *Lewis Balbus*, *Calvus*'s ſon amongſt the Emperours: the miſtake doth ariſe hence, (e) that he is ſaid to have been crowned by Pope *John*, the ſeventh of September, in the year 878. but that was his kingly Coronation, and not his Imperiall, although *John* favouring *Balbus*, and for this cauſe being vexed by the *Romans*, he was conſtrained to depart the Town, as *Sigebert* relates unto the year of Chriſt 878. Thence being gone to *Balbus*, he was a whole year with him: (f) then dyed *Balbus* three years after his father, the fourth of *Aprill*, (g) *Paraſceue*: Which character happened in the year 879. which is the Sign punctually remarked by the Annalls, (h) by reaſon of the two Eclipſes that were the year before, one of the Moon the fourteenth of October, and the other of the Sun upon the 29th of the ſame Moneth, which were in the year 878. being the year immediately fore-going, that wherein *Lewis* dyed. He had by *Arnſgardis* his firſt wife (which afterwards, by his fathers command, he rejected) two ſons, *Lewis* and *Charlemain*; and by *Adelaidis*, *Charls* the Simple whom, (i) dying, he then left in the Cradle. After a long conteſt then were the kings of *France* created.

(d) Aimo. 5. c. 40. Otho. Friſ. 6. c. 8.
(e) Aimo. 5. c. 37.
(f) Ann. Pith.
(g) Aimo c. 39.
(h) Ann. Pith. & Regino. Sigeb.
(i) Aimo 5. c. 42. and Floriac. Chr. Fragm.

(k) *Lewis* to whom by lot fell *France*, and *Normandy*, and *Charlemain*, who had *Burgundy*, and *Aquitane*, *Boſon* being rejected, who was brother to *Richildis*, *Calvus*'s wife, the ſon in Law of *Lewis* the Emperour, ſon of the Emperour *Lotharius*, whom the ſame *Charls Calvus* had made king of *Provence*, in the year 878, as *Sigebert* ſaith, as he then poſſeſſed *Loraine*: *Hugo*, *Lotharius*'s ſon by *Waldrada*, dyed, (a) and *Lewis* in the year eight hundred eighty two in Auguſt; and *Charlemain*, alſo died in the eight hundred eighty fourth year of Chriſt.

(k) Cap. Cal. Aimo. 5. c. 40. Sigeb. 878.
(a) Aimo c. 5. 39. & 40.

(b) They being dead, then is *Charls le Groſſe* created Emperour in the year 885. who poſſeſſed not this new kingdome of *France* longer then unto the year 889, which he was forced to forſake by reaſon of his diſtemper, both in mind and body. Having had ill ſucceſſe againſt the *Normans*, he fell into that calamity, that he did

(b) Otho. Friſ. l. 6. c. 8. and 9. Sigeb. Herm.

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did beg his sustenance of *Arnulphus*, son to *Charlemain* king of *Bavaria*. He died in the year 888. *Otto Frisigensis*, *Hermannus*, and *Regino* do commend him for his piety: but yet he is not praysed in that he was jealous without cause of his Wife, which was a most chast woman, and that he divorced her from himself.

Charls being taken out of the way, both the *Romane* Empire and the Kingdome of *France*, were for a time in a floting condition. And so is *Berengarius*, son to *Ebergardus*, Duke of *Forojulium*, made King. (c) *Wido*, being cast out of hope of enjoying the Kingdome of *France*, after *Calvus*, who was son to *Lambertus*, Duke of *Spoletum*, he taketh up Arms against *Berengarius*, and having overcome him, forceth him to fly to *Arnulphus*, whom the hope of enjoying *Italy* soon led thither. (d) Now *wido* enjoying the name of Emperour, died in *Italy*, in the year 894. (e) whose son *Lambertus* who in the eight hundred ninety and second year of Christ, had received the title of Emperour, was killed *Anno* 899, as he was a hunting.

(c) Lukh. Prand. l. 1. c. 6.
(d) Maria.
(e) Luith. 1. c. 20. Otto. Frisi. 6. c. 13. Sigon. 6. de Reg. Ital. Onurf. 3. de Rom. Princ.

Then *Arnulphus*, *Charlemaine*'s son, as *Lambert* was yet alive, was created Emperour of the West, by Pope *Formosus*, in the year of Christ eight hundred ninety six: (f) who from Bishop of *Torquemada* was made Pope of *Rome*, in the year eight hundred ninety one, *Sergius* being ejected out of the place, who by violence had invested himself of the Priests dignity. But *Arnulphus* was Emperour but three years; for he died eaten up by Vermine (g) in the year 899, the fifth of *December*, as *Luithprandus* records.

(f) Luith. 1. 8. Herma. Otto. Frisi.
(g) Regino Luith. Maria. Lamp. Shaph. Herm. Sig. 902. Ursp.

Now *Formosus* being dead in the year eight hundred ninety six, he was digged out of his Grave the year following by *Stephen* his successour, and being uncloathed of his holy Garments, and three of his fingers being cut off, he was cast into the *Tyber*, because he had left his first seat and usurped the *Roman* See. But this his act was recalled and nullified by the Councell assembled at *Ravenna* by *John* the ninth, in the year 898, as *Sigonius* saith, who records the decrees of that Councell, (a) of which also treateth *Rubeus*. Others, as *Baronius*, say that it was in the year 904. and *Sigebert* would have it the year before.

(a) Lib. 5.

In the mean while, the *French* by *Arnolphus*'s consent, elect (b) *Otto* or rather *Odo* the Earl of *Paris* for their King, in the year 889. untill that *Charls* son to *Balbus Lewis* came to age: he was son to *Robert* Duke of *France*, (c) who was slain by the Normans, in the year 878. And he governed the *French* nine years, unto the year (d) 898, when dying the third of January, he charged and besought all the other Princes of *France*, to confer and yield the Kingdome, to *Charls*, *Lewis Balbus*'s son, with whom he had already waged war for some years: But *Sigebert* saith that the *Franks*, *Odo* tarrying too long in *Aquitaine*, recalled CHARLS to the Crown, being then about twelve years old (as *Sigebert* saith); but we shall shew afterward that he was older, since which time there is a Civil War between CHARLS and (e) *Odo*. The History of Popesse *Joanna*, was about this time, for she is recorded to have been in the year eight hundred fifty and fourth year of Christ, in both the Chronicles of *Marianus Scotus*, and *Sigebertus*, and

(b) Regino Frag. Pith.
(c) Regino.
(d) Reg. Sige. Odorannus.
(e) Sige. abbo. de obs. Par. l. 2.

and she is reckoned between *Leo* the 4th, and *Benedict* the 3d. But there is no mention made of this *Joane* in any of the emended exemplaries: and also (f) *Photius*, who lived in that same Age, names *Benedictus*, *Nicolaus*, and then *John*, without interlining any other between them; that it might appear that this sporting fable was feigned by some idle Jesters.

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(f) Leo Allatius Com. de Joanna Pap.

This is that *Leo* the 4th, (g) who added to old *Rome*, new *Rome*, which he called *Leonina*, when the *Saracens* over-ran *Italy*, desired the *Venetians* Fleet, and affrighted the Romans farre and near.

(g) Anast. in Leone.

In the time of *Lotharius* the Emperour, flourished (h) *Rhabanus Maurus*, who from a Monk was made Bishop of *Mentz* in *Germany*: and *Hincmarus* Bishop of *Rhemes* in France, under King *Charles Calvus*. (i) By these two was refuted and condemned *Godescalus* Monk of *Orbes*, who is thought to have renewed the Doctrine of the predestinarians. And he being convicted in the Synod at *Mentz*, wherein *Rabanus* was President, and by it condemned in the year 848, and in the same year having received the same sentence at *Rhemes* of *Hincmarus*; after he was whipt, he was forced to cast himself his own books into the fire, and then was cast into a prison: But *Florus*, Master-Deacon of *Lyons*, in the name of the Church of Lyons refuted *Hincmarus*, and reprehended and disappointed the whole transaction against *Godescalus*, by publishing a learned and exquisite Treatise. (a) In the time of *Nicolas* the first, *Johannes Scotus* a very learned man lived then in France, he turned *Dionysius*'s books into Latine, concerning which interpretation *Pope Nicolas* writ to *Charles Calvus*.

(h) Sigeb.
(i) Conc. Gal. Tom. 3. p. 64. &c.
(a) Tom. 3. Conc. Gal. p. 352.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Normans *Incursions, and of the divers overthrowes they gave at several times to the French, and of Normandy (then called* Neustria*) granted to them to inhabit.*

IN this time the *Norman's* Incursions and Robberies were frequent all over France, and very hurtfull to all the Provinces thereof: They are reported to be *Danes* by Nation, and that they came out of *Scandia* which now is called *Nortway*, (b) who, when *Charles* the Great swayed the Scepter, had resolved to sail along the North Seas of *France*, to pillage and plunder the Sea Coast; and to indammage and over-run the borders of *Frisland* and *Scotland*; but because that there the limits and Confines of the Empire were strongly fortified, their assaults were soon refelled, and those their assaults they endeavoured to continue during *Lewis Pius*; but after his death, (c) when as the whole Empire was tossed by civill commotions the Souldiers being drawn away from the Sea-garrisons, that so the maritime Countrey might be destitute of forces, then began they more boldly to run abroad and make excursions

(b) Annal. Pith. an. Bio. &c.
(c) Chron. Belnense in Script. Norm. p. 22.

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without any danger, and then they no more fell upon pyraticall excursions, but made lawfull and gallant Expeditions into the heart of the Kingdom. (d) In the year immediately following, *Lewis* death, being the 841 year of Christ, having on a suddain seised upon *Roan*, they spoyled and destroyed all with fire and sword, and having run and destroyed all along the *Seine*, they got infinite store of plunder and booty. (a) In the same year being gone out under their General *Hasting*, against those of Tours, as they had environed the City round about, they were repulsed from the walls of the City by St. *Martin*'s help, upon the 4th of May. (b) Two years after, they were conveyed and advanced into the passages of the River *Liger*, by the treason of Count *Lambert*, who had revolted from the French to *Nomenoius* of *Britain*; they take the Towne of *Nentz*, where they put to death the Bishop as he was employed in the holy Ceremony on the Lords day, with many Clergy men, and a great multitude of men and women: Some Annals do record that this was done in the year 843, but *Regino* referrs it to the issue of 853, at which time he writes that the *Normans* fleet aboarded the banks of *Liger*, to which the *Fuldensian* Chronicle and *Sigebert* do consent: but it is very like that in each year they invaded (c) *Nentz* by their entry at the River *Liger*, also in the latter year after they had plundered and sacked the Town being advanced against those of *Tours*, and so being shut up by the Channels of the two Rivers *Care* and *Liger* that were exceedingly encreased, and so being hindered from approaching to the City, they burnt all the suburbs and parts adjacent to the City together with the Monastery that was called *the great*, so renowned by reason of St. *Martin*'s habitation in it, having sacrificed an hundred and twenty Fryers in it, and exposed Abbot *Heberne* to cruell Torments, and thence having plundered the Countrey of *Le Main*, as the report was, that they were returning against Tours, the Clergy carried St. *Martin*'s body first all about Orleans, and thence amongst the *Antisidorians*, where having been kept for some years, it became famous by several and strange miracles; which when those of Tours, all things being pacified, went to fetch back and redemand, and that the *Antisiodorians* refused to deliver again, *Ingelgerius* Earl of *Angers*, having recovered it by force of arms, carried it back into its former seat in the year of Christ 885. (d) But the Normans upon the 6th of November, in that year 853, destroyed the City of Tours, with St. *Martin* the Cathedral, and other Churches that were all burnt, and also *Juliomagus* of Angier. (e) By which sacriledges and wicked deeds, the Deity being moved to anger, there arose civill divisions and wars amongst them; wherein besides an infinite number of Commons, the Nobility was almost all destroyed, so that the royal line was all destroyed by it, but one onely child; The Fuldensian Annals say, that this happened in the year of Christ 854. (a) And in the year following, as they went against the City of Poictiers, they were routed with a great slaughter by the *Guyanmans*,

(d) Gesta. North.

(a) Chron. Turon. in hist. North. p. 25. & Odo. clun. Tract. de reverf St. Mart. in Bibl. clun. p. 117.

(b) Gesta North. & Chron. vetus Scriptum.

(c) Gesta North. rheg. Odo. Clun. & Chron. Turon. Sig.

Transportation of St. Martin.

(d) Gesta North.

(e) Chron. Fuld. in Hist. North. p. 15.

(a) Gesta North.

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mans, insomuch, that not many above 300 escaped: But two years after, being the 857th of Christ, having assaulted *Paris*, they burnt down the Suburbs, and divers Churches in them, amongst whom was the Church of St. *Genovesa*: the Citizens obtained of them with a vaste summe of money, that they burnt no more.

(b) Then being carried, after a long and vaste circuit between Spain and Africk, by the passage out of the *Mediterranean* Sea into the Ocean, and going upon the *Rhosne*, they spoyled all the Countreys along unto *Valentia*, and making an excursion into Italy, they on a suddain plundered Pisa in Thuscia. Being returned to *Paris* (c) in the year 861, they burnt the Cathedral of St. *Vincent*, or rather St. *German*, which had four years before been redeemed with a vast summe of money, as we have already shewed. They made also an excursion in Orleans, and the Countrey all about, in the year 865, and having burnt the Monastery of St. Floris, they destroyed the City at the same time. In which Town all the other Churches being consumed, the onely Cathedral called St. *Croix*, could not be destroyed by fire, although the Barbarians cast upon it an infinite number of faggots and billets.

(b) Gesta North.

(c) Fad. Gesta. St. Croix *the Cathedrall of* Orleans *miraculously preserved.*

At that time did *Charls Calvus* reign in France, (d) who being more unable by his mind then by his power, to withstand and repell such calamity, he unworthily made a League with them, with a great summe of money in the year 867; (e) nevertheless, their rage could not be so restrained, but that in the same year under *Hasting* their General, being carried along the River Liger, being joyned with the Brittains, they destroyed as they were wont to do the Countrey of Nentz, Angers, Lemain and Tours: but thence returning loaded with great booty and plunder, and being set upon by *Rupert* the Governour, and *Ragnold* Duke of Aquitane, and having slain them both, and routed the French, they safely retired themselves with their booty into their Navies, (f) the Annals record, that the Barbarians at that time were not above four hundred, and that by so small a party their Generals were slain, and their great Armies defeated, one of whom wrongfully detained the Monastery of St. *Hilary*, and the other that of St. *Martin*. *Hugo* sirnamed *Abbas* supplyed *Rupert's* office, and, as well as they, was Superintendent over some certain Monasteries in the office of an Abbot; for his two sons *Eudo*, or rather *Odo* and *Rutbert* could not yet by reason of their young age assume the dignity upon them.

(d) Gesta North.

(e) Fad. Gesta. and Rhegn.

(f) Gesta North.

(a) The Barbarians being puffed up by this successe, that they might leave off pyracy, and settle themselves in some certain place in France, they took possession of *Angiers* then destitute of her Citizens who were all fled away, and resolve to fortifie it, and bring their Wives and children with all their goods into it: At which *Charls* being displeased, he calls to his help *Solomon*, petty King of *Guien*, and having gathered a strong Army, he besieges the Town: but *Charls* being tired, and his Army wearied and decay-

(a) Rheg. Sigeb. A. 875.

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ed, what with famine, what with peſtilence, and by the tediouſneſſe of the ſiege, ſuffered them to depart the Town upon Articles in the year of Chriſt 873, having received a ſumme of money.

(b) Rheg. (b) King *Calvus* and his ſon *Lewis* being dead, *Lewis Karlomannus*'s brother reſtrained with ſome good ſucceſſe theſe *Normans* from farther pillaging Belgia and Somona, in the year 881. (c) But they having turned their courſes and excurſions into that part of Germany, which is on this ſide the *Rhine*, they left every where Monuments of their rage, they then burnt the Palace of *Aquiſgrane*, and the City *Treuers* and *Cullen* in the 882 year of our Lord. (d) *Charls Craſſus* who was then Emperour, miſtruſting his ſtrength, he concluded peace with their Kings *Godefridus* and *Sigefridus*, having yielded to them *Frieſland*, and given them many great gifts. (e) Some Annals adde, that *Godefridus* having been baptized, and admitted into the Church, and having the Emperour for his Godfather, married *Giſla* or rather *Gilla*, King *Lotharius*'s daughter.

(c) Geſt. Nort. Fuld. Chr. Rheg. Aim. 5. c. 61.

(d) Ibid.

(e) Geſta North, Rheg. Sig. A. 880.

(f) The Normans being departed thence, advance their Forces againſt *Carlomannus*, who, his brother *Lewis* being dead, reigned alone in France, and ſcrews from him a good ſumme of money, and charge him with a tribute for the future, *Anno* 883, but he dying the year following, they returned again into his Kingdome to plunder and ſack it with a puiſſant Army, and they ſaid, That they might lawfully thus do, becauſe that they had made no peace with any but with the King. Whereby the Princes being affrighted, they deſire *Charls Craſſus* the Emperour to take the kingdome of France upon himſelf, hoping and aſſuring themſelves to be well garded and ſecured by his Armies and power, who was ruler of ſo many Nations againſt the attempts and invaſions of the Normans; but they were much deceived in their hope.

(f) Geſta North. Rheg. Sig. A. 885,

(a) For the Barbarians having a ſtronger Army then this King, did hazard to beſiege Paris, (b) in the year 886, but the City was relieved, and the ſiege raiſed by *Odo* a valiant Commander ſon to *Rutbert*, and *Goſline* the Biſhop, who defended it, and they returned againſt it in the year 887: until that *Charls* in vain aſſaulting them, (c) at length made compoſition with them, granting them to go into *Neuſtria* which had rebelled againſt him, and to ſack it and pillage it: (d) *Sigebert* declares, that all that part of France was granted to the *Normans*, not to ſpoyl it, but to poſſeſſe it by a perpetual right and priviledge.

(a) Abbo. Flori ac Geſta North. Rheg. ſig. (b) Joan. Aſſer. Pith. editus ante Abbonem F. 11. Chr. *The ſiege of Paris.* (c) Rheg. (d) A. 888.

(e) That peace was concluded, as it appears in the moneth of March, in the year 887, and *Charls* retired thence in *November* following, neither did he long after this enjoy his Kingdom, nor his life, for the Kingdom was taken away from him; And *Arnulfus* was made Emperour in his place, and *Odo Roberts* ſon was made King of France, who both did not a little endamage the Normans. (f) *Arnulphus* as they were making incurſion into *Lorain*, cut them almoſt all off in the year 893. *Abbo* of Florence, a man

(e) Abbo. l. 2. de obſid. Lut. p. 476. Edit. Pith.

(f) Otho Friſ. l. 6. c. 11. Sigeb. A. 895.

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man of great piety, and renowned for the glory of his Martyrdom, writes thus much touching *Odo*'s warrs againſt the Normans. The Normans, *Charls Craſſus* being yet alive, contrary to their agreement of peace with him, being again returned againſt *Paris*, were at length hemmed in by the Pariſians, and ſo being conſtrained to intreat pardon, they ingaged their faith never again to return to it, being diſmiſſed upon theſe terms; yet ſoon after according to their cuſtome, they returned and made great ſlaughter and robberies, at which the Pariſians being exceedingly moved, they put to death as many of the Normans as they found (now there were about ſome five hundred). After this, when *Charls Craſſus* was diſpoſſeſſed, *Odo* having accepted the title of King, fought valiantly againſt the Normans, and routed 18 thouſand of them upon Mount Faulcon, (which is a hill near the Suburbs of the City) and this was done in the year 898.

(g) The Normans laſt attempt againſt Paris in the year 890, had no better ſucceſſe then the former; ſo that deſpairing the taking of it, at laſt they went away. (a) Some Annals aſſert, that this laſt ſiege laſted ſeven years; but I think that by intervals of time, they at divers times renewed the ſiege; for *Sigebert* ſaith, that they did ſo for ſome years, and that whileſt *Charls* the Simple reigned after *Odo*'s death, the Normans under the command of *Rollo*, made excurſions into Paris, over-running all the Countrey about; and this is alſo recorded as worth memory by ancient Hiſtorians, that as Chartres was by them beſieged the Virgin *Mary*'s ſmock being carried, which *Charls Calvus* had brought from *Beſanſon* into that place, caſt in them ſuch a terrour and fear, that they fled away headlong, and in a confuſion. This is mentioned in one (b) Chronicle to have been in the 6th year of *Arnulphus*, (c) and in another to have been ſeven years after *Odo*'s death, which is thought to be the 905th year of Chriſt; (d) ſome ſay, that it was in the 911th year of our Lord, when the battel was fought by *Richard* and *Robert*, the two Generals, near Chartres, with the Normans, who by them were defeated, of which expedition (e) *Dudo* makes mention.

(g) Rheg.

(a) Reſuenſes in hiſt. North. Dudo. l. 2.

(b) Turon. p. 26. hiſt. North. (c) Ambazienſi. p. 25. ibid. (d) In vetere membrana. (e) Lib. 2. (f) Dudo. l. 2. geſta North. Floriac. Chr. p. 34. Hiſt. North.

(f) At length, *Rollo* General of the Normans by the means of *Franco* Biſhop of *Rowen*, made peace and alliance with *Charls* the ſimple, and *Charls* gave him his daughter *Giſla* after he was Baptiſed and admitted into the Church, with all the *Maritime* countrey of *France*, which extends from the River *Epta* unto the Sea, and is from them called *Normandy*, Robert Duke of the French, was his Godfather, and was by him called *Robert*, (g) this was done in the year 712, as *Dudo* ſaith, who farther adds this; That *Neuſtria* by reaſon of their frequent excurſions and devaſtations, being unhabited and ruinated, and not being ſufficient to yield them plenty enough, then King *Charls* granted them the leſſer *Britain*, whereupon they might live.

(g) Ordericus. l. 3.

And thus did the *Normans*, after they had over-run, almoſt by the ſpace of a hundred years, a great part of *Europe*, and chiefly

France,

Anno 841 of Christ, to 900.

France, which they had exceedingly molested by their saccaging and pillaging of it, at last they obtained in it a certain habitation, and thence going against other Nations, they got a great renown in War, and the power and dominion of some of those Nations.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Empire of the East under Michael, *and his Mother* Theodora, Barda, Basilius, Macedo, Leo *the Philosopher, and of* St. Ignatius, Photius, *and of the eighth Synod.*

(a) *Theophilus* dying, left his son *Michael* to be Emperour of the East, under the regency of his Mother *Theodora*, a religious and Heroick woman, which, restoring the holy images, created *Methodius* a very godly man *Patriarch*, she turned away *Bogoris* king of *Bulgaria*, and drove him back as he was going to war against the *Romans*: and he by his sisters exhortation, which being taken Prisoner in war, had embraced the Christian faith at *Rome*, gave up his name with all his people to Christ, which deed the *Pithian* Annals relate to have been in the year of Christ eight hundred sixty five.

(a) 1. Curopal. Zon. Ced. Glycas. Const. Manass. *Michael* and *Theodora*. The *Bulgarians* converted to Christ.

(b) Sigeb. 855.

(b) It is recorded that for quietnesse and privacy sake he became a Monk, but understanding that his son, who was his successour, did ill govern the Common-wealth, and intended to return to his former superstition, he took again the Kingdome upon himself, and having put out the eyes of this his son, and conferred the authority and dominion upon his younger son, he returned into a Monastery.

Michael's sloathfullnesse, and his Uncle *Barda*'s ambition, troubled and molested this so happy and flourishing Empire: for by this mans counsell *Michaell* drove his Mother *Theodora* to a private life in the year 855. (c) after she had ruled the Common-wealth, 14. years. Then all things being carried on according to *Barda*'s will, who was made *Curopalates*, then *Cæsar*, *Michaell* gave himself over to all sorts of games, sports, and drinking. (d) At last *Bardas Cæsar* by *Michaels* consent, together with that of *Basilius Macedo* the Protestatour, is slain the 5th of *Aprill* in the year 866. *Indict.* 14. as *Curopalates* saith: (e) After this, *Basilius* is made Emperour by *Michael*, the twenty sixth of May on a Whitsunday, who as he desired to recall him from his wickednesse, and loose conversation to an amendment of life, he provoked his hatred against himself and by it moved him to treachery. Now to avoid these snares *Basilius* slew *Michael* as he was drunken with Wine, because he had offered the Government to a Water-man, after he had ruled the Empire 25. years, that is 11. alone, and 14. with his Mother.

(c) Curop. Bardas.

(d) Idem. et Nicetas in S. Igna.

(e) Butrop. Ced.

During *Michaels* Empire, St. *Ignatius*, son to the Emperour *Curopalates*, made Eunuch by *Leo* the *Armenian*, and shut up into a Monastery.

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Monastery, was created (a) Constantinopolitan *Patriark*, after *Methodius* in the year 847, and thence being expelled by *Barda*'s means 11. years after, because he would not excommunicate *Theodora* after she was degraded, and yet had driven *Baraas* out of the Communion, because of his customary incest with his sons wife, in whose place, *Photius* a laick man was ordained by *Bardas*, and so *Ignatius* was condemned by him in a Councill, who likewise made no scruple to passe sentence upon *Nicholas*.

(a) Nicetas in Ignat. Curo. p. Zon. Ced. Anast. præf. in 8. Synod. *Photius* condemns *Ignatius*.

(b) *Basilius Macedo*, *Michael* being taken away, ruled alone the Empire in the year 876. he was of low extraction born in *Macedonia*, as *Zonaras* writes, detracting from *Curapalates*, and secretly speaking ill of him because he did fetch *Basilius*'s pedigree from the *Arsacides*: for *Basilius*'s Predecessours had their Originall from *Armenia*. He refreshed and restored the Common-wealth which was undone by *Michaels* sloathfullnesse; for he committed the Magistracy to very honest persons, and willed them to execute Justice and equity, and he himself sometimes appeared in the Judgment-seat. Also he had a prosperous successe in his war again the *Saracens*, and the *Manichees* by *Chrysocoris* his General as they molested and troubled the *Romans*, and he in the first place was a true lover of the Catholick faith, and took great care to preserve it. St. *Ignatius* was recalled from banishment by him, and *Photius* rejected, against whom, in the 869th year was the 8th Provinciall Synod convoked at *Constantinople*, by which *Photius* was banished. But in the year 878, at which time *Ignatius* died, he recovered the seat, being recalled by *Basilus*, who was cheated by the delusions of one *Santabarenus*, and of *Photius* himself. He governed the Empire with (c) *Michael* one year, and alone 19. and he died in the year 889. of Christ. At which time *Leo*, *Basilius*'s son, or, as other do say, of *Michael* (d) who gave *Eudoxia* his concubine whom he had begotten with child, to *Basilius* for his Wife, attained the Empire of the East: he was much addicted to the Study of Philosophy, whence he was called by the name of Philosopher, (e) *Basilius* had put him up in prison for suspition by reason of the calumnies of *Theodorus Santabarenus* the Monk, and at the Senate's request had released him: But assoon as he took the Empire upon him, he revenged the injury upon *Santabarenus*, and his friend and upholder *Photius* the Patriarch, whom he turned out of his seat. He fought with a bad successe against the *Bulgarians*, their King *Simeon* disturbing the peace, but then he overcame them by the help of the *Turks*. He governed the Empire (a) 25. years, and three Moneths; he died in the year 911, the 11th of June.

She 8th Synod

(c) Curopal. Cedr.

(d) Zona. Glyc.

(e) Curop. Zon. Ced. Glyc. Man.

(a) Zonar. Curop. 2.

CHAP.

Anno 900 of Christ, to 966.

CHAP. XIII.

The Kings of Italy, and the tumult under Vido, Lambert, Berengarius, Radulphus, Hugo, *and of the* Germans *first entrance into the Kingdome of* Italy.

From the year 900, or thereabouts, unto the 966.

AFterwards there was a continual commotion of civil wars, especially in *Italy* and France, the Kingdome sometimes being for these, and sometimes for those: of which vicissitudes and alterations, I shall observe the summe.

(b) Luith. 2. c. 10. Regino. Marian. Gotfr. Viterb. Joan. Villan. l. 3. ch. 4.

Vido and his son *Lambert* being dead, the principality of Italy fell upon *Berengarius*: (b) but *Lewis* being stirred up to be his competitor in the Province on this side the Alps by *Adelbert* Marquess of Tuscia, *Boso*'s son, by *Herningarde*, daughter to *Lewis* Junior, the Emperour, whom we have mentioned to be born when *Lotharius* was Emperour, he having put *Berengarius* to flight, he was created Emperour at *Rome* by the Pope in the year (c) 901, who three years after, by the Treachery of the said *Adalbert*, by whom he was called, being taken at *Verona* by *Berengarius*, was deprived of his Eyes and the Empire, in (c) *August* in the year 904, as *Regin.* saith; but *Godfridus Viterb.* asserts, that it was in the year following; so also *Otto Frisingensis*.

(c) Diplo. ejus apud Sigon. 6. de reg. Ital. Onuf. 3. de Rom. Prin.

(d) Regino Gotf. Otto. 6. ch. 15.

(e) Luith. l. 2.

(c) Then *Berengarius* his competitor being cut off, he again obtained the Kingdom of *Italy*, and was anointed by *John* the 10th in September, *Anno* 915, as (c) *Sigonius* sheweth by his Bulls; but *Alberbert* Marquis of *Eporedia*, and some other Nobles of Italy called (a) *Rodulphus* King of Burgundy at *Berengarius*'s long delay, to take the Kingdom of Italy. And he not long delaying, he went thither (b) in the year 922, as *Flodoard* saith, and having routed *Berengarius*'s Army, he was called King of Italy. *Berengarius* is killed by the treachery of one *Flambert* (c) in the year 924, at Verona, whither he had fled from the snares that were laid for him, he had a daughter called *Chisela*, by whom *Adelbert* Marquesse of *Eporedia* begat *Berengarius*, who was afterward King of Italy.

(f) Sigo. 6. de reg. Ital.

(a) Luith. 2. c. 26.

(b) Sigon. 6. de reg. Ital. Flodoard. Onuf. 3. Rom. Prin.

(c) Flod. in Chron. Luith. c. 20. Sigo.

Rodulphus kept not long the Kingdom of Italy after *Berengarius*'s death, because it was conferred by the Italian's conspiration upon *Hugo* Earl of Provence (d) in the year 926. (e) *Luitprandus* saith, That he was a valiant man, lover of piety as well as of learning; but that waxing somewhat lascivious, he had many Concubines, but that he begat of his lawful wife *Alda*, *Lotharius*, who afterward reigned with him; *Rodulphus* went into Burgundy, (f) where he dyed in the year 937, having reigned 48 years, beginning at the 898 year of our Lord, at which time he put the crown upon his head, and was the first King of Burgundy, (as *Sigebert* saith) or rather of *Gallia* on this side the Alps, as *Flodoard* in his Chronicles calls him in the year 937, who writes, that his son *Conradus* succeeded him.

(d) Flod. (e) Luith. 3. c. 3. & 5.

(f) Flod. Chr. Suppl. Regino.

Then

Anno 900 of Christ, to 966.

Then in the year of Christ 926, *Hugo* began to reign in Italy, who was Earl of Arles, (g) and remained in that dignity about some 20 years: At that time *Marosia*, Pope *Sergius* the third's Strumper, oppressed Rome by her usurpation and tyranny; and of her he begat *John*, who also afterwards was Pope; And *Adelbertus* Marquis of Tuscia, begat also *Albericus* by her; which after she had married *Vuido*, *Adalbertus*'s son by *Bertha*, he being dead, married with *Hugo*, bringing him for her dowry the Principality of Rome, in the year of Christ 928; but he was soon after ejected thence by *Albericus*, *Marosia*'s son: Then he took for his co-partner in the Kingdom his son *Lotharius*, in the year of our Lord 932, having given him to his wife *Adeleidis*, *Rodulphus*'s daughter.

(g) Sig. & Onuf. Luith. 2. c. 13.

At length, *Berengarius*, the second *Berengarius*'s Nephew, having plotted new practises against *Hugo*, he fled to *Otho* King of *Germany* in the year 939, thence being returned into Italy six years after, *viz.* (a) in the year 945, he thus covenanted with *Hugo*, who then was forsaken of all, that he with his son *Lotharius* should content themselves with the title of King, & that the management of the Kingdom and of all things should be left to *Berengarius*; so *Hugo* having left his son *Lotharius* in Italy, he returned into Provence in the year 947, two years after *Lotharius*'s being dead.

(a) Flodoard.

Berengarius King of Italy.

Berengarius took upon him the title of King (b) in the year 950, together with his son *Adalbertus*, to whom intending to give for wife *Adaleidis*, *Lotharius*'s widow, she invited *Otho* King of Germany into Italy, (c) and married him in the year 951. *Berengarius*, after petitions and requests made to *Otho*, obtained afterwards the kingdom of Italy for some 12 years, untill that all the Italians being offended at the Government of this Tyrant, fled again to *Otho* for ayd, who being gone into Italy, (d) in the year 962, received the Crown of the Empire of Pope *John*, *Albericus*'s son, and was saluted the first Emperour of Germany; he two years after led away (e) *Berengarius* into *Bavaria*, who at last dyed (f) in the year 966 at Bamberg.

(b) Flod.

(c) Regin. Suppl. Flod.

(d) Flod. reg. Lamb. Schaph. Joan. Villa 3. c. 3.

(e) Lamb.

(f) Reg. Suppl.

The most remarkable atchievement that *Hugo* did above others, is his disturbing and dispossessing the *Saracens* of *Fraxine*'s Castle, (g) which they had possessed for some years, situated in Cottia, and strengthened by the natural situation of the Alps, and therefore inaccessible and impregnable, and thence sallying and making excursions into the neighbour-Provinces, had been a terrour to the Christians, endamaging them not a little; *Hugo* put them to flight, by casting artificial fire into it in the year 841, as *Sigebert* writes.

(g) Luith.

Anno 900 of Chriſt, to 985.

CHAP. XIV.

The Kings of Germany, *and then the Emperours of it, ſince the year 900, unto* 985, Conrad. Henrick Auceps, Otto I. Otto II. *And thoſe things worthy of memory that came to paſſe in the Weſt under them.*

During this time, *Lewis*, ſon to *Arnulphus* the Emperour, is elected in Germany by the Princes, (h) in the year 900; he reigned two years, but he neither had the Crown, nor the Title of Emperour; (i) For the Hungarians as he reigned, over-runing Germany, and having overcome him, carried away much plunder and booty; (a) he dyed in the year 911, and with him ended the poſterity of the *Carolians*, as (b) *Otto Friſingenſis* ſaith.

(h) Marian. Regino. Otto Frid. 6. c. 15. Gottfr. Viterb. Urſper.
(i) Regino app. Lam.
(a) Regino Herm.
(b) Marian.

And in his place did ſucceed (c) *Conrad*, the ſon of *Conrad*, who was ſlain by *Adalbert* or rather *Albert*, Earl of the Franks, in the year 905, and obtained the kingdom of Germany *Anno* 912; (d) yet ſome of the chiefeſt denyed his command, but he adjoyned them to himſelf with a great deal of diſcretion; ſeven years are attributed to his reign, which ſeem to end in the year 918; at which time *Marianus* and (e) *Trithemius* ſay, that he dyed the 10th of June. (f) It is ſaid, that dying, he enjoyned his Princes not to chooſe any other Succeſſour then *Henrick* ſon of *Otho* Duke of Saxony, of *Vitikindus*'s ſtock, who was brought by *Charls* the Great to embrace the Chriſtian faith.

(c) Otto 6. c. 15.
(d) Luith. 2. c.7. Reg. Gotfr. Otto 6. c. 6. Lamb. Marian.
(e) Trit. in Hirſan. Chr.
(f) Luith. 2. c.7. Regino.

Then was *Conrad* ſucceeded by *Henrick*, ſirnamed the *Fowler*, becauſe he was much given to fowling, (g) in the year 919, who obtained a memorable victory over the *Hungarians*, as they ſpoiled and waſted Germany. *Sigebert* records two victories of great note, the firſt in the 15th, the other in the 33 of his reign. (h) *Luitprandus* records the firſt, and aſſerts, that he obtained it from and by the ſpecial providence of God, becauſe of the vow he had made to deſtroy utterly the Simoniack hereſie; the which *Sigebert* ſaith, was in the 922 year of Chriſt; and *Flodoard* in his Chronicles ſaith, That the laſt was in the year 933; after which the Germans ceaſed to pay tribute to the Saracens, ſaith *Sigebert*: He governed the Empire 17 years, and dyed the (i) 6th of July, in the 60th year of his age, (k) in the year of Chriſt 936, as he was preparing his journey to Rome. Thence he took away from *Rodulph* King of the Burgundians by force of Arms *Conſtantinus*'s Spear that was adorned with Chriſt's nailes; which afterwards was wont to be carried before the Emperours; *Sigebert* ſaith, that he got it in the year of our Lord 929.

(g) Lamb. Marian. Vuitich. 2. Ditm. 2.
(h) Luith. 2. c. 8. & 9.
(i) Reg. Maria. Gotfr. Vuitich.
(k) Vuitich. 2. Urſperg. Gotfr. Viterb.

Otho ſon to *Henrick* the Fowler by *Malthides*, daughter to *Theodorick* Prince of the Saxons, was inaugurated king of Germany, (l) in the year 936, and obtained the kingdome ſome (m) 37 years, and was ſirnamed *Great*, not more by name then by deſert. The

(l) Marian. Lamb Schaf. Gotfrr. Reg.
(m) Gotfr. Viter. Vuitich. l. 6. c. 2. Ditm 2.

Anno 900 of Chriſt, to 985.

Sclavonians, or rather *Bohemians* were ſubdued by him after fourteen years War that he had with their King, who had ſlain St. *Vincent*. *Sigebert* obſerves that this was in the year 968. And then alſo the *Belgæ*, or rather the *Lorains*, under their General *Giſibert*, husband to *Gerberga*, *Otho*'s ſiſter, with whom *Henrick*, *Otho*'s Brother, and other of the chiefeſt men had conſpired: (a) who were all conquered by *Otho*, in the year nine hundred thirty nine, at which time *Lewis* King of the *Franks* of the Weſt, the ſon of *Charls* the Simple, having made an invaſion into *Alſatia*, was routed by *Otho*, and the Kingdome of *Lorain* came under the Conquerours power, (b) and afterwards remained under the Dominion of the *Almains*, and thence being invited into *Italy* by *Adeleis*, Widow of *Lotharius*, *Hugo*'s ſon, he married her, after he had betrothed the daughter of *Edmond* King of *England*. *Sigebert* remarks, that it was in the year 934. At what time he brought *Berengarius* the ſecond under his ſubjection, and defeated the *Hungarians*, (c) in the year nine hundred fifty and five, inſomuch that it is reported that not above ſeven of them of their whole Army remained alive.

(a) Flod. Regin.
(b) Otho. Friſ. 6. c. 19. Got. Viter.
(c) Reg. Herm. Flodoard.

(d) Which Victory *Otho* himſelf aſcribed to the Merits of St. *Udalricus* the Prieſt of the *Auguſtines*, who being illuſtrious for his holineſſe, was created Biſhop, (e) in the year 924. and having officiated 50. years, he died in the 973. by *Herman*'s teſtimony. At lengeh *Otho* being gone to *Rome*, he was ſaluted Emperour in the year 962.

(d) Oth. Friſing. 6. c. 20.
(e) Herman. *Otho* the Emperour. *Charls* poſterity failing.

So the *Roman* Empire of the Weſt deſcended from the poſterity of *Charls* the Great unto the *Lombards*, and from them to the *Saxons*, (f) of whom *Otho* was the firſt Emperour. Although ſome *Germans* do reckon *Conrade* and *Henrick Auceps*, amongſt the Emperours: who nevertheleſſe are omitted by others, becauſe they were neither anointed, nor crowned by the Roman Pontiff; wherefore he is eſteemed the firſt of the *Almains*.

(f) Vid. Otton. Friſ. 6. c. 1. & 22. Got. Viter. Urſperg.

(g) *Otho* the Great was created Emperour of the Weſt, and Crowned by Pope *John* the twelfth, in the year 962. But after he was departed our of *Rome*, *John*, who was *Albericus*'s ſon, being called before that *Octavianus*, revolting from *Otho*, called to *Rome* *Adalbert*, *Beringarius*'s ſon. Againſt whom being returned with an Army, and having put them both to flight, he convoked a Synod of Biſhops at *Rome*, wherein *John* was abrogated from his Pontificat, and *Leo* was ordained in his place (h) in the year of Chriſt 963. Again the *Romans* indiſcreetly riſing up in Arms, the year following were by him defeated with a great ſlaughter. (a) *Pope John* in the midſt of this being dead, the ſecond of May in the year 964. was ſucceeded by *Benedictus*, whom the *Romans* had created Pope; but *Otho* having degraded him, ſled him away priſoner into *Germany*: (b) After theſe things having avenged himſelf of the treachery of the Greeks, who then were governed by *Nicephorus Phocas*, he drove them out of *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, as ſome Authors do write, or made them pay tribute, as *Ditmarus* hath obſerved

(g) Luith. 8. c. 6. & ſeq. Otto. Friſ. 6. c. 21. & ſeq. Regin. Sig. Marian. Gotfr. Viter. Joan. Vill. l. 4. c. 1.
(g) Regin. Lambert.
(a) Otto. Friſ. Sig. reg.
(b) Witik. 3.

Anno 900 of Chriſt, to 985.

ſerved in his ſecond book, he died the fourth day before Whitſunday, (c) in the year 973, being the Moneth of May, as *Uſperginſis* ſaith, with *witichindus*, and was buried at *Madeburg*. *Herman* ſaith that St. *Udalricus* died the ſame year, the fourth of July on a Friday: by which token of times, is declared the year of Chriſt, which had Whitſunday upon the eleventh of May, with the letter *E*. And ſo *Otho* reigned about ſome 37. years, of which he was Emperour eleven years, and ſome Moneths.

(c) Herm. Marian. Lamb. Ditm. e. Urſper. Witi. 3.

Otho the ſecond being made companion in the Government of the Empire by his father, and crowned by *John* the XIII. (d) in the year 967, (e) on Chriſtmas-day, he alone Governed the Empire after his death, 19. years and 7 Moneths.

(d) Lamb. (e) Witich. 3.

(f) He married *Theophania* daughter to *Conſtantine* the Emperour; (g) but in the year 982, he had very bad ſucceſſe, fighting againſt the Greeks, who by the help of the *Saracens*, recovered *Calabria* and *Apulia*, for they wholly defeated his Army, and he by ſwimming eſcaping in ſecret, fled away: (h) *Theophania* inſulting over the Latins, becauſe her Countrey-people had overcome them, by which thing ſhe procured againſt her ſelf the hatred of the *Germans*: (i) *Otho* for grief of mind, falling into a diſtemper, dyed at *Rome* the eighth of December, (l) in the year nine hundred eighty three.

(f) Lam. A. 97. Witich. 3. Sigeb. Herm. Lamb. Goth. Diem. 2. (g) Sigeb. (h) Ditm. 3.

(i) Marian. Herm. (l) Lamb. fig. Urſperg.

CHAP. XV.

The Emperours of the EAST, Conſtantine, *Son of* Porphyrus *by* Zoe, Romanus, Nicephorus Phocas, John Tzimiſces.

LEO the Philoſopher being dead, his Brother *Alexander* under the name of Tutour began to govern (a) the Eaſtern Empire in the year of Chriſt 911, *Conſtantine Porphyr. Leo*'s ſon by *Zoe* his fourth Wife being yet a very young child: for which cauſe *Nicholas* the Patriark, having prohibited *Leo* entrance into the Church, was depoſed of his office, and *Euthymius* ordained in his place.

(a) Curop. Cedr. Zon. Glycas. Conſt. Man.

Alexander Emperour.

Alexander, aſſoon as he began to govern, he abrogated the dignity from *Euthymius*, and re-eſtabliſhed *Nicholas*. And having ſpent thirteen months in the Empire without any action worthy of a man, much leſſe of a Prince, drowning himſelf in luſt, and drunkenneſſe, he died on the ſeventh of *June*, in the year 912, having loſt much bloud by his Noſe and ſecret parts, ſurfeiting himſelf with drink, with play at Tennis-ball, and often riding with violence without moderation.

(b) Ibid.

(b) *Conſtantine Porphyr.* being deprived of ſuch a Guardian, and that indeed not much to his damage, he governed the Empire at ſeven years of age, by the care of *Nicholas* the Patriarch, and of other perſons, to whom, *Alexander* dying, had recommended him; as alſo of *Zoe* his Mother, which having been ejected by *Alexander* was

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was by the conſent and deſire of the Tutours recalled: *Conſtantine Ducas* the Tyrant is ſubdued. The *Bulgarians*, making irruption under their King *Simeon*, and being puft up by the Victorie that they had obtained, were at laſt overcome by *Leo Phocas*, who by this his ſucceſſe aſpiring to the Empire, in his attempt to obtain it was ſlain.

Eight years after, *Zoë*, the Emperours Mother being removed from the Palace, *Romanus Lecapenus*, (c) *Conſtantine*'s ſon in law is made the guardian and father of the Emperour, by a new title of honour not known before that time, nor uſed now adayes; and ſoon after upon the (d) 24 of September, in the year 919, he is created *Cæſar*, and in December following ſaluted *Auguſtus*; and he in the year following advanced his ſon *Chriſtopher* to the ſame honours, and his two other ſons, *Steven* and *Conſtantine*, in the year 928, (a) upon a Chriſtmaſs day; he made alſo *Theophylactus* his ſon, Patriarch in the place of *Steven*, when he was 16 years old, in which dignity he lived twenty three years in all manner of looſeneſſe and debauchedneſſe, delighting much to breed good horſes for the manage. *Curolopates* ſaith, That he dyed the 27 of February, in the year 956, at which time alſo was the Roman See defiled with ſuch lewdneſſe and impiety by *Octavianus*, *Albericus*'s ſon, who was called *John* the XII, as *Curopal.* and *Cedrinus* have remarked.

(c) Glycas Manaſſes.

(d) Curop. Cedr.

(a) Curop. Cedr.

The Empire being eſtabliſhed and ſtrengthened with ſo many and ſo great defences, *Romanus* began to deſpiſe *Conſtantinus*, and to offer him place after himſelf, chiefly after he had concluded a league and friendſhip with *Peter* King of the Bulgarians, to whom he gave to wife his Neece *Chriſtopher's* daughter; which impiety and unfaithfulneſſe towards to his Prince, God puniſhed alſo by his own ſon's wickedneſſe towards him; for in the twenty ſixth year of his aſſociation into the Empire, (b) the 16 of December, in the year 944. *Steven* his ſon having deprived his father of the *Auguſtian* dignity, baniſheth him into an Iſland. At whoſe example *Conſtantinus*, *Leo*'s ſon, being ſtirred up, having thrown out *Romanus*'s Children, he began alone to rule the Empire; and he governed it in drunkenneſſe and debauchedneſſe ſome fifteen years, then he dyed (c) the 9th of November, in the year 959; it is reported, that *Romanus* his ſons did murther him in the 54th year of his age, after he had ruled with his father, with his Uncle *Alexander*, and his Mother, 13 years, and with *Romanus* 26, and alone 15.

(b) Curop. Cedr.

(c) Curop. Cedr.

(d) He was of the ſame nature and diſpoſition as his father, *viz.* of an effeminate and diſſolute life; he admitted *Romanus* to the Empire the 959 year of Chriſt, who ruled with him three years and 4 moneths, and dyed the 24 year of his age, in the year 963. During his reign, *Nicephorus Phocas* recovered Crete by force of arms, from the Saracens, *Anno* 961.

(d) Curop. Cedr. Zun. Glyc. Conſt.

After him, this *Nicephorus Phocas* ruled the Empire in the year 963, whoſe filthy and covetous mind is remarked by the Annals; for

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for having burthened and oppressed the Churches with many great taxes, yet he was a gallant Warriour, and had prosperous successes in his warrs against the Saracens both in *Cilicia* and *Syria*, and recovered out of their hands divers Towns, whereof Antioch was one. This is that *Nicephorus* to whom *Luitprandus* was sent Ambassadour with great magnificence by *Otho*; which Ambassage of his, he hath described in a particular book; he was killed by the treachery of his wife *Theophanon*, and *John Tzimisces* the 11th of December, in the year of our Lord 969, whose death is the more remarked by reason of a great Sun's eclipse, which is observed to have been the (a) 22 of December, at 3. of the clock, in the year of our Lord 968.

(a) Curop. Ced. Luitb.

(b) Therefore was *John Tzimisces* saluted Emperour in the year 969, who soon after associated to himself in the Government of the Empire, *Basilius* and *Constantine*, *Romanus*'s sons. He by the command of *Polyeuctus* the Patriarch banished *Theophanon*, *Nicephorus*'s wife and others, by whose help *Nicephorus* had been slain: he drove the Saracens back from Antioch, he overcame the Bulgarians and the Rossians, and forced them to a composition of peace; which war having ended, entring into *Constantinople* after the manner of a triumphant Conquerour, he caused the Virgin *Mary*'s Image, to be carried before him by a Chariot that was adorned and enriched with other spoyls, which together with the Image he had got from the Bulgarians in solemn pomp and magnificence, as yielding the honour and power of his victory to her presence and protection.

(b) Curop. Cedr. Glycman.

John Tzimisces's Piety towards the Virgin *Mary*.

Another argument of his piety was, That he first coined pieces of gold with our Saviour's picture, with this Inscription, *Jesu Christ King of Kings*. Having ruled six years and six moneths, being poysoned by *Basilius* his Chamberlain, whose great covetousnesse he had checkt and suppressed; he dyed in his Syrian Expedition the 4th of December, in the year of our Lord 975.

CHAP. XVI.

The Affairs of the Franks *under their Kings*, Charls *the Simple*, Rodulph, Lewis Transmarinus, Lotharius, *and* Lewis *in whom* Charls's *issue ended.*

IN this time *Charls* the Great his posterity did valiantly defend and keep the kingdom of the Franks in Gallia from the oppression of those Princes who possessed the Provinces; not by the will of the king, and for a time, but as their own proper right for ever. Amongst whom was most eminent *Rutbert* the son of that *Rutbert* who was killed in battle by the Normans in the year 867, who was brother to that *Odo*, or rather *Eudo*, who succeeded *Charls le Grosse*, and *Heribert* Earl of *Verone*, (a) who had given his sister to wife to *Robert*, and had brought him forth *Hugo*. At this

(a) Aimo. 5. ch. 43.

this time *Charls* the Simple reigned in France, who after *Eudo*'s death alone obtained the name of King from the year 898, he added to his Dominions *Lotharius*'s kingdom, as appears by his Edicts: (b) he concluded peace the same year with the Danes or rather Normans, who then wasted and spoyled France, and made a league of friendship with them, having given his daughter *Gyssa* in Matrimony to *Rollo* their General, (c) as we have above mentioned.

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(b) Dudo. l. 2. de mor. & Act. North.

(c) Chap. 11.

Then the regall authority growing out of date, the Princes by a consent at Soissons revolted from *Charls* in the (d) 920th year of Christ, because he took into his private Councel *Haganon*, a man of mean sort, and raised him up to high dignities, *Heriveus* Bishop of *Rhemes* relieved and helped the King with his means after he was forsaken of all his Nobles, and reduced them all into the Kings favour; but this breach being but slightly made up, broke out again into a greater mischief two years after; (e) for in the year 922 *Robert* is chosen King by the Princes faction, and is consecrated by *Heriveus* Bishop of Rhemes at the latter end of June; but this rebellion did cost them their fatal undoing. Three years after this dyeth *Heriveus*, (f) and the year following *Robert* with *Heribert*, whose sister he had married, and by whom he had his son *Hugo*, fighting against *Charls*, was slain at Soissons, (g) having his mouth pierced with a lance, that it might appear that member which had deceived his Prince, suffered condigne punishment to his offence; yet as he dyed, he left his Army victorious. This battel was fought (a) the 15 of June on a Sunday, as the old Chronicles do record, whence it's gathered, that it was in the year of Christ 923. Not long after, *Rodulph* Duke of Burgundy was called to the possession of the kingdom as though it had been vacant, and was saluted king with all solemn ceremonies at Soissons, (b) *Charls* under pretext of a treaty of peace is led by *Heribert* into *Theodorick*'s Castle near the River Marne, whence afterwards he is carried to Perone, where he dyed the (c) 929 year of Christ, leaving his son *Lewis* whom he had by *Eadgina* daughter to *Alstanus* king of the English Saxons, who when his father was taken prisoner fled into Britain to his Grandfather, and thence afterwards being returned, he reigned. So then *Charls* reigned after *Odo*'s death 25 years, *viz.* from the 898 year, unto the 923; yet in his patents which are read in the first foundation of St. *Denys*'s Monastery near the City, the beginning of his reign is taken from the year of Christ 893; at what time we have mentioned that he was created king by the Franks for to oppose *Eudo*. And in one of them is read this Subscription, *The IV of Febr. Indict. I. of the V. year of the most gracious King* Charls *the first restored*. This is that year 898, wherein *Eudo* dying the 3d of *January*, he began his new kingdom, having first began in the year 893. Again, in another Patent, *Given the V. of June, Indict. V. the 25 year of our most glorious King* Charls, *the 20th year of his renovation, and the 6th after his having obtained a larger and greater inheritance*. This year is demonstrated

(d) Flod. Chr. *Charls is forsaken.*

(e) Flod. *Robert usurps the Kingdom.*

(f) Flod. Chr. Odoran. Pith. editus 297. Aimo 5. c. 43.

(g) Regino.

(a) Odora. *Robert* suffereth for his treachery.

(b) Flo. Aim. reg. Odoran.

(c) Flod.

Sigebert's Error.

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monstrated to be the 917th of Christ, which is six years after his possession of the kingdom of Lorain, and the 20th from the year 898, and the 25th from the year of our Lord 893. Whence it appears, that he was 12 years older then *Sigebert* hath declared; we have afore shewed, that he first began to reign when he was yet in the cradle, in the year of our Lord 879.

(d) Odoran. Amo. 5. c. 43. Hod. A. 923. Glaber. 1. c. 2.

Charls being thus dethroned and degraded, *Rudulph* began to rule the kingdom of the Franks in the year 923, whom (d) *Odoranus* and *Aimoinus* do report to have been rejected by the sentence of *Hugo* and the rest of the Princes when *Charls* was shut up in prison; he was son to *Richard Robert's* son in law, whose daughter *Emma* had married the sister of *Hugo* the great. (a) He slew the *Danes* robbing and killing in *Aquitane*, almost to one. But he prolonged the Kingdome troubled by the disturbing parties of *Heribert* and *Hugo*, unto the year 936, (b) in which year dying, he is buried in the Monastery of *Columba* at *Senon*, in the thirteenth year of his reign, and in the same year 936; I have taught above, *Henry Auceps* King of *Germany* to have departed: and *Flodoard* writeth that the Moon was Eclipsed, in that very year, the day before the Nones of Septem. This man the Abbot of *Ursperg* hath rashly confounded with the other *Rodulph* whom we have shewn before, being called unto the Kingdome by the *Italians*, and to have been driven away by *Hugo*. But there is no doubt that they were diverse, and that *Flodoard* sheweth in the year 923, 935, and 937. Where he calls him the *Italian* and *Jurensian* King of France on this side the Alps, and in the year 937, the other after the King of *France* he telleth that he died.

(a) Frag. Chr. Flor. by Pith.

(b) Flod. Aim. 5. ch. 43.

(c) Flo!.

(c) *Ludovick* the son of *Simplex*, being called back by *Hugo* out of *England*, took the Kingdome in the year 936: whom, from that travell beyond the Sea, they commonly name *Transmarine*. The climbing pride of *Heribert*, and *Hugo*, made the kingdome in nothing more quiet to this man than to his father *Charls*. Yet requiring by arms *Lotharingia*, in which, *Charls*, his affairs being without hope, had yielded unto *Henry* King of *Germany*, he is driven away by *Otho*, the son of *Henry*, in the (d) year 939. in which, *Gislebert* the son in law of *Henry*, Lieutenant of *Lotharingia*, with other Rebells, being overcome by *Otho*, was slain. Whose wife *Gerberga* the sister of *Otho*, *Ludovick* took in marriage. (e) *Heribert* Earl of the Viromanduans, a seditious and treacherous man, dyed a wretched death, in like manner detesting the wickednesse taken up against *Charls*, in the (f) year 943. (g) to wit, in the same year wherein *Wilhelm* his son in Law, the son of *Rollo*, Duke of *Northmannia*. Which Province *Ludovick* invading, under the name of a Defender, brought away *Richard* the son of *Wilhelm*. But he being received by his friends, he himself being after that taken, is let go by the comming between of *Hugo*; Whose power a little while after he not bearing, he humbly craveth the aid of *Otho* his Wives Cousin-Germane. Who (h) in the year 948, a great Army being led into *France*, and some Towns being vanquished, and *Rothomagum*

(d) Flod. Reg. Herm. Maria. Ursperg.

(e) Glaber. 1. ch. 15. The wretched death of *Heribert*

(f) Flod.

(g) Will. Gem. l. 3. ch. 12. No. m. Hist

(h) Flod. Otho the Emperour breaks into France.

Rothomagum besieged in vain, he made no great price of his labour. Although the (a) *Germane* Writers do more greatly extoll that expedition.

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(a) Ursperg. Witich. 2. Albert. Krant. 3. ch. 23.

Last of all *Ludovick* dyed (b) in the year 954, in the Moneth Septemb. when as with full speed, he pursuing a Wolf, and falling on the ground, his body being bruised, fell into a Leprosy. He was buried at *Durocottorum* of *Rhemes* in the Cathedrall of *Remigius*. (d) He begat two sons of *Gerberga*, *Lotharius* and *Charls*. *Aimon* appoints to him 16. years, but there is reckoned two years more.

(b) Flod. Aimo. 5. ch. 43.

(d) Aimo in the same.

Lotharius the heir, both of his fathers Kingdome and misery, began (c) in the year 954, the day before the Ides Nov. anointed at *Rhemes*: he bare the likenesse of Kingly Majesty about two and thirty years. (f) In the third year of this King, *Hugo* of (g) *Orleans*, the great French Duke died the 15 Cal. July, and was buried in the Cathedrall of *Dyonysius* near the City. He left three sons of (h) *Hathwide* the sister of *Otho* the Emperour, *Hugo Capetus*, *Otho*, and *Henry*; *Emma* a daughter, (i) who married *Richard* Duke of the Normans. *Hugo* enjoyed the Dukedome of the French after his father: *Otho*, of *Burgundy*, after *Gislebert*: *Henry* succeeded *Otho*, dying a little after.

(e) Aimo 5. ch. 44.

(f) Flod. Odoran.

(g) Oderic. Uric. b. 1. Aim. 5. ch. 44.

(h) Sig. in the year 965. Glabia. ch. 4.

(i) Flod. in the year 960.

(l) *Lotharius* in the year 955. waged War with *Hugo* the great, in *Pistonia*, against Duke *Willelm*. Then *Lotharius* fought against *Otho*, that he might recover *Lotharingia*, or *Interamnensis* of *Belgium*, the which *Otho* the second had granted to his father *Charls*, (m) in the year 977. Whom staying by chance at *Aquisgrane*, he pressing hard upon at unawares, and unprovided, he put to flight in (n) the year 978. That *Otho* might blot out this disgrace, he wandring thorow the fields of *Rhemes*, and the neighbouring Cities, and *Paris*, (o) while he passed over, in his return, the River *Axona*, *Lotharius* following after, together with hinderances, he lost no few souldiers.

(l) Flod. The War of *Lotharius* with *Otho*.

(m) Sigeb.

(n) Sigeb. Herm. Lamb. Aimo 5. ch. 45. Vuil. Nang. Chron.

(o) Sig. Aim. Orderick. Uric. b. 1. Glab. 1. chap. 3.

(p) A little after, *Lotharius* having talk with *Otho* upon the River *Charus*, he let go *Lotharingia* to him. Which being done, he rendred the wills of his Princes more strange from him. (q) Therefore after some years, the same things being again attempted, and *Virdunum* taken; but presently restored, (a) he deceased in the year 986. and was buried at *Rhemes*, in the Cathedrall of *Remigius*.

(p) Sig. Aim. (q) Sigeb. in the year 984. (a) Sigeb.

Ludovick the son of *Lotharius* the last of the stock of *Charls*, began his reign (b) in the year 986. committed to *Hugo* by his dying Father, and being famous in no warlike act, dying at *Compendium* without off-spring, is buried in the Church of *Cornelius* and *Cyprian*, in the year 987. In him the off-spring of *Charls*, and the second family of the Kings ceased, after the consecrating of *Pipin* 235.

(b) Sig. Vuil. Nang. Chron.

Neither shall I let that passe, that there are two opinions meet in the Annals about the Kingdome of *Lotharius*, and *Ludovick*. (c) Some add to *Lotharius* about twenty two years, and make him to dye

(a) Ute Aim. 5. ch. 45. Odoran. Oderic. Uric. b. 1

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in the year of Chriſt 976. Moreover they appoint to his ſon *Ludovick* 9 years. (d) Others far more able both in number and authority, make with us.

(d) Sig. Ivo. Carn. in Chr. Aquit. with Pith. Frag. flower of Chron. with the ſame.

(e) *Ludovick* dying without off-ſpring, the Kingdome did of right belong unto *Charls*, his Uncle, the ſon of *Ludovick Tranſmarine*; who was then Duke of *Lotharingia*, or *Lorrain*, from the year nine hundred ſeventy ſeven: therefore made, as *Sigebert* ſheweth, that he might withſtand the endeavours of his brother *Lotharius*, and toward him the deſires of the *French* did bend. But whiles he by delaying, brought the matter unto Counſel or debate, as (f) *Sigebert* ſaith, the top of the affairs is paſſed over on *Hugo Capet*, who was the ſon of *Hugo* the great Duke, by ſyrname *Abbot*, of *Hathuide* the ſiſter of *Otho* the firſt Emperour of that name. Unto which Authority of the Princes, the will of *Ludovick* the laſt of the ſtock of *Charls* King of the French had come; who as (h) *Odoran* writeth, dying, had given the Kingdome unto *Hugo*. (i) Therefore in the year nine hundred eighty ſeven. *Hugo* took the Kingly token of honour at *Noviodunum* in *Belgia*. (l) And 5. Nones July, was anointed at *Rhemes*. The which thing *Charls* grievouſly bearing, moveth war on him without delay: and firſt of all taketh *Laudunum* into poſſeſſion (m) in the year 988. But being in a ſhort time after beſieged by *Hugo*, (n) in the ſecond Moneth of the ſiege, a ſudden breaking out of the gates being made, he kills not a few; he put the reſt being much affrighted, with *Hugo*, to flight; he freeth the City from beſieging. (o) He taketh *Durocottorus* of *Rhemes*, through the treachery of *Adelgavius* an Elder, in the year either 989, (p) or the year following; (a) and he made *Arnulph* Biſhop in that City, the ſon of his brother by a Concubine; *Adalbero*, who then was Chief over that Church, being taken away: where a little after, he departed out of life. (b) But *Hugo*, a very great Army being drawn together, beſiegeth *Charls* being ſhut up in *Laudunum* with his Wife *Herbertes* the daughter of the Duke of *Trecaria*. (c) *Aſceline*, or (d) *Anſelm* Biſhop of *Laudunum*, of the neareſt friendſhip to *Charls*, and being partaker of his Counſells, is ſaid to have made a foul buſineſſe: for he led, as they report, *Hugo* by night into the City, and betrayed *Charls* unto him, at or about the dayes of the Holyer week. There is among the Epiſtles of *Gerbert*, who being advanced to the *Romane* Biſhoprick, was called *Sylveſter* the ſecond of that name, a certain letter unto *Apollinus* or *Aſcelinus* Biſhop of *Laudunum*, full of ſharpneſſe and ſtomach, in which he upbraids his unfaithfullneſſe towards his king, not as againſt *Charls*, whom he had as a Capitall enemy; but againſt *Hugo*, for the inſtruction or bringing up of whoſe ſon *Robert*, he had been chief. Alſo he calls forth *Aſceline* to *Rome*, to declare the cauſe, that thereby there may be a conjecture; the ſame man who had once broken his truſt with *Charls*, to have performed no greater afterwards to *Hugo*. (f) Although I find *Adalbero* at that time, wherein *Charls* was taken to have been Biſhop of *Laudunum*.

(e) Aim. Sup. b. 5. ch. 44. Sig. Nang.

(f) In the year 987. & Mang.

(g) Glab. 1. ch. 1. Odoran.

(h) Odor. ſet forth by Pith.

(i) Frag. of flowers ſet forth by Pith.

(l) The ſame.

(m) Sig. Nang.

(n) The ſame Authors.

(o) Nang.

(p) Sigeb.

(a) The ſame Author.

(b) Nang.

(c) Frag. Hiſt. aqu. & Aim. 5. ch. 44.

(d) Nang.

(e) Frag. Hiſt. Aqui. ſet forth by Pith. of Aſceline Biſhop of Laudunum.

(f) Gerbert. with Maſſon. in Hiſt. of the kings of France & Robert in French Chriſti.

(g) *Hugo*

(g) *Hugo* brought *Charls*, being reduced into his power, unto Orleans; where he being ſhut up in the Tower, ended his dayes. He left a ſon (h) *Ottones* by his former wife, who alſo had the Dukedome of Lorain after his father: but by another wife, *Lewis* and *Charls*. Of whom the firſt is declared, by *Vuillelm Nangius*, (i) and other writers, to have been Duke of *Lorain* after his father. But I ſee more to agree with *Sigebert*. (k) Some yearly Regiſters deliver, that both theſe were born in priſon; (l) and being driven out by the French, to have betaken themſelves to the Empetour.

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(g) Aimo. Suppl. 5. ch. 44 Nang.

(h) Sig. 991.

(i) Chron. Dionyſ. Nicoll. Gill. See Haillan.

(k) Aimo. 5. c. 44. & Frag. Aqui.

(l) Frag. Aqu't.

(m) Beſides, *Charls* is ſaid to have begotten two daughters, *Harida* and *Emengard*. This married the Earl of Namurſia; and of her *Baldwin* drew his beginning, Earl of *Hannonia*, whoſe daughter *Iſabell*, *Philip* the Emperour took for a wife; which brought forth *Lewis* the eighth, father of a Saint: that by that reaſon the ſucceſſours of Saint *Lewis* drew their mothers ſtock, at leaſtwiſe from *Charls* the Great. So *Vuillelm Nangius*.

(m) Vill. Nang. Till. in Comm.

(a) But *Hugo* drawing out his conceived hatred againſt *Arnulph* Biſhop of Rhemes, did his endeavour, that he, a Councel of Biſhops being gathered together at Rhemes, ſhould be diſplaced; and when he had kept him three years in priſon at Orleance, and gave *Gerbert*, who, as I have ſaid, *Robert* his ſon had uſed for his Maſter, a ſucceſſour for him in the year 992. At which thing *John* the 15th, the Biſhop of Rome being moved, forbade all the Biſhops who had done that, holy things; and cauſed, that *Gerbert* being removed, *Arnulph* ſhould be wholly reſtored; the which (b) *Aimoine* ſheweth, was perfected under Pope *Gregory*, and King *Robert*.

(a) Aimo. 5. ch. 45. Sig. in the year 992.

(b) In the life Abbon. Flor. ch. 11.

The Cluniacian Order took beginning in that age from *Bernon* Abbot of Gigniacia; whom dying in the year 912, ſaith *Sigebert*, he had made *Odo* ſometimes a Muſician, Abbot of the Cluniacian Monaſtery. Moreover, *Odo* to have departed in 937, and *Ademare* to have ſucceeded him: This man *Maiolus*, in the year 943, then *Odo* in the year 992, the ſame *Sigebert* affirmeth.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Affairs of the weſtern Empire under Otho *the third*, Henry *the ſecond*, Conrade, Henry *the third, and the rent or ſchiſm of this Emperour; From the year of Chriſt* 984, *to* 1106.

(c) *Otho* the third, a very boy, reigned in Germany in the year (d) 984, being endowed with the title and crown of Emperour, at Rome, by *Gregory* the 5th, chief Biſhop in the year 990; two years after, (e) *Creſcentius* through the honour of the Conſulſhip, tyrannically aſſaulting people in the ſame City, he condemned of his head: whoſe Wife being taken in marriage, he afterwards let go. For his former wife *Mary* the Empreſſe, the

(c) Otho Friſing. 6. ch. 25. Lamb. Herm.

(d) Lamb.

(e) Lamb. Glab. b. 1. ch. 4.

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daughter of the King of *Arragon*, he is reported by a wonderfull example of Juſtice, to have condemned to the flames at Mutina, the which they tell to have fell out thus.

(f) By chance the Empreſſe being taken with the love of an Earl no leſſe chaſte than beautifull, when ſhe was by him beat off; accuſed this very man of that attempted wickedneſſe that ſhe had deſigned to her husband; who out of hand, paſſed a ſentence of his head on the young Earl. The Earl's wife, whom the man that was to dye, had made knowing of this thing, coming to the Emperour, declared right on the ſeat of Judgment, and opened before him both the innocency of her husband, and the wicked act of the Empreſſe: and to confirm the truth of both, ſhe handled a bright burning plate of metal with an unhurt hand. By which token, the Emperour's wife being reproved both of unchaſtity, and reproach or falſe accuſation, ſuffered puniſhment by the burning flame.

(f) Gotfr. Viterb. Cluntz.

A memorable Example of Juſtice in Otho.

(a) There is a report, the ſame man being Emperour, that *Gregory* the 5th tyed up the right of chooſing the Emperour unto the voyces of certain Princes; whom either he himſelf, or ſome ſucceeder of him is believed to have appointed ſeven in number. (b) The Hungarians and Tranſylvanians under him embraced the Chriſtian faith.

(a) See Bellarm. b. 3. of paſſing over the Empire, ch. 1. Baron. in the year 996.

(b) See Stephen with Sur. 15. Aug. Bonfin. Dec. 2. b. 1.

Moſt holy men lived at that time, *Romuald*: *Adalbert* in Pruſſia having ſuffered Martyrdome: (c) *Stephen* King of Hungary; (d) *Maiol* Abbot of Cluniaca, from the year 943. *Gerbert* excelled in learning, being from the ſeat of *Rhemes*, and *Ravenna*, carried up unto the Roman ſeat by *Otho* in the year 999, a little after *Silveſter* the ſecond by name. (e) *Otho* dyed in the year 1002, January 23.

(c) His life. 20. Aug.
(d) Sigeb.
(e) Lamb. Herm.

(f) *Otho* being dead without children, *Henry* the Bavarian, the ſecond of that name from *Auceps*, the firſt of the Imperial title, reigned about 23 years; he took the honourable tokens of Rule, (g) in the year 1014, from *Benedict* the eight; (h) at which time the Greeks with the Normans, and, with them both, the Saracens ſtrove about the poſſeſſion of *Apulia*. The Normans almoſt at the beginning of *Henry* the Emperour had begun to come into the coaſt of Italy. Which thing how it was carried on, ſhall not be from the matter to unfold.

(f) Dithm. 7. John Villa.

(g) Herm. Lamb. Sig. Urſperg.
(h) Pand. Collen. b. 3. p. 96.

(i) *Leo Oſtienſis* writeth, in the 7th year of *Arnulph* Abbot of Caſinum; whoſe third year he ſaith doth agree with the year of Chriſt 1014, that his firſt may be of Chriſt 1012, the Normans began to invade Apulia; (this ſhall be the 1018 year) when as almoſt ſixteen years before they had firſt come thither. For about the year of Chriſt 1002, fourty *Normans* returning from a travel to Jeruſalem, came to Salernum, of a great ſtature of body, and ſtout in war. That Town was then beſieged by the Saracens, and *Gaimar* a Prince was in it, who, as *Pandulph Collenutius* is Author in his third book, was of the Norman ſtock; who then already from the year of Chriſt 900, telleth, the Warrs of the Normans

(i) Book 2. Chr. Caſin. ch. 38.

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mans began to be brought on through Æmilia, Flaminia, Tuſcia, and Campania. Therefore thoſe fourty, when they had obtained weapons and horſes by requeſt from the Prince, brake out upon the enemies; and very many being killed, the reſt put to flight, they got a wonderfull victory.

Gaimar being bound by ſo great a benefit, great gifts being offered, and greater ſhewn, endeavoured to keep them with him. But when as he had obtained neither, (becauſe they ſaid alſo this acceptable work by them ordered was from the love of God alone) neither could they be abſent any longer from their Countrey: he commandeth Embaſſadours to go along with them, who ſhewing in a bravery Citron-Apples, and other fruits of that ſort of that Countrey, with precious garments, and horſe-trappings, they ſtirred up the Normans to come to a Province fruitfull of ſuch good things. By chance it fell out about that time, that *Giſlebert* and *Vuillelme Repoſtellus*, born of the higheſt rank among the Normans, diſagreed from each other: and *Giſlebert* before *Robert* himſelf Duke of Normandy in hunting killed *Repoſtell*. Who fearing the anger of *Robert*, and the near friends of *Repoſtell*, with his four brethren *Rainulph*, *Aſcittine*, *Oſmund*, and *Rodulph*, and other Nobles, followed the Embaſſadours of Salerne into Apulia. (a) But *Vuillelme* a Monk of Gemmeticum, named him who did the murder; *Oſmund Drengore*. When they came into Italy, they joyned themſelves to *Pandulf* a Lord of great power at Capua, and under him and other Princes, receiving Souldiers payes, they undertook a profitable and glorious work againſt the Greeks and Saracens. Neither neglected they their own affairs in the mean time. For they having obtained ſome Towns, they made Dukes of their own Nation chief over them. Whereof the firſt is delivered by *Vuillelme*, to be *Turſtine*, by ſirname *Scitell*. (b) *Pandulph* calls him *Triſtane*, who mentioneth his ſucceſſours even to *Robert Viſcard*; a little otherwiſe than *Vuillelme*. (a) There was *Tancrede* a certain Duke in Normandy, who took his ſirname from *Alta-Villa*, that is, a high Village. This man begat twelve ſons of two wives, *Sarnus*, *Godfride*, *Drogon*, *Tancrede*, *William Ferrebrachius*, *Humphrey*, *Robert Vuiſcard*, *Roger*, *Richard*, another *Godfride*, *Frumentine*, *Mulugell*. Of theſe *William Ferrebrachius* is choſen Duke by thoſe which inhabited Apulia; who beat down the Saracens, and alſo the Greeks. (b) The Saracens coming again unto Apulia, their Army being divided into two parts, at the ſame beſiege *Capua* and *Barium*. But *Gregory* Captain of the Grecians, holpen by the forces of the Venetians, freed *Barium* from beſieging. *Henry* the Emperour brought help unto *Capua*, who was then at Rome, and had received the Crown, as I have ſhewed a little before, from *Benedict* chief Biſhop in the year 1014. He, the Saracens being overthrown, cruſhed the Grecians with the ſame force, and took away Troy from them; which Town had been of late built by them in Apulia; and ſo reſtored peace to Italy. So

(a) book 7. ch. 3.

(b) Book 3. p. 94.

(a) Pandul.

(b) Pand. 3. p. 96.

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Pandulph. (c) But *Leo Ostiensis* writeth this dispatch of the Emperour, wherein he took Troy in that same year in which it was built by the Greeks, by surrrender, to have happened in the year 1022. (d) At which time when he had come into the Monastery of Casinum, and there grievously laboured with the stone, in the night *Benedict* appeared unto him, and made a promise, that his body should lye in that place, of which he hitherto doubted, and in the same moment restored health unto him.

(c) In a short time after, he, shining in holinesse went out of the body into Heaven, having kept a continued flour of Virginity in marriage with *Kunegund*, (f) in the year 1024, the third Ides of July, and was buried in the Church of Bamberg, the which he had built there, with the Bishop's house. (g) This Emperour was joyned in affinity with *Stephen* King of Hungary, very equally holy; his sister *Gisla* being given him in marriage. By whose endeavour the Hungarians were converted to the Christian faith. This man being Emperour, *Abbo* Abbot of Floriacum in Vascony, while he went in the middle between them brawling, being thrust thorow, hath deserved to be registred among the Martyrs, (a) in the year 1004, 2d. *Const.* Account, Novemb. 13, being made famous by many wonders. (b) *Heribert* Bishop of Colonia dyeth, the same man being Emperour, in the year 1021. (c) The following year gave a beginning to a new and more brief kind of musick, *Areton* a Monk of Guido being the inventer; by whom those six notes, which we use at this day, were appointed.

(d) *Conrade* who was King of Germany in the year 1024, is saluted Emperour in the year 1026. Unto this man *Rodulph* King of Burgundy dying, appointed his Crown with his Kingdome, (e) in the year 1032; the which he came to, in the year following, (f) wherein the Sun is delivered to have suffered an eclipse the 29 of June, the 6th hour. *Sigebert* who gives that to the year 1034, saith *Rodulph*, being offended with the Burgundians, because they proceeded to be proudly bold against their King, to have passed over his kingdome unto *Conrade*, which from the time of *Arnulph* the Emperour had obtained Kings of their own Nation, more than an hundred and thirty years, and so at last Burgundy to have been reduced into a Province. This is that kingdom of Burgundy, which *Rodulph* in the year 890, began to consult of, as we have mentioned above in the 13th Chapter our of *Sigebert*. The same *Sigebert* telleth, that *Odo* of Campania, *Rodulph*'s sisters son, bearing that grievously, when he could not obtain that Province by request from *Conrade*, warred against him, and to have besieged Lorain. But being overcome at *Barum* by *Gothelo* the Captain, in battel, with a great slaughter of the French, to have been slain. (g) Which falleth into the year 1037. Two years after *Conrade* dyed, the day before the Nones of June, and was buried at *Spira*; (h) which year an eclipse of the Sun makes famous, on the eleventh Cal. Sept. the sixth hour, 4th week-day, noted in the Annals, in the year of Christ 1039. He commanded 15 years, (i) *Conrade* reigning, holy *Kunegund* dyed the year 1038; and in the same year *Stephen* King of Hungary, whom *Peter* succeeded.

(c) Book 1. ch. 40. &c. The same thing have Herman, Vsperg.
(d) The same. 44.
(e) Leo Ost. b. 2. ch. 47. &c.
(f) Herm. Sig. Lamb. Otho Fris. b. 6. ch. 27. Ursperg.
(g) Sig. 1010.
(a) Aimo. in his life, ch. last. Glaber. 3. ch. 3. Sigeb.
(b) Herm. Sigeb.
(c) Baron. Sigeb. in the year 1028.
(d) Herm. Maria. Ursp. Sig.
(e) The same.
(f) Glaber. Herman.
The Kingdom of Burgundy ceaseth to be.
(g) Herm. Lamb Ursper. Sigeb.
(h) Glaber. 4. ch. 9. Herm. Ursper. Sig.

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(i) Herman. Maria.

(l) *Henry* of the Emperours called the second of that name, of the Kings the third, was ordained in the room of his father *Conrade*, in the year 1039. by whom the *Bohemians* were subdued in war, and also the *Hungarians*, whom, their King *Peter* being cast out, had made *Ovo* chief over them. But this man being driven out by the Forces of *Henry*, *Peter* was wholly restored. (a) From this Emperour *Leo* the ninth chief Bishop, received *Beneventum*, on this Law or condition, that he should forgive the Tribute of the Church of *Bamberg*. *Marian* a Scot, a noble Chronologer flourished in this age, who in the year 1056, witnesseth that he was made a *Fuldenian* Monk. (b) *Henry* dieth in the year 1056, the the third of the Nones of October: when he had reigned seventeen years, (c) He left, of *Agnes* the daughter of *Willelm* Earl of *Pictaviam*, *Henry* his heir. This man Raigning, *Peter Damian* was accounted a most learned and most holy man, (d) who, in the year after, 1057. was by *Stephen* the tenth made a Cardinal, and Bishop of *Ostia*.

(l) Marian. Herm. Lamb Ursper. Glab. 3. ch. 2. & 4. Sigeb.
(a) Leo Ost. 2. ch. 100.
(b) Maria. Lamb.
(c) Glab. 5. ch. 1.
(d) Leo Ost. 2. ch. 102.

In the year of Christ 1056. *Henry*, of Emperours the third of that name, of the Kings of *Germany* the fourth, (e) a child of five years old, began his reign, the which he drew out unto two and fifty years, to the great losse of Christian affairs. For he was rent from the Bishop of *Rome*, with a foul and almost continuall discord, (f) because he ordained Bishops and Abbots partly for reward, partly by a private Authority which they commonly call an investing. He had a chief combat with *Gregory* the seventh, a Bishop of great courage, who (g) in the year 1073. succeeded *Alexander* the second, before called *Hildebrand*. The beginning of the rent was made (h) in the year 1076. in which *Gregory* forbade *Henry* the fellowship of holy things. (i) The same man the year following being reconciled; but a little after being returned to his former manners, at length he astonied or overthrew him by his sentence. (l) In the mean time, the *Saxons* fall off from *Henry*, and choose *Rodulph* Duke of *Suevia* King, who at first (m) put *Henry* to flight in the year 1080, the sixth of the Calends of February, and in the second joyning, he in the like manner being put to flight, when as he fought valiantly amongst the chief men, he dyed in the Ides of October, the Victory being left in the power of his Souldiers, (n) in the same year 1080, in which year *Henry* made *Guibert* Bishop of *Ravenna*, being condemned three years before by *Gregory* with excommunication, chose Pope in a small Councell of his own. From whom also at *Rome*, *Gregory* being shut up in the Tower of *Angelus*, he took the honourable tokens of the Empire (o) in the year 1084, on the very day of Easter.

(e) Lamb.
(f) Vuill. Tyrus b. 1. ch. 13.
(g) Lamb. Bertol.
(h) Sigeb. Bertoll. The schism of *Henry*.
(i) Bertol. John Vill. 4. ch. 21.
(l) Otho Fris. 5. ch. 15.
(m) Bertol. Leo Ost. 3. ch. 8.
(n) Maria. Guibert. Anti. Pope.
(o) Bertoli.

Again the covenanted Princes of the Catholique parties, carry the

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the Kingdome to *Hermane* of *Lorain*, (a) in the year 1082, who in the 7th (b) year, of Chriſt 1088, 12. *Conſt. Acc.* died in *Lorain*, and was buried at *Meta*. (c) Three years before, that is, in the year 1085. the eighth of *Conſt. Acc.* the eighth of the Cal. Jun. *Gregory* dyed, but *Guibert* (d) in the year 1100. Neither yet by the death of this man, were the ſtudies of diſturbing parties quenched *Henry* as yet ſurviving. (e) Who at length being ſpoiled of his Empire, by *Henry* his ſon, the year 1105. going out, on the very birthday of Chriſt, and running away, he deceaſed at *Leodium* in the year 1106. the ſeventh of the Ides of Aug. the third day of the Week, of his age 55.

(a) Maria. Bertol. Sig.
(b) Bertol.
(c) Bertol. Leo Oſt. 3. ch. 64.
(d) Sigeb.
(e) Otho Friſ. 7. ch. 11, & 12. Urſperg.

The warlike deeds of *Robert Vuiſcard.*

The *Normans* at the time of theſe tumults, *Robert wiſcard* being their Duke, performed very famous and faithfull obedience unto the Romane Biſhop, when as now they had joyned Apulia, being taken from the Greeks, unto their power, (f) from the year 1041. in which *Arduine* a certain *Longobard* overcame *Duclian* Captain of the *Grecians*, and others by the help of the Normans, whence it came to paſſe that they enjoyed *Apulia*. And firſt of all *William*; of whom I have made a little mention above, the ſon of *Tancrede*; and alſo *Drogo*, were Princes of the Nation. *Hunfride* ſucceeded *Drogo*: this man, *Robert wiſcard*; who were all brethren. (g) *Robert* being leaſt of all contented with *Apulia*, ſubdued *Calabria* and *Sicily* by weapons. For that thing he being forbidden the uſe of holy things (h) in the year 1074, and being the ſeventh year after reconciled, which was the 1080, he held all thoſe Provinces by a bountifull right from him, and paid Tributes. A moſt proſperous courſe of things followed this peace. (i) In the year following with fifteen thouſand armed Souldiers, the Sea being croſſed, he contended againſt *Alexius* the Greek Emperour in *Thracia*: and he overcame in battell, he meeting him with a hundred and ſeventy thouſand. (l) *Alexius* covenanted with *Henry* the Emperour for a great ſum of Money, that he would with-hold *Robert*, hanging over the Empire of the Eaſt, by war, in the year 1084. Which money, he contrary to the tye of an oath, ſpent in bountifull gifts, to bring over the minds of the Romans unto him, when indeed he had taken the *Lateran* Palace, with *Guibert* the Antipope, on the fifth day of the Week, before the Palm-Lords day, into poſſeſſion, but *Gregory* had betaken himſelf into the Tower of *Angelus*. (a) Which things being heard of, *Robert* after the Kal. of May, flying unto the City with an Army, ſo frighted *Henry*, that he ſpeedily fleeing out of the City, haſtned with a continued courſe into *Germany*. *Robert*, the rebellious City being plundered, and in great part conſumed with fire, drew *Gregory* ſafe out of the Tower, and brought him away to *Salernum*; where alſo he dyed. *Robert* alſo, about the ſame time in the Moneth of July departed. But the year, by the diſagreement of Writers, is moſt uncertain. For (b) ſome will have him dye in 1082. (c) others in the following year. (d) *Leo* of *Oſtia* ſeemeth to appoint 1084. *Bertold* 1086. (e) Some 1085. He was of a great and lofty mind, and excelling in warlike praiſe, in a very ſhort ſpace he enlarged his affairs in a wonderfull manner. (f) Alſo his piety towards God and the Saints is commended, the which he left witneſſed by many and great gifts.

(f) Leo Oſt. 2. ch. 68. Vuill. Gemmet. b. 7. ch. 30.

(g) Leo Oſt. Otho Friſ. 1. of affairs Frid. ch. 3.
(h) Greg. Ep. with Baro.

(i) Leo Oſt. 3. ch. 48. Zon. in Alexio.

(l) Bertol.

(a) Bertol. Leo Oſt. 3. ch. 52. Pand. 3. John. Villa. 4. ch. 17.

(b) Pandul. 3. p. 108.
(c) Fazel.
(d) B. 3. ch. 56. compared with 64.
(e) Baron. out of Romualdus

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(f) Leo. Oſt. 3. ch. 57.

CHAP. XVIII

Of affairs of the Eaſtern Empire, From the year 976. to 1118.

(g) *Zimiſces* being dead in the year 975. the Empire returneth unto *Baſill* and *Conſtantine*, the ſons of *Romanus* the younger, the which *Baſil* held fifty years; *Conſtantine* three years more. Not a few uſurped Tyranny againſt them. Firſt of all *Bardas* by ſirname ΦΚΛΗΡΟΣ, that is, Hard. Who eſtabliſhed a league with the the *Saracens* by affinity. Then *Bardas Phocas*, by whom *Hard* was taken up by deceit. The ſame *Phocas*, 2. *Conſt. Acc.* in the year 989, being ſlain in fight, was reconciled to the Emperour. *Baſill*, theſe affairs being diſpatched, *Syria* being appeaſed, ſubjected *Bulgaria* by a dayly War, to himſelf, *Samuel* the King being overcome, 15 thouſand of whoſe Souldiers being made blind, he ſent back to him, all the Captains of hundreds with one onely eye going before them, at whoſe ſight the *Bulgarian* being very much affrighted, a little after he dyed. (h) It is delivered in the *Aquitane* Annalls, *Baſill* to have vowed he would be a Monk, if he ſhould overcome; being condemned of his vow, that which was left of his life, he wearing a Monks habit hiddenly under honourable tokens of the Empire, abſtained from copulation and fleſh. He died being 70. years old, 9. *Conſt. Acc.* in the Moneth Decemb. in the year of Chriſt 1025, a Prince ſtout in war; but endued with covetouſneſſe, and ravenouſneſſe, and Greek craftineſſe. Yet *Conſtantine* his brother, a worſe then he, overlived him three years, a man of no thrift, and given to ſports and jeſts or ſcoffs, he departed in the year 1028, in the Moneth Novemb. the 12. *Conſt. Acc.*

(g) Curop. Cedr. Zon. Glyc.

(h) Frag. Annal. Aquit.

(a) *Argyrus* the Roman, being conſtrained to leave his former Wife, took the Empire with *Zoe* the daughter of *Conſtantine*. In the beginning he ſhewed himſelf a moderate and juſt man, but his manners being changed for the worſe, he drew out the wealth of private men with unlimitted taxes or exactions: he loſt *Syria* through his own default, taken back again by former Emperours; the which *George Maniac* a moſt valiant Captain however held again. He periſhed by the lying in wait of *Zoe* his Wife, in the year 1034. April the 11th, the fifth week-day, of the greater Week; as it is with *Curopalates* the Grecian. For *Cedrenus* who Copied out this man, was corrupted in this place. He reigned five years ſix Moneths.

(a) Curop. Cedr. Zon. &c.

(b) *Michael*, the adulterer of *Zoe*, who ſtirring him up, he had killed *Romanum*, paſſed over almoſt the whole time of his rule evil-

(b) The ſame Michael Paphlago.

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ly vexed with a Devil, which was seven years, eight Moneths: The health of his body being despaired of, he determined to take care of his mind, and being shaven into a Monk, he died in the year 1041, Decemb. 10. *Const. Acc.* 101. having abhorred his parricide with great grief. This man reduced *Zoe* into an order. *George Maniac*, he commanding as Emperour, recovered *Sicily* from the *Saracens*. But when by false reproaches he was cast into bonds, he being absent, *Sicily* was lost. Unto which misery the falling away of the *Bulgarians* happened.

(c) The same. (c) *Paphlago* being dead, the height of affairs returned upon *Zoë*; who, knowing a woman to be unfit for so great a weight, adopted *Michael Calephate*, the son of *Stephen*, (who had lost the business of Sicily) *Cæsar*, and made him Emperour, an oath being first taken by him, that he should alwayes have her in the place of a Mother, and Mistresse. He having forgotten this covenant, desiring to remove *Zoë*: while he begins to move the minds of the common people, he inflameth his endeavours against *Zoë* and her sister *Theodora*. On whom the Empire was suddenly brought over, whose hope was for ever taken away from *Calephate*, with his eyes.

(a) The same. (a) *Constantine Monomach*, being taken by *Zoë* a companion of her bed, and also of command, is crowned in the same year 1042, 12th of June. This man being Emperour, great slaughters were received by the Greeks. First by the *Sueves* they were very evilly intreated, fourty thousand being slain. Then by the Normans in Apulia, by whose ayd *George Maniac* rebelled. Who afterward being taken away, the same Normans remained in the possession of Apulia.

The Normans obtain Apulia.

At the same time, the Turks receiving Souldiers pay, under *Mahumed* the Saracen, Prince of the Persians, fall off from him; and he being often overcome, and at length dying, they invade Persia, whose first Sultan or Emperour is by *Curopalates* guessed to be *Tragolipace Mucalett*. The Temple at Jerusalem of the Lord's resurrection, was renewed from the foundations in the year 1048, before 57 years overthrown by the Saracens; as (b) *Vuillelme Tyrius* writeth; he dyeth of a disease when he had reigned 12 years, 8. *Const.* Acc. in the year 1054. *Theodora*, after this, reigned one year, when *Zoe* had now dyed: and she dyed in the year 1055, 9th *Const.* Account, in the moneth of August.

(b) Book 1. ch. 7.

(c) Ep. 1. Leon. Sig. (d) Leo P. ep. 7. & 8. Leo Ost. 2. 79. Sig. (e) See Baron. 1.

(c) *Constantine* being Emperour, *Michael Cerular*, Patriarch of Constantinople fought against the Roman Church by writings, in the year 1053. whom *Leo* chief Bishop learnedly confuted. (d) But the year following he sent Ambassadours to Constantinople, *Humbert* Bishop of *Sylvia the White*, a man very learned in that Age, and *Frederick*, both Cardinals, with *Peter* Bishop of Amalphitania; (e) who being courteously heard by the Emperour, *Nicetus Studiensis* a Monk, what things he had rashly written against the Latines, they compelled to revoke. But *Michael* the Patriarch, stubborn in his errour, they openly condemned.

(f) No

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(f) No more than one years rule happened unto *Michael Stratioticus* after *Theodora*; a man for his age, and unskilfulnesse of things least of all fit. But such a one the gelded ones of Palatina had chose in that Councel, as he was, who being contented with a shew of honour, left the businesse and profit of the Empire unto them. While therefore he had the chief men in contempt, and in a proud manner, he kindled their hatreds. Therefore (a) *Isaac Comnenus* was made Emperour against this man, the 8th of June, 10 *Const.* Account, in the year 1057. *Stratioticus* somewhat delaying, he at length asked the Bishops, whom the Patriarch had sent unto him, that they might perswade him to a private life, What reward there should be of laying down the Empire? They answering, *A heavenly Kingdom*. He straightway put off his purple, on the last day of August, of the year 1057, 10 *Const.* Acc. Thus *Cedrenus*, whose history here endeth.

(f) The same. (a) Ced. Zon.

(b) *Isaac Comnenus* is saluted Emperour in the same year 1057, the Cal. Septemb. the 11th *Const.* Acc. entring, he is said to have been of a sharp wit, and famous, but of a proud disposition; and the same most skilfull in war. Two years and three moneths being finished, health being despaired of, he ordained *Ducas* Emperour: and betook him into the Monastery of Studia, where he being eased of his grief, he nevertheless persisted in what he had begun.

(b) Zonar. Glyc. Manass.

(c) *Constantine Ducas* entred in the year 1059, of profitable behaviour, and a mind readily inclined toward Justice, but dull and slow. Therefore under this Emperour the Barbarians robbing and killing without controul, the Empire was mangled: He reigned seven years and six moneths, three sons being left with his wife *Eudocia*, *Michael*, and *Andronicus*, whom he had begotten, being a private man: and *Constantine* who was born while he was Emperour, who therefore was called *Porphyrogenitus*, that is, begotten in purple; he dyed therefore in the year 1067. (d) *John Xiphiline* of Trapezunt, being of a Monk a Patriarch, flourished, *Constantine* being Emperour.

(c) The same. (d) Zonar.

(e) *Eudocia*, against the oath which she had promised to her dying husband, That she would yield none to be a father in law to her children in common, after the seventh moneth, married *Romanum Diogenes*; of whom she had determined there was need, the affairs of the East then decaying. Moreover, she craftily by the Patriarch expressed the bond of the oath; when she had feigned, she had a great desire to the next wedlock of him. This man, some prosperous dispatches being made against the Turks; at last his Ensigns being placed, being overcome by the treason of *Andronicus*, he came under the power of the Sultan. Of whom being kindly received, the (a) Greek Annals do mention, he was also honourably let go. But (b) *Vuillelm Tyrius* writeth, *Diogenes* to have been to the Barbarian, going up into his Throne, or coming down, for a foot-stool.

(e) The same. (a) Zonar. Glyc. Manass. (b) Vuill. Tyr. l. ch. 9.

(c) In the mean time *Eudocia* being banished into a Monastery at Constanti-

(c) Zonar. Glyc. Manass. Vuill. Tyr.

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Conſtantinople, a new Emperour is choſen. *Diogenes* being let go by the Sultan, found leſſe humanity among his own, than among the Barbarians. For contrary to promiſe his eyes being cruelly digged out, nor his wounds taken care of, his head ſwelling and abounding with worms, he was in a ſhort time conſumed in the third year of his command, and above the eighth moneth, which ſeemeth to have happened in the year 1071.

(d) Zonar. Glyc Manaſſ.

(d) *Michael Parapinace* the ſon of *Conſtantine Ducas*, was choſen for his father in law in the year 1071, whoſe ſloath was the Turks increaſe, who ſubdued the Coaſt of Pontus by arms; the which he calleth the Kingdom of Turcomannia; and at the ſame time, two *Nicephori*, *Botoniates* and *Bryennius*, the one in the Eaſt, the other in the Weſt, where he was chief over *Dyrrachium*, uſurp the Empire. *Botoniates* truſting to the ayd of the Turks, firſt poſſeſſeth the Palace, and on the 25 of March was after the ſolemn cuſtome proclaimed Emperour. *Michael* being paſſed over into the Studien Monaſtery, changeth his purple for a mourning cloak, the day before Eaſter, that is, the 7th of April, in the year 1078, when he had been chief Ruler 6 years, and as many months. About this time *John Xiphiline* dyed, having performed the Patriarchſhip eleven years and ſeven moneths.

(e) Zonar. Glyc. Manaſſ.

(e) *Nicephorus Botoniates* in the beginning of his Dominion, brake *Bryennius*, proudly refuſing all conditions of peace by *Alexius Comnenus*; and deprived him of his eyes, a little after an eclipſe of the Moon, whereof *Glycas* makes mention. Which indeed happened at Conſtantinople in the ſame year of Chriſt 1078, January 31, the firſt hour after midnight. But while age now growing great, and by reaſon of inbred ſoftneſſe, he neither rightly managed the Common-wealth, nor made he fit Magiſtrates over it; he came into contempt of his ſubjects: and being by the *Comnens*, ſpoyled of his dignity, he is regiſtred among the Monks, when he had commanded three years, in the year of Chriſt 1081. In this Emperour, *Conſtantine Manaſſes* endeth his Hiſtory.

(a) Zonar.

(a) Of the two *Comnens*, *Iſaac* and *Alexius*, this, although the younger came to the Empire, becauſe he excelled both in favor, & skilfulneſſe of warlike affairs; he began in the year 1081, 4th *Conſt.* Acc. April 1. the 5th week-day of the greater week; as it is in the Chronicle by us ſet forth, together with the breviary of *Nicephorus*, wicked man, and unfaithfull, and to fill up the common treaſury, which he had drawn dry by infinite bountiful expences, ſparing the wealth of none. This man was evilly intreated by the French:

(b) Leo Oſt. 3.ch.48. Zon.

(b) chiefly by *Robert Guiſcard* Duke of Apulia; as we have minded in the former Chapter; the which, *Zonaras* is witneſſe, happened in the year 1081, the reign of *Alexius* beginning.

(c) Vuill. Tyr. 1. ch. 8. Otho. Friſ. b.1. ch.2.

(c) After that, when he withſtood the French haſtening into Paleſtina, *Godfride* being their Captain, he was driven back with a great ſlaughter of the Grecians in the year 1096. But truly nothing in that Emperour was more deceitful and unjuſt than this whole diſpatch

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diſpatch of our Countrymen, nothing in his ſucceſſours, as long as Chriſtian affairs there ſtood, he was more cruel and perfidious againſt them. He lived about 70 years, and commanded 37 years, and about 4 moneths, and ſome dayes; and he dyed in the year 1118, a little before his death forſaken of all, not indeed lifted up with an Emperour's funeral; his ſon, whom he being alive had called *Auguſtus*, being left his ſucceeder. In this man *Zonaras* bounded his hiſtory, and almoſt *Curopalates*; which Greek Author we have had in our keeping.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Affairs of France, from the year 987, and the beginning of Hugo Capet, *unto the year* 1108, *under the Kings* Hugo, Robert, Henry *the firſt*, Philip *the firſt*; *and alſo of the ſhakings of* Italy, *and* Apulia *poſſeſſed by the* Normans; *as alſo the diſpatch of* Godfry *Duke of* Bulloign, *into* Paleſtina.

THe Kingdome of *France* paſſed over from the poſterity of *Charls* the Great, unto a Family of the *Saxon*-birth; *Hugo Capet* the ſon of Great *Hugo*, being carried up by the agreement of the chief men unto that dignity, whom (a) *Vuillelm Nangius* thinketh to have belonged unto the ſtock of *Charls* by the Mothers kind. Becauſe *Mathild* the Wife of *Henry Auceps*, the mother of *Otho*, was begotten by *Ludovick* the ſon of *Arnulph*, the Nephew of *Carloman*. Of which *Mathild* was born to *Henry*, *Avoida*, the mother of *Hugo Capet*. But the authority of the Antients perſwadeth that to be falſe. (b) Who ſhew *Mathild* to have been the daughter of *Theodorick* the *Saxon*, and to have ſprung from that *Vuitikind*, who had war with *Charls* the Great. Therefore *Capet* had nothing common with *Charls* his race. Who held *Charls* the ſon of *Lotharius*, the brother of *Ludovick*, as hath been ſaid, in Priſon. (c) This King in the beginning of his new dominion, by Counſell and induſtry overcame not a few of the chief ones, having gotten them againſt him. (d) He dyed in the year 997, whom *Robert* his ſon followed from the (e) year of Chriſt 998, being now made partaker of the Crown and kingdom; he was endued with the greateſt piety and prudence. Moreover, with no common knowledge of learning; (f) who, an inceſtuous marriage being taken away by the injunction of *Gregory* the 5th Roman Biſhop, he married (g) *Conſtantia* the daughter of *Vuillelm* Earl of Tolouſe. He added Burgundy, being by weapons tamed, unto the kingdom of the French. He built very many holy houſes and Monaſteries, among which, he took care, that that which was dedicated unto ( ) *Avian* at *Orleans*, ſhould be conſecrated with ſolemn ceremony in the year 1029, *Conſt.* Acc. 12. (a) which City, the ſame being King, being conſumed by fire in the 999, *Arnulph* chief Biſhop, at firſt, repaired

(a) Ann. Pith. ſet forth in French Ann.

(b) Vuitich. b. 1. Luitpr. 4. ch. 7. Sig. in the year 937. Urſperg. See John Villa, b. 4. ch. 3.

(c) Glaber. 2. ch. 1.

(d) Frag. Floriac.

(e) Glaber. Rod.

(f) Frag. Floriac. Helgal in the life of Robert. Frag. Aquit. Pith.

(g) Frag. Floriac.

(h) Helgal. in the life of Robert. p. 73. & 77.

(a) Glaber. 2. ch. 5.

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repaired the Cathedral of the Croſſe at his own charges, being then helped with a very great ſumme of gold; which he found while they digged. The moſt holy King departed, (b) and is made famous by many miracles from God in the year of Chriſt 1033, (c) the thirteenth Cal. Auguſt, 21 dayes after that the Sun had been eclipſed; which eclipſe fell out on 5 Cal. July, of the year 1033. But *Helgal* ſaith, the King dyed the 5th week-day, when as the 13 of Cal. of Auguſt was the ſixth week-day. He reigned after his father's death 36 years. In which thing the Annals are to be corrected, who number 33 or 34. (d) His body was brought into the Cathedral of *Dionyſius* at Milodunum, where he had dyed. (e) This man raigning, through the perſwaſion of the Jews that were at Orleance, the Prince of Babylon overthrew the Temple which was at Jeruſalem over the Sepulchre of Chriſt. (f) Which deceit of the Jews being known, very many being killed, the reſt were made to flee out of the Roman World. (g) At that ſeaſon *Fulbert* Biſhop of Carnota, with rare holineſſe, and the like learning, adorned France.

(b) Helgal. p. 77.

(c) Helgal. in the ſame place. Glab. 4. ch. 9.

(d) Helgal. Glab. 3. ch. 7.

(e) Frag. Aquit. Hiſt. Trithe.

(f) Frag. Floriac.

(g) Frag. Floriac.

In the year of Chriſt 1033, *Henry* the firſt reigned over the French, his Mother *Conſtantia* being unwilling, who did prefer *Robert* the younger, appointed by his Father. (b) He overcame *Tetbald* and *Stephen* the rebellious ſons of *Odo* Earl of *Carnota*, by *Godfride* Earl of the Andegavians; unto whom he gave the City of Turo. He reſtored *Vuillelm* the baſtard-ſon of *Richard* Duke of the Normans, being commended for his faith, into his fathers title, (i) in the year 1047, thirty thouſand Normans being ſcattered, when as he had no more than three thouſand. (l) Pope *Leo* the 9th, he reigning, by the intreaty of *Hermer* Abbot of Remigium, came into Rhemes; where he conſecrated a Monaſtery built by that Abbot, with ſolemn pomp, in the year 1049, wherein it was accompliſhed on the 6th of Decemb. on the Lords day. He in the year 1053, ſets upon the Duke of the Normans in Apulia, requiring peace with the moſt humble intreaties, being holpen by the ayds of the Germans; by whom 14th Cal. July, he was overcome in battle, almoſt every one of the Germans being ſlain; when as the Longobards being at the firſt onſet affrighted, had turned their backs. (a) *Leo* being by the ſame beſieged in a certain Caſtle, he was brought forth to Beneventum honourably from thence; and at length let go. *Henry* finiſhed his life in the (b) eight and twentieth year of his Vitriacan kingdom, of Chriſt (c) 1060, as appeareth out of the writs or bulls; (d) in one whereof, the firſt year of *Philip* is compared with the year of Chriſt 1060, in the other the 8th year of the ſame *Philip* with 1068, *Conſt.* Acc. 6. on Cal. Auguſt. In the third, the 14th year of *Philip*, with the 1073 of Chriſt. This King reigning, *Caſimir* from a Monk of Cluniaca, being made King of Polonia, lived moſt holily.

(h) Frag. Floriac.

(i) Herm. (l) Lamber. Herman. Leo Oſt. 2. ch. 88. Otho Friſ. 6. ch. 53. Sig. 8. of the Kings of Italy. Pandul. b. 3.

(a) The ſame, & Leo Oſt. 2. ch. 88.

(b) Frag. Floriac.

(c) Aimo. 5. ch. 47.

(d) Book 3. the beginning of Monaſt. of Dionyſius, ch. 12. &c.

(c) Frag. Flor. Aimo. 5.

(c) Of *Henry* the firſt, *Philip*, being begotten from *Anne* the daughter of the King of the Ruſſians, began to reign being a child, *Baldwine*

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Baldwine Earl of Flanders being given for a guardian; whoſe Nephew *Arnulph*, being caſt out of his Dominion by *Robert* his Uncle, *Philip* endeavoured to reſtore by arms, was overcome by *Robert*, in which combate *Arnulph* dyed in the year (as *Sigebert* thinketh) 1072. He had *Berta* the daughter of *Friſius* (f) Duke of Florence, his wife, the ſiſter of *Robert* of Flanders. Of whom he begat *Ludovick*. (g) Who after being caſt off, he took *Bertrarda* the wife of *Fulco* Earl of Andegavia. For that thing he was by *Urban* chief Biſhop forbidden the uſe of holy things (h) in the year 1094. Two years after, when he had abundantly ſatisfied him, he was reconciled with the Church. By the ſame *Urbane* at *Clarus* the Mountain, the Town of Avernia, a Synod was ſolemnized (i) in the year 1095, in the moneth November, *Conſt.* Acc. as ſaith *Tyrius*; in which the Biſhop of Rome perſwaded the Chriſtians unto a holy diſpatch into Paleſtina; (l) he being moved by a ſpeech of *Peter* a French Hermite, who had come from Jeruſalem for to urge the thing. They being as it were by that Trumpet called up, poured forth Armies gathered together at divers places and times, unto that warfare.

(f) Frag. hiſt. of France, from Robert to Phil.

(g) Sig. Aim. b. 5. ch. 49.

(h) Berthold.

(i) Berthold. Vuill. Tyr. 1. ch. 14. Aim. 5. ch. 48.

(l) Vuill. Tyr. 1. ch. 11. & 13.

(m) *Godfry* of Bulloign in the year 1096, the fifth day of Auguſt, ſetting forward with his Souldiers, after infinite pains, (n) at length in the year 1099, the 15 day of July, 6th week-day, about the 9th hour of the day, vanquiſhed Jeruſalem, and by the voyces of all (o) was firſt choſen King. (p) This man was the ſon of *Euſtachius* Earl of Bononia, *Ida* his mother, the ſiſter of *Godfry* the Crook-back, Duke of Lorain; who dying without children, appointed a Kinſman the ſon of his ſiſter, his heir and ſucceſſour.

(m) Vuill. Tyr. 1. ch. 2. Matth. Paris.

(n) Tyr. 8. ch. 24.

(o) Tyr. 9. ch. 1.

(p) Id. ch. 5. Sig. 1089.

(a) The death of *Philip* happened on the year 1108, the third Cal. Aug. and he reigned 49 years, two moneths, ſeven dayes, and was buried in the Floriacian Monaſtery.

(a) Frag. Floriac. Aimo. 5. ch. 49.

He reigning the ſeventh year, (b) a great turn of things was made in England; the Government being conferred on a Prince of a ſtrange birth; the which happened almoſt in this manner; *Ethelred* King of England, of the old ſtock of the Angle Saxons, had *Emma* the ſiſter of *Richard* of Normans, the ſecond of this name, in marriage, and of her he begat *Alfred* and *Edward*. This King being overcome by *Sueno* King of Denmark, and forced to depart the Iſland about the year 1013, fleeth unto *Richard* the brother of his wife; by whoſe help, after the death of *Sueno*, his ſon *Canutus* reigning, he recovereth the kingdom. But afterwards being overcome by *Canutus*, dyeth in the (c) year of his kingdom 38, of Chriſt 1016. The ſon of this King, *Edmund* (whom he had begotten of *Ethelgine* a former wife) made peace with *Canutus* on that condition, that they ſhould divide the kingdom equally betwixt them; the which a year ſliding out, the Dane received whole: For *Edmund* reigned no more than one year, *Canutus* had two ſons by a Concubine, *Harald* and *Sueno*. Therefore, that

(b) Vuill. Malmeſ. Roger. Vuill. Gemmet. Neubr. Matth. Paris Polyd. 7.

(c) Polyd.

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that he might sometime supply himself with lawfull off-spring he coupled *Emma* once, the wife of *Ethelred*; being called back out of Normandy, and *Canutus* being begotten of her, he dyed in the year 1036. This *Harald* followed; then *Canutus*. Who having finished his life, the kingdom is brought on *Alfred* the son of *Ethelred*, all the Danes being killed, the eight and twentieth year after they had come with *Sueno* into England.

Alfred when he had passed over into England to take the kingdome, is privily slain by *Godwine*, a very mighty man, who had *Thira* the sister of *Canutus* the second, his wife, and of her had begotten *Harald*. He, that he might turn away from himself the suspition of the parricide, or father-murder, was an author to the English, that they should make *Edward* the brother of *Alfred*, (being called out of Normandy) King. So *Edward* received his father's kingdom about the year of Christ 1043, and took to him *Edith* the daughter of *Godwine* in wedlock; with whom he kept the continual flowr of integrity, with many and the highest virtues, and miracles, the witnesses of virtues, being made famous from God. (a) For which things (three and twenty years in the kingdome being finished, and six moneths) he was received into heaven, in the year 1066, and afterwards written down among the number of the heavenly ones. After this man, *Harald* the brother of *Edith* possesseth the kingdome; the which when, *Edward* living, had promised to *Willelm* the bastard, Duke of Normandy, his near kinsman; This man, a most strong Army being brought over out of Normandy, overthrew *Harald* in battle, in which *Harald* himself valiantly fighting, dyed (b) in the year 1066, the day before the Ides of October, on the Sabbath day. From which time the Normans hence forward, ruled in Britain, in the 618 year after the Angles and Saxons came into that Island, which happened in the year four hundred fourty and nine.

Holy *Edward* King of England.

(a) Roger Par. 1.

(b) Roger Gemmet. Ingulf. Matth. Paris. Malm. Paris. Vuill. Gem. b. 7. ch. 37.

In this Age learned and holy men not a few came forth. (c) *Hilperick* set forth a learned account in the year 1005; (d) also *Franco* a Schoolman of Leodium wrote of the squaring of the Circle, in the year 1047.

(c) Sig.
(d) The same.

(e) *Leo* himself the 9th, lived with the greatest learning, and alike soundnesse of manners; from Bishop of Tullia in France, made chief Bishop, in the year 1049. Likewise Cardinal *Humbert*; who confuted the Greeks themselves, both by disputing before them at Constantinople, and by writing afterwards. *Lanfrank* from an Abbot made Bishop of Canterbury, (f) in the year 1070; and he that succeeded him in the year 1090, his scholar *Anselm*, both, but this especially, brought (in holinesse and learning) light unto that Age. And this indeed having finished many labours, and banishments for the liberty of the Church, deceased in the (g) year 1071, the 8th Kal. May, on the very day of *Mark*, of his age 76, of his chief Bishoprick 16.

(e) Sigeb. Leo Ost. 2, ch. 82.

(f) Vuill. Malmes. 1. Matth. Paris.

(g) Edinerus in his life. Malmes. Matth. Paris. &c.

(h) More-

(h) Moreover, *Ivo* made Bishop of *Carnota* by the preferment of *Quintine* of Belvacum, was famous with both ornaments, by *Urban* the second, in the year 1092. (i) *Odilo Arvernus* being brought over from the Brivatian Monastery unto the Cluniacian after *Maiolus*, in the year nine hundred ninety three, when he had been chief over this, six and fifty years, he passed into Heaven in the year 1048, the very Kalends of January. (a) Moreover, *Arnulph* a Monk of the Monastery of Medard in Suessiona was famous in the praise of holinesse, and afterwards Bishop of the same City. And also *Theobald* a noble Frank, who being shut up in the Cell of Vincentia in Venetia, the twelfth year after dyeth, and is beautified from God with many miracles after death; whose bones were carried into France. *Sigebert* hath mentioned in the year 1050.

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(h) Ivo ep. 1. Sigeb.
(i) Sigeb. his life with Sur.
(a) Sig. 1080.

(b) Also *Bruno*, *Canon* of the Church of Colonia and Rhemes, bare the praise of Learning and holinesse, and Master of the Schools; by whom the Order of the Carthusians was begun in the year 1086 *Hugo* a most holy Prelate of Gratianopolis, whose beginnings (c) *Peter Cluniacensis* describeth; and also *Guibert* Abbot of Nogentum, who was the equall of *Bruno*, in the (d) Treatise concerning his life. Neither have both the Canons mentioned that Parisian, who after his death reviving, is reported to have put the standers about in fear with a denouncing of a cruel Judgment concerning them; as neither *Sigebert*, who lived in the same age. Which History notwithstanding many learned and weighty men have delivered to letters.

(b) Sigeb. 1084. the life of Hugo with Sur. Apr. 1.
(c) Peter Clun. b. 2. of miracles, ch. 28.
(d) Whose fragments Cl. Homeræus setteth forth in Carthusian.

The Cistercian Order two years after, to wit, in the year 1098, had its beginning, as *Sigebert* is author; begun by *Robert* Abbot of Molisma.

(c) On the contrary, *Berengarius* Arch-deacon of Andegavia, is the author of a shamefull heresie; which denyeth the body of Christ to be in very deed contained in the most holy Sacrament of the Eucharist; he sprinkled a disgrace on the French Nation. But this man when he had found his errour often condemned by them, it is said, he dying in the year 1088, at the last revoked it.

(c) Malmes. b. 3. Sigeb. 1051.

Anno 1109 of Chriſt, to 1200.

CHAP. XX.

Of Italian *and* Germane *affairs from the year* 1109, *and about* 1200. Henry *the* V. Lotharius, Conrade *the* III. Frederick Ænobarb, Henry *the* VI. *Emperours; and alſo of a double Rent or Schiſm; and of* Bernard, *and other famous Men.*

(a) HENRY the fifth, the ſon of the fourth, not onely imitated the violent mind of his father, againſt the ſeat of Rome, whoſe Avenger he had profeſſed himſelf, but alſo, he being dead, exceeded. For aſſoon as he came to Rome, he laid hands on *Paſchal*, 12. and from him he by force wrung out all rights, concerning which there had ſo great a ſtrife ariſen. Thus the Emperour was conſecrated, in the (b) year 1111. 4. *Conſt. Acc.* But aſſoon as he departed from *Italy*, (c) the *Romane* Fathers decreed thoſe things to be void, *Paſchal* ſurviving, and he having finiſhed his life, his ſucceſſours being *Gelaſius* the ſecond, and *Calixtus* the ſecond. (d) *Henry*, *Gelaſius* being duly choſen in the year 1118. oppoſed *Burdine* as a Pope againſt him, a runagate man out of *Spain*, choſen by the voices of his own Biſhops, whom they named *Gregory*. (e) For theſe things he being renounced by the curſes of Pope *Calixtus*, when as he ſaw himſelf by little and little to be forſaken by his own, being affrighted with the example of his fathers miſery, returned unto his duty, all things being repealed which through Tyranny, he had pronounced. (f) By this means peace was reſtored to the Church in the year 1122. (g) Two years after, an Army being provided againſt *Ludovick* King of France; that he might bring help to *Henry* King of *England*, whoſe daughter *Mathild* he had married, being affrighted at the meeting of the *French*, he went back again, and (h) in the year 1125. deceaſed of a diſeaſe at *Trajectum*, (i) the fifth day of the Week of Pentecoſt: or, as it pleaſeth others, (l) the tenth Calends of June, which was the Sabbath after Pentecoſt, of his Kingdome 19, of the Empire 14. year. This man being Emperour, *Otho* Biſhop of *Bamberg*, inſtructed the *Pomeranians* in Chriſtian Principles, (m) in the year 1124. *Conſt. Acc.* 2.

The vacant Empire of the *Germans* being by the death of *Henry*, on *Lotharius* the *Saxon*, (n) although reſiſting, yet unwillingly is tranſported (a) in the year 1123. (b) The Annals do record that he was a Prince very temperate, and a great lover of Juſtice, he had for corrivalls, his kinſmen; *Frederick* and *Conrade*, his ſiſters ſons, at the beginning of his reign, (c) whom *Honorius* the Pope excommunicated, becauſe of their ſtubbornneſſe and contumacy; but St. *Bernard* reconciled them afterwards to the Emperour. At that time was a ſad Diviſion in the Church of *Rome*, in the year of our Lord 1130, after *Honorius*'s death. After whom *Gregorius* being lawfully created, who was called *Innocent* the ſecond, *Peter* of *Lions* was choſe by his adverſe party under the name of *Anacletus* the

(a) Otho Friſ. 7. ch. 14. & b. 1. of deeds of Gotfr. Viterb. Sig. Urſper.
(b) Sig. Gotfr. Dodechimus Uſſp.
(c) Urſper.
(d) Anſel. in App. to Sig. Rob. of Mountain Gotfr. Urſperg.
(e) Otho 7. ch. 16.
(f) Anſelm. in Append.
(g) Urſperg.
(h) Anſelm. Urſperg.
(i) Anſelm.
(l) Urſperg. Otho Friſ. 7. ch. 16.
(m) Vrſperg.
(n) Otho Friſ. 7. ch. 17.
(a) Otho Friſ. addit. ad Lamb Anſel. Vrſper. Goth. Joan. Villa. 4. c. 33.
(b) Otho Friſ. Chr. 7. c. 17. & 1. de Geſt. Frid. c. 16. Vſp Anſel. Goth.
(c) Otho 7. Chron. c 17. Anſel. Goth.

the ſecond: (d) The greateſt part of the World did obey *Innocent*, eſpecially by the means and endeavours of *Bernard*, Biſhop of *Carevalla*, a man of great fame and note, who made uſe both of Authority, and miracles for to reconcile the Church. *Roger* ſon of *Roger*, which was ſon to *Robert Giſcard*'s ſon, favoured *Anacletus*: now this *Roger* was Earl of *Sicilia*, and Duke of *Apulia* and *Calabria* after the death of *Vuillelmus* his uncle, which was in the year 1127. *Anacletus* for to obtain his favour, and to have him on his ſide, (e) gave him the name and title of King in the year 1130. *Lotharius* going to *Rome* with *Innocent*, and *Bernard* of *Carevalla* was honoured with the title of Emperour, in which year, the Annalls (f) do record, that the fourth of *Auguſt* the ſun was Eclipſed, being the year 1133. at which time the ſame Annals obſerve that *Lotharius* was Crowned. Then the Emperour had War with *Roger*, whom having beaten out of *Apulia* and *Calabria*, he eſtabliſhed *Rainald* Governour thereof, and ſoon after being called back into *Germany*, (g) he died by the way, in Auguſt, in the year of his reign thirteen, and of his Empire ſix, and of Chriſt, 1137. (h) Some ſay that he died not till the year following.

(i) It is ſaid that he ordained the *Roman* civill Law to be executed in all places of Judicature: thereupon begun the Civill Law to be taught and profeſſed at *Bononia*, and other Cities of *Italy*.

Conrade the third, ſon to *Frederick*, Duke of *Swedes*, by the ſiſter of *Henry* the younger, began to reign (k) in the year 1139. He was not crowned by the Pope, becauſe I think that *Italy* was then in a combuſtion of Civill wars, for *Roger* after *Rainolds* death, boldly and without reſiſtance, waſted and deſtroyed the Countrey about, (a) whom *Innocent* purſuing with an Army, he was taken by him, and being honourably entertained by him, he granted him the Principality of *Apuleia*, *Calabria*, and *Capua*, with the title of King the twenty fourth of July, (b) in the year 1139.

(c) At the ſame time *Arnoldus Brixianus*, *Abelardus*'s Diſciple under the habit of a Fryer, imbroyled the Roman-See with tumults and ſeditions: for he inticed the people to create *Jordanus* Senatour, under whoſe command and conduct they caſt off the Pontiffs yoke, feeding themſelves with the hope and Image of old liberty. (d) When the Cities of *Italy* could not agree amongſt themſelves, and all *Italy* was in commotion and in confuſion of Wars. (e) Theſe *Roman* troubles being ſomewhat appeaſed and calmed by *Eugenius* the third, who being firſt Abbot, and St. *Bernards* Diſciple, was created Pope, in the year 1145. who aſſoon as he underſtood that the *Saracens* had taken *Edeſſa*, the Eaſt City of *Syria* beyond *Euphrates*, brought the Chriſtian Princes into an unanimous conſent, to undertake the expedition of the holy Wars, (f) and *Conrade* King of *Germany*, and *Lewis* King of *France*, were the chief leaders, who had the Croſſe in their Colours, by St. *Bernards* exhortations, and with their Armies advanced to *Jeruſalem*. *Conrade*

Anno 1109. of Chriſt, to 1200.
(d) S. Bernardi vita plat.
(e) Anacleti diploma apud. Baron. 1130.
(f) Anſel. Rob. de Mon. Urſp.
(g) Auct. Gemel. Rob. de Monte. Gotfr. (h) Urſper. Onuſr.
(i) Sigon. vide Urſperg.
(k) Otho. Friſ. 7. c. 22.
(a) Otho Friſ. 7. c. 24.
(b) Urſper.
(c) Otho Friſ. 1. de Geſt. Frid. c. 27. &c.
(d) Otho. Friſ. Chr. 7. c. 29.
(e) Otho Friſ. Chr. 7. c. 31. et ſeq.
(f) Uvill. Tyr. 1. 16.

Anno 1109 of Chriſt, to 1200.

with an Army of 500000. men, and *Lewis* with 30000 Horſes, beſides an huge body of Foot Souldiers, as the *Gemblacian* Annalls do record. (a) This Expedition was in the year 1147; but being betrayed by the Greeks, they returned without any memorable advantage. *Conrade* died in the year (b) 1152. the 15th of March. (i) *Gratianus, Fryer* at *Bononia*, under this King, made the book of *Canons* in the year 1151. And St. *Bernard* died in the year 1152. being 63. years old, having retired himſelf into the *Ciſtercian* Monaſtery, with divers others, as we read it in his life, and in *Robert Montanus*'s works; for *Sigebert* ended his Chronicles in the year 1112; and *Eugenius*, *Bernard's* Diſciple, died the eighth of July, in the year 1153. (k) *Frederick Ænobarbus*, who ſucceeded his Uncle *Conrade*, was of an excellent nature, and diſpoſition to all vertues: but his hatred againſt the Pope of *Rome* by breaking the peace of the Church, did much obſcure it, (l) having been created King of *Germany* in the year 1152, he obtained the title of Emperour, of *Adrian* the 4th at *Rome*, in the year 1155, but ſoon after, the Pope having been his oppoſite enemy, dyed in the year (1) 1160, and he preferred *Victor* to *Alexander*, (who had ſucceeded him) in the Councell held at *Pavia*. Then having taken war againſt the *Ligurians*, and *Lombards*, who fought for the Pope againſt him, he often defeated their Armies, and ſo defeated the *Milanois*, that he utterly deſtroyed and demoliſhed their City (b) in the year 1162. But the *Ligarians* rebelling again, and ſuddenly falling on him unawares, defeated his Army, and brought him under the Popes ſubjection, and hereby did the Church recover her former peace, in the year 1177.

(a) Otho a S. Blaſio in App. Friſing. & Otho Friſ. in 1. de geſt. Frid. c. 58. Append. Lamb. Rob. de Monte.

(b) Otho 1. de geſt. Frid. c. 63.

(i) Baron.

(k) Otho Friſ. in rebus geſt. Frid. & Radevic. Friſ. de iiſdem. Otho a S. Blaſio Joan. Villa 5. c. 1.

(l) Otho a S. Blaſ. App. Lamb. Dodech Auctar. Sig. Urſp.

(a) Otho a S. Blaſ.

(b) Otho a S. Blaſ. Auct. Aquicinct.

Frederick, for to blot out this his offence, hearing that *Saladine* had taken *Jeruſalem*, in the year 1187. he went thither with an Army of *Germans*, bearing the Croſſe in his Standard; and having performed divers gallant atchievements, both in *Thracia* and *Aſia* againſt the Emperour of *Conſtantinople*, and the *Saracenian* Princes, refreſhing his hot body on a Summers day in the cold River of *Cydnum*, in *Tarſis*, he died (c) in the year 1190, having been King thirty eight years, and Emperour 35.

(c) Viſper. Auct. Aquicinct. Otho a S. Blaſ.

Henrick, the fourth, ſon to *Ænobarbus*, is related to have been of a cruell and raſh humour; being made co-partner of the Kingdome by his father, he married (d) *Conſtantia*, daughter to *Roger*, firſt King of *Sicilia*, being one and twenty years old, in the year 1168, upon the ſixth of February, though ſome (e) erroniouſly ſay that ſhe was a Nun, and that ſhe was 50 years old when ſhe married him.

(d) Gotfrid. Viterb. Auct. Aquicinct. Joan. Villa. 5. c. 15. &c. 6

(e) Anton. & Pand. l. 4. Alſq. Vide Baron. A. 1197

Frederick, his father being dead, he with his Wife received the Empires Crown of *Celeſtinus* the third, (f) in the year 1191. having firſt been forced to deliver up to the *Romans* (g) *Tuſculum*, who being inveterate enemies to the Inhabitants of the Town, by whom they oftentimes had been beaten, put part of them to death and part of them they ſent into baniſhment, and demoliſhed their Town.

(f) Auct. Aquicinct.

(g) Viſp.

Town. *Henrick* (*William*, *Roger's* ſon, being dead) received into his Dominion *Apuleia*, *Calabria*, and *Sicilia*; and afterwards he exerciſed all manner of cruelty againſt them, but eſpecially againſt the *Sicilians*, in the year 1193, and following.

Anno 1118 of Chriſt, to 1204.

(h) *Alexius Angelus* Emperour of the Eaſt, threatning him out of his Kinddome, did caſt him into ſuch a fear, that he drove him to pay him tribute, which as he was gathering of his ſubjects in the eighth year of his reign, and (i) of Chriſt, 1199. he died at *Meſſana*, (k) being poyſoned by his Wife, as ſome Authors do think, leaving a young child called *Frederick*: he was excommunicated by the Pope; becauſe he had caſt in Priſon (a) *Richard* King of *England*, as he returned from the Holy Land, (o) in the year one thouſand one hundred and ninety, and had conſtrained him to pay his ranſome.

(h) Nicetas Chr.

(i) Auct. Aquic.

(k) Vrſp.

(a) Roger. in Annal.

(b) Otho a S. Blaſ.

CHAP. XXI.

The affairs of the EASTERN *Empire, from the year* 1118, *unto* 1204. *At what time the* LATINES *poſſeſſed* Conſtantinople.

(c) Nicetas Choniates. Vuil. Tyr. l. 11. c. 31. & l. 12. c. 5.

(d) Nicetas.

John Comnenus, who was alſo called *Calo Joannes*, *Alexius*'s ſon began (c) in the year 1118 to govern the Grecian Empire, he was ſomewhat more renowned and expert then his father in Martiall atchievements: for in Thrace, he put to flight the Scythians and Hungarians, who had got over the *Iſther*, (d) in the fifth year of his Empire; and then the *Perſarmenians* in *Aſia*.

(d) Nicetas. The piety of *John Comnenus* towards the Virgin *Mary*.

(e) After which Victory, having commanded a triumph, he brought back into the City the Virgin *Maries* Image, layed in a Chariot, drawn with four Milkwhite horſes in great pomp. Then being honoured and crowned with the glory of divers gallant atchievements in *Aſia*, he advanced as far as *Antioch*, hoping to win it by compoſition from (f) Prince *Raimund*: but being fruſtrated and deceived of his hope, having ſpoiled and over-run his Countrey, he returned through *Cilicia*, where, as he was a hunting, ſhooting an arrow, the head whereof was rubbed over with poyſon, which touched his hand, and ſo poyſonned it, which poyſon ſpreading it ſelf throughout all his body by little and little, he died in *Aprill*, having governed the Empire (g) twenty four years, and eight Moneths, (h) in the year of our Lord 1143, the year after the taking of *Edeſſa* by the *Saracens*, as (i) *William Tyrius* declares. Therefore was *Edeſſa* taken in the year 1142, but (k) ſome ſay in the year 1155: and (l) *Tyrus*, in the year 1124, came under the power of the Chriſtians.

(f) Nicetas Tyr. l. 15. c. 22.

(g) Vuil. Tyr. 15. c. 23.

(h) Otho Friſ. 7. Chr. c. 28.

(i) Tyrius l. 16. c. 3 & 4.

(k) Otho Friſ. 7. c. 30.

(l) Vuil. Tyr. 13. c. 14. Anſel. Gembl.

(m) *Manuel*

Anno 1118 of Christ, to 1204.

(m) Nicetas.

(m) *Manuel Comnenus* his younger ſon, was by him preferred before *Iſaac* his elder brother, and by him made Emperour, he was a crafty man, and a great enemy to the Chriſtian affairs, which did concern the *Latines*, yea, he was ſo wicked, that he conſpired their ruine with the *Saracens*.

(n) Vinl. Tyr. 16. 18. Nicetas.

(n) It ſufficiently appears that the Armies of *Conrade* King of *Germany*, and of *Lewis* King of *France* were overthrown and defeated, in the year 1147, by his treachery and perfidiouſneſſe.

(a) Nicetas.

(a) Which injury and wrong, *Roger* King of *Sicilia* avenged, who ſayling along the coaſt of *Greece*, ſpoyled and deſtroyed the Country far and near.

(b) Nicetas.

(b) *Manuel*, upon the latter end of his life, grew ſo mad and out of his wit, that he could almoſt have joyned to the *Saracens* decrees. At length promiſing himſelf a longer life, he dyed the thirty eighth year of his age,

(c) Nicetas. (d) Vuill. Tyr. l. 22. c. 5.

(c) in the Moneth of September, in the year 1180. d) *William Tyrius* exalts him highly for his freeneſſe, and liberality, and faith, that he died the third of October, in the fourtieth year of his Empire, and one and fourtieth of his life, wherein he is much out of the way.

(e) Nicetas. *Euſtathius Homer's* Interpreter.

(e) *Euſtathius* that learned man, *Homers* interpretour, lived in his dayes, he was Biſhop of *Theſſalonica*, who conſtantly reſiſted him who aſſerted the Hereſy of *Muhammedes*, as *Nicetas* records.

(f) Nicetas.

(f) *Alexius*, *Manuel's* ſon, being about twelve years of age ſucceeded his father, he married *Agnetes* daughter to *Lewis* King of

(g) Guil. Tyr. 22. c. 4.

France, being but eight years old, as (g) *William Tyrius* ſaith, but

(h) Nicetas.

Nicetas calls her *Anne*. (h) He had the name of Emperour almoſt for three years ſpace, and then was ſlain by *Andronicus* his fathers Uncle, whom he unwillingly had admitted to be his partner in the Government of the Empire, not having yet fully compleated the fifteenth year of his age; But before this, *Andronicus* had put

(i) Guil. Tyr. 22. c. 10. & ſeq. The *Latines* ſlain in *Conſtantinople*.

all the (i) *French* and *Latines* to death that were in *Conſtantinople*, who had been *Manuel's* beſt friends in Counſell and ſecurity, and whom he knew would oppoſe his Tyranny, and Uſurpation.

Which great ſlaughter the *Latines*, who by flight could eſcape, did revenge with no leſſe hurt and deſtruction of the *Greeks*. For Sayling along the Maritime Coaſts of *Thrace*, and *Greece*, with a gallant Fleet, they put all to fire and Sword whatſoever was in their way.

(k) Nicetas.

(k) *Andronicus* having murthered *Alexius*, began to rule alone in the year 1183; he marryed *Agnetes* which was betrothed to *Alexius* at eleven years of age, now grown in years; but he enjoyed not long the Empire, which he had obtained by ſo vile and wicked deed. For two year after, as he plotted the death of *Iſaac Angelus*,

Andronicus's lamentable death.

he was ſet upon by the people who roſe in an uproar, and being carried through the Town upon a Camel, having one hand cut off and one eye put out, he was torn to pieces by the rage of the multitude, ſaying in the midſt of all the reproaches and ignominies that were caſt upon him, theſe words, *Lord have Mercy*, and, *Why*

Why do you bruiſe a broken Reed. He died in the year of our Lord 1185. And thus ended the Family of the *Comnenius's*.

Anno 1109 of Chriſt, to 1200.

(a) Nicetas.

(a) *Iſaac Angelus* was made by the ſame faction *Auguſtus*, and enjoyed the title 9 years, and eight Moneths. He overcame the *Sicilians* Fleet near *Strymon*, and took their two Admiralls, *Richard* and *Baldwin*: he in vain attempted with his Fleet to recover *Cyprus* out of the hands of *Iſaac Comnenus* the Tyrant; he had but bad ſucceſſe in his wars againſt the *Myſians* or *Valachians*. He moved, to his own great diſadvantage, *Frederick Ænobarbus* to fight againſt him, becauſe he would ſtop his paſſage into *Paleſtine* through *Thrace* and *Aſia*, he was at laſt deprived both of the Empire, and of his eyes, in the year of Chriſt 1195. by his brother *Alexius Angelus*.

(b) Nicetas.

(b) *Alexius Angelus* ſurnaming himſelf *Comnenus*, governed the Empire eight years three Moneths and three dayes. *Philip*, Emperour of *Germany*, had married *Irene*, *Iſaac Angelus's* daughter, to whom the ſaid *Iſaac* fled, by whoſe intreaties and perſwaſions, *Dandulus* Duke of *Venice*, *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and divers other Princes, having all ingaged and undertook an expedition into the holy land, againſt *Alexius Comnenus*: who deſpiſing his enemies, and not being in capacity to defend himſelf, nor having prepared any ſtrong Army, was forced to fly into *Debeltum*; the City being taken and burnt in the year 1203. He being gone,

Iſaac Angelus the blind, entred into his former dignity with his ſon *Alexius* (c) in the year following, being the year of our Lord 1204, but they neither agreeing between themſelves, and a certain *Alexius Murſiphilus* uſurping the Government; the Army of the confederates took *Conſtantinople*, the 12. of Aprill, the laſt Week in Lent, as *Nicetas* ſaith, which Character ſheweth it to have been the year of Chriſt 1204.

(c) Nicetas vide, et Joan. villa. *Conſtantinople* taken by the Latines.

Then was *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders* 32 years old, by the common voice of all, created at *Conſtantinople* the firſt Emperour amongſt the *Latines*. (a) He was highly praiſed and eſteemed by the Greeks for his great vertue.

(a) Nicetas vide Rigor. in Philippo.

CHAP.

Anno 1108 of Chriſt, to 1223.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Kings of France, Lewis *the ſixth*, Lewis *the ſeventh, and* Philip Auguſtus.

From 1108 *of Chriſt, unto* 1223.

IN the year 1108, began *Lewis* the ſixth, ſurnamed *Le Groſſe* to reign in *France*, as (b) by his Patents it appears, being but 12. or 13 years of age, as (c) *Sugerius* records, but rather 30 years, becauſe he died the 60th year of his age, and of his reign the 30th. He was anointed at *Orleans*, and crowned by *Dambertus* of *Soiſſons*, moved unto it (d) by *Ivon* of *Chartres*, becauſe that the Biſhop of *Rheyms* was then at variance: neither is it ſo needfull that the Kings of *France* be all conſecrated at *Rheyms*, ſaith the ſaid *Ivo* Biſhop of *Chartres*. *Sugerius*, Abbot of St. *Denis*, hath written the life of this *Lewis*. He died of a ſickneſſe (e) in the year of Chriſt 1137. (f) in Auguſt, having ruled 30. years.

During his reign, was held a Synod at *Carevalentia*, wherein St *Bernard* the Abbot was Preſident, (g) in the year 1115. The *Premonſtratenſian* order began to be eſtabliſhed in the year 1120, as St. *Norbert* ſaith. (h) At this time was in great fame, *Hugo St. Victor*, and *Hugo* the *Gratianopolitan* Biſhop, who died in (i) the year 1132. He was a very devout and pious man.

(k) *Lewis* the ſeventh, ſurnamed the younger, ſwayed the Scepter over the *French*, in the year 1137. who of his own Supream power, married *Alienora* the daughter of *William* Duke of *Aquitane*, and had with her the whole Lordſhip and dominion of the ſaid *William* for her Dowry. (l) This is that *William* Earl of *Poictiers*, and Duke of *Aquitane*, who adhering to *Anacletus* againſt *Innocentius*, was brought to a better mind by St. *Bernard*: Whom (a) *Sugerius*, who then was living, records to have died in *Spain* ſoon after, that is, at the end of *Craſſus* his reign, and beginning of *Lewis* the younger, being gone thither to proceſſion to St. *James's*. *Robert Montanus* aſſerts that he died in the year 1137. in St. *James's* Church, in the laſt Week of Lent, and that he was buried before the Altar. Hereby it appears that *Theobaldus* the Recorder of his life is miſtaken, in ſaying that he died in the year 1156.

Lewis in the year 1147. after Whit-Sunday, ingaging himſelf for the Holy Wars, diſpatches his expedition into *Paleſtina* with (b) 30000 Horſemen, and a great Army of Foot. But ſuch a mighty Army periſhed there, more by the treachery of the *Greeks* then by the valour and power of the *Saracens*. Then (c) having ſtayed there a year, and being returned into *France*, in the year 1150. he divorced his Wife *Alienora*, and married the daughter of *Alphonſus* the 7th, who called himſelf Emperour of *Spain*, which is called by

(b) I. 3. Orig. S. Dio c. 13.
(c) Suger. in vita Ludo. Groſſi.
(d) Vide Ivon. Ep. 50. Anno. 5. c. 49.
(e) Auctar. Gemb. Veſmenaſt.
(f) Sigeb.
(g) Anſel. Gembl. Rob. de Monte.
(h) Trith.
(i) Anſel. Gemb. & Rober.
(k) Suger.
(l) vita S. Bernard. l. 2. c. 6. & Theobal. in vita S. Guillielmi. apud. Sur. Feb. 10.
(a) Suger. in Ludov. Junior. Robert. Auctar. Gemb. Suger. Vuill. Tyr. l. 16. c. 18. Joan. Vill. 4. 34.
(b) Auct. Gembl.
(c) Vuil. Tyr. l. 17. c. 8.

by *Tyrius*, and *Sugerius Mary*, but the (d) Annalls of *Spain* call her *Beatrix*. (e) *Alienora* the year following married *Henry* Duke of *Normandy* and Earl of *Anjou*, who reigned in *England* after *Steven* the ſecond of that name, in the year 1154. wherein *Steven* is (f) reported by the Engliſh Annalls to have died the 8th of November, and *Henry* to have been conſecrated the 14th of *January*, following upon a Lords day. (g) Which proved the ſeed of a moſt bloudy war, which aroſe between the *French* and the *Engliſh* about the right and poſſeſſion of the Dukedome of *Aquitaine*, (a) which was ſomewhat pacified after ſix years by the marriage of *Margaret*, *Lewis's* daughter, to *Henry's* ſon: (i) In the time of this *Henry*, St. *Thomas* Biſhop of *Canterbury* was firſt baniſhed for his defending and preſerving the rights and priviledges of the Church, then ſuffered a glorious death in the year 1171. being murthered in the Church. (k) King *Henry* ſorrowed publickly for the ſuſpicion of this Murther, and in recompence of it, he received many great benefits for his penitence ſake,

Lewis dyed in *Paris* in the year 1180, (l) the 28 of September, the 44 year of his reign; during his reign was eminent, *Peter Lombard* Biſhop of *Paris*, entituled Maſter of the Sentences; and alſo *Peter Comeſtor*.

Philip, *Lewis's* ſon, intituled *Auguſtus*, and commonly called *Adeodatus*, his father being yet living, was ſaluted King (a) in the year 1179, in the moneth of November; and the year following being 16 years old, he reigned alone; (b) for he was born 8 weeks after the aſſumption day, which was in the year 1164, and not 1165, as *Rigord* ſaith, and *Aimoinus's* Annals do record. Who at the very beginning of his reign, after his father's death cauſed the Jews throughout all France to be apprehended (c) the 16th of March, on a Sabbath-day, in the year 1181, becauſe that in deriſion of the Chriſtian rights and Religion, they put children to death, committing alſo ſome other grievous offences; then in July next after, he baniſhed them all for ever. Then having heard that Jeruſalem was taken by the Saracens, having engaged himſelf for the Expedition into the Holy Land, he with *Richard* King of England went into the Eaſt, (d) in the year 1190; (e) and the year following he arrived into Paleſtina, and came to Accona with the other confederate Princes the 4th of (f) June, in the year 1191; in which year was a memorable eclipſe of the Sun, which is obſerved by *Rigordus*, *Rogerius*, and *Weſtmonaſterienſis*, to have bin upon a Sunday the 23 of June. But theſe confederate Princes falling out amongſt themſelves, *Philip* returned that ſame year into his kingdom, and (g) *Richard* of England having ſold Cyprus, which he had taken, to the Templers, and to *Guido*, ſometimes King of Jeruſalem, and having put to death 5000 Saracens, being in his return intercepted and ſeiſed upon by *Leopold* Duke of Auſtria, he returned at laſt into England (h) in the year 1194, and waged Warr for the ſpace of five years with *Philip* of France, (i) untill

Anno 1169 of Chriſt, to 1200.
(d) Weſt. Monaſ. Math. Paris.
(e) Ruderic. Par. 3. c. 31. Alph. a Cath. c. 77. Suger. Weſtm. Math. Paris. & m. 5. c. 32.
(f) Rogerius de Hoveden. Weſt. Monaſh. Matth. Paris.
(g) Aſſi gen. ad Sigeb.
(h) Auct. ad. (i) Quadrip. Hiſt. Roger. Weſt. Matth. Paris. Otho a S Baſilio. Auct. Aquicinct.
(k) Idem Ann. Angl.
(l) Rigord. in vita Philip.
(a) Rigord.
(b) Rigord. Aimo 5. c. 56.
(c) Rigord. The Jews baniſhed out of France.
(d) Rogerius.
(e) Rigord. Auct. Aquicinct.
(f) Weſtm.
(g) Rigord. Uiſper.
(h) Rigor. Weſtm.

Anno 1189 of Christ, to 1200.

(i) untill that at the siege of a Castle he dyed, in the year 1199, of an Arrow shot by a cross-bow the 8th of April, as *Roger* saith, and was buried in the Monastery of Fountain-Ebrald, where did also lye his father's body. And to *Richard* succeeded *John* his brother, commonly called, *without Land*, who renewed the Wars with *Philip*, and subjected to the (k) See of Rome the kingdoms of England and Ireland, in the year 1213, which were to yield and pay him an annual tribute instead of a benefice. (a) But *Philip* having obtained two victories in a year, and his son *Lewis* having overcome the English in Poictou, and himself having vanquished *Otho* the Emperour in Flanders, a Synod held at Sylvanectum established and decreed Monuments of Trophies and victory to the honour of them both; (b) After this *Lewis* sayling into *England*, and having driven out *John*, he received it under his power and subjection; but as soon as he was departed thence, the whole Land revolted from him to *Henry* the third, *John*'s son; this was done in the year of our Lord 1214. (c) *Philip* departed this life in the year 1223, in July having reigned after his father's death 43 years, wanting some three moneths.

(i) Rigor. Roger. Westm. Math. Paris. Aust. Aquic.

England subjected to the See of *Rome*.

(k) Roger. Westmon. Math. Par.

(a) Rigor.

(b) Westm. Matth. Par. Rigo.

(c) Rigor.

The End of the Eighth Book.

THE

Anno 1200 of Christ, to 1250.

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD OR, AN Account of Time.

The Ninth Book.

Wherein are contained the Years from the 1200 *of* CHRIST, *unto* 1632.

CHAP. I.

What things came to passe both in Germany *and* Italy, *from the Year* 1200, *unto* 1250, *under* Philip, Otho, *and* Frederick *the second, and of the sad division of the Church under him; and of persons of renown for Piety and Learning.*

HEnrick the 6th, *Frederick*'s son, (a) as here above we have mentioned, being dead, the Princes fell out amongst themselves in the election of a Successour in the Empire; for some attributed the honour of the Empire to *Philip*, *Henrick*'s brother; and others giving it to *Otho* Duke of Saxony. The King of France held for *Philip*; and *Innocent* the third for *Otho*, who hated the posterity of *Frederick*, because he had once been anathematised: *Philip* obtained first the Empire

(a) Ursperg. Vincent. Bellou. l. 26. c. 59. St frid. Frag. Incer. Auct. Alberto præfixum. Blond. l. 6. dec. 1.

Anno 1200 of Christ, to 1250.

at Aquisgranum (b) in the year 1198. Whereunto *Otho* soon after attained; and having gotten the kingdom into his hands, he warred against *Philip* for some time, (c) untill that they agreed; so that, during *Philip*'s life, *Otho* should abstain himself from the title of King; and after his death should lawfully enjoy it. (a) *Philip* reigned 10 years, and was slain the 23 of June in the year 1208, by one *Otho* a Palatine, whose wife the daughter of *Isaac* Emperour of Constantinople, having heard of her husband's death, ended also her life.

Otho entred into the possession of the Roman Empire, which then was void by the death of his competitor, and upon those conditions married *Philip's* daughter, (b) whom *Innocent* created Emperour with due rites and ceremonies, performed at Rome in the year 1209; but he rejected him afterwards from the communion of the Church, because that against his engagement he did violate and break the Romans rights and priviledges, in the year 1210. This is that *Otho*, who together with his Uncle *Richard* King of England, fighting against *Philip* of France, (c) near Bovina, was by him overcome and put to flight in the year 1214. Hence, the year following, was celebrated at Rome the Council of Latrent, by *Innocent* the third; to which out of all the parts of Christendom resorted (d) 412 Bishops; in it was confirmed the Transubstantiation both in name and deed; and by it was condemned the book of Abbot *Joachim*, which he had composed against *Peter Lombard*.

Otho thus forsaken of all, and worn out with grief, dyed (e) in the year 1216; but some say the year following; and some others, in the year 1218. (f) *Innocent* dyed in the same year the 16th of July, in whose seat was elected *Honorius*.

Frederick the second, the son of *Henrick* the 6th, Nephew to *Frederick* no *Æbarbus*, *Otho* having been degraded in the year 1211, as saith (g) *Vincent*, is elected Emperour by the Germans suffrage three years after his Uncle *Philip*'s death, having before that contented himself with his Mothers kingdom of Apulia and Sicilia; (h) but in the year 1219, upon St. *Cecill*'s day he was created Emperour at Rome by *Honorius*. But being perswaded by his son in law's fatall hatred against the Romans, he falsified his faith: for which cause being first excommunicated by *Honorius*, *John Brennus* King of Jerusalem interceding for him, reconciled them (i) in the year 1222; at what time *Frederick* married *Jolanta*, *Brennus*'s daughter, after the death of his wife (k) *Mary*, the daughter of the King of *Arragon*, by whom he had gotten *Henrick* and *Conrad*, (l) from him succeeded the title of Kings of Jerusalem, to the Kings of Sicily; (m) he transplanted the Saracens out of the Mountains of Sicily into Apulia, and placed them in Niceria.

Honorius being dead in the year 1227, was succeeded by *Gregorius* the 9th, (a) who anathematized *Frederick*, because contrary to his engagement and vow he delayed his Expedition into Palestina.

(b) Siffrid. Frag. Incer. (c) Ursper. (a) Ursperg. Vincent. tom. 4. l. 29. c. 10. Frag. Incer. Auct. Siffrid. Antoninus Trithem. (b) Vincent. l. 29. c. 106. Ursper. Rob. de Monte. Siffr. Chr. Citic. Anton. Joan. Villa. 5. c. 35. (c) Ursper. Vinc. tom. 4. l. 30. c. 53. Rigor. Anton. Part. 2. Tit. 9. c. 3. (d) Ursperg. vide tom. 4. l. 10. c. 64. Anton. Tit. 19. tom. 3. c. 1. Paragraph. 6. Chr. Incert. (e) Chr. Colmar. Frag. Incert. Trithem. in Hirsing. Chr. (f) Ursperg. Monach. Pad. Chr. Colmar. Frag. Incert. Auct. (g) Vincent. tom. 4. l. 31. c. 1. (h) Ursperg. Chr. Incert. Colm. Citiz. Trithe. vide Joan. Vill. l. 6. c. 1. (i) Vinc. to. 4. l. 30. c. 125. (k) Trith. in Hirsau. Chr. (l) Mon. Pad. 1224. (m) Monach. Pad. 1220. Vrsperg. (a) Trithe.

Jestina. (b) And the Emperour the year following saying into Syria, he betrayed the Christian interest by a disadvantageous and unworthy peace with the Sultan, of whom he obtained by prayers, and under specious pretence, Jerusalem: Being returned from the East, he filled all Italy with inward hatred and factions, which upon it was divided into two parts, whereof the party adhering to the Pope, was called the Guelfians; and the other which followed the Emperour, had the name of Gibellines. Twese denominations were first given them near Pistorium, in the year 1240, as ( ) *Blondus* relates; but (d) *Nauclerus* saith, that it was long before that, when *Conrad* the third reigned, then did this hatred break into a certain demonstration of warr, but was at length propagated by the studies and endeavours of *Frederick*, and dispersed it self through all Italy into a civill and pernicious war. (e) The chief Pillar and General of the Gibellines on this side Padua, was *Ecelinus* the tyrant of the Teutonick family, who for 30 years together held under his power, Trent, Tarvisium, Padua, Verona, Brescia and other Towns and Cities; he was in favour with *Frederick*, and lived 10 years after him; but being wounded in fight with a dart in the year 1260, and taken by his enemies; he dyed in the 80 year of his age. (f) *Frederick* did suppresse *Henry* his son, who had risen in rebellion against him, and banished him into Apulia, in the year 1235. Where the year following he dyed, but not at all relenting his pertinacy and hatred against the Roman See, he was excommunicated in a Council held at Lions by *Innocent* the 4th, *Gregory*'s Successour, after *Cœlestinus* (g) in the year 1241, after two years inter-reign; which Council was celebrated in the year 1245, and then he deposed him of the Imperial dignity. In this Council was the honour of the scarlet-Cap given to the Cardinals. Upon this, in opposition to *Frederick*, was *Henrick Landgrave* of Hassia elected Emperour, and enjoyed the same Imperial dignity two years, and dyed in the 1247, to whom (h) *William* Earl of Holland, in the year following succeeded by the suffrage of the Princes Electors. (i) *Frederick* being then deeply engaged against the tumults that were in Gallia Cisalpina, for the whole people of Lombardy had revolted from him; against whom engaging, he besieged Parma in the year 1247; but being repelled by a suddain salley of the Townsmen, with much ado he escaped by flight into the Territories of Cremona in 1248; and (a) two years after (b) upon the 18th of October, he dyed in Apulia, in the 32 year of his Empire, and of his age 57. (c) The report is, that he was stifled by *Manfredus* (whom he had gotten by a Concubine) in a feather-bed.

(d) During *Frederick*'s Empire, were two Orders of Fryers erected, whereof were Authors St. *Dominick* and St. *Francis*, who are said to have set up their Orders at two divers times; the first dyed (e) in the year 1221. And *Francis* (f) 1226. Besides them were these following persons renowned and eminent, *Anthonius* of

Anno 900 of Christ, to 985.

(b) Id. & Villa. 6. c. 27.

(c) Blond. Dec. 2. l. 7. (d) Trithem. Nauc. Gen. 42. P. 953. Vide Jan. Villa. 5. c. 37. (e) Vide Monach. Pad. l. 2.

(f) Blond.

(g) Fragm. Incere Blond. & Aeneas Sil. l. 7. Dec. 2.

(h) Vincent. l. 31. c. 1. Anton. Tit. 19. c. 45. Mon. Pad. Blond. l. 7. Dec. 2. Joan. Villa. 6. c. 25. (i) Siffrid. Mon. Pad. (a) Mon. Pad. Villa. 6. c. 42. (b) Trith. (c) Blond. Dec. 2. l. 7. Anton. Tit. 19. c. 6. Paragraph. 4. (d) Joan. Villa. 5. c. 23, 24. (e) Vincent. l. 30. c. 124. Siffrid. Colm. (f) Trithe.

Anno 1251 of Christ, to 1300.

of Padua, of the society of the Minors; *Alexander* of Alenson of the Dominicans order, *Albert* the Great, *Vincent* of Belvasia, and *William* of Paris, with others mentioned by *Vincentius*, and *Antoninus*. In this Age lived also those Women, highly commended for their Piety, *Elizabeth* the Wife of the Landgrave of Thuringem, and (g) *Mary Oegniacensis*, whose life *Jacob* of Vitrey hath well described.

(g) Vincent. l. 30. & Anton.

CHAP. II.

Of the Affairs of Germany *and* Italy, *from the year* 1251, *unto* 1300 *or thereabout*; *then of* Conrad, Manfredus *and* Conradine; *and touching the entrance of the* French *into Sicily, and of their overthrow there*; *and of the Spaniards possessing Sicily.*

After *Frederick*'s degradation, was *William* of Holland created by the Germans King of the Empire; but six years after being surprized by the Ambushes of the Frisians, he dyed (h) in the year 1256.

(h) Colm. Chron. Siffrid.

After his death, the designs and intentions of the German Princes being divided and distracted (i) in the year 1257. Some of them declared *Richard* Prince of Cornwal, the King of England's brother, King of the Romans; and others *Alphonsus* King of Castile, a renowned Astronomer; (k) He contenting himself with the onely title of the Empire, did not move his foot out of Spain; *Richard* hastening to Franckford, and there having been admitted into the Government of the kingdom with all ceremonies therein required, having wasted all his estate in sumptuous and superfluous expences, he was despised of them that had called him to that dignity; wherefore on a suddain returning into England, he left the Empire void; and this Inter-regnum of the Empire lasted (a) untill that by Pope *Gregory* the 10th's Patents, the Princes Electors chose (b) *Rodulph* Earl of Alsatia, in the year 1273, whom (c) Histories do highly commend for his Piety, Justice and magnanimity in warrs: he suppressed and put to death *Ottocar* King of Bohemia, who had revolted from him in the year 1278; (d) he dyed in the 19th year of his reign, and (e) in the year of Christ 1291.

(i) Trith. In Hir. Chr. Vide Joan. Villa. 6. c. 75.

(k) Trith.

(a) Trith.

(b) Siffrid. Colmar. Chron.

(c) Siffrid. Trithem.

(d) Siffrid. Colm.

(e) Villa. 7. c. 145. Siffr. Trithem.

(f) The year next immediately following, *Adolphus* Earl of Nassau was saluted King of the Romans; (g) but by reason of his cruelty and great covetousnesse was soon degraded, and in his place was elected *Albert* Duke of Austria, against whom *Adolph* fighting a field-battle near Worms, was killed (h) in the year of Christ 1298.

(f) Anton, Nauel. Vil. 7. c. 152.

(g) Siffrid.

(h) Siffrid. Albertus Argentin.

At this time all things were infected with Civil Wars throughout all Italy, for *Conrad* son to *Frederick* the second, came out of Germany (i) in the year 1251, to possesse the kingdom of Apulia and Sicilia, and having subdued the Neapolitans, and dismantled their

(i) Blond. dec. 2. l. 8. Anton. Tit. 20. c. 1.

their City, enjoying both the Sicilians, he was poysoned by *Manfredus* his brother *Frederick*'s natural son, (k) in the year 1234 leaving behind him his son (l) *Conrad*, whom the Italians called *Conradine*.

Anno 1205 of Christ, to 1300.

(k) Colmar. Chron.

(l) Trithe.

(m) In the interim *Manfredus* governing the kingdom as if it were for the pupill, he waged war against the Pope of Rome, by the help of the Saracens, who had Lucerca under their dominion.

(m) Blond. Anton. Nauel. Nangis in vita S. Lud. Joan. Villa. 6. c. 47. & 90. & l. 7.

Urban the 4th, who was born at Troys in Champagne, succeeded *Alexander* the 4th, in the year 1261; to whom by his command there was a day every (n) year instituted for receiving of the Sacrament. *Charles* declared the Earl of Anjou, St. *Lewis*'s Couzen-German, King of Sicily.

(n) Siffrid. Blondus Dec. 2. l. 8. Anton. Trithe. Nauel. Nangis.

But whilest he prepares himself for this Expedition, *Urban* dyed, whom *Clement* the 4th succeeded, by whose will *Charls* being made Senatour of the City of Rome, and King of both the Sicilies, having an annual pension of 48000 Ducats, he subdued *Manfredus*, putting him to death (a) in the year 1266. And two years after, he overcame *Conrad*, who with an Army of the Gibellines was gone against Italy; and having taken him prisoner, he cut off his head, in the year 1268, by whose death the family of *Frederick*, and house of *Sweden*, was utterly extinguished.

(a) Pand. Villa. 7. c. 9. &c.

In the year 1274, *Gregory* the 10th who succeeded *Clement* that dyed in the year 1270, (b) celebrated a Synod at Lions, wherein he ordained some things concerning the creation of Popes, and received the Greeks to the unity of the Roman Church. (c) In this Council were assembled 500 Bishops. (d) *Peter* King of Arragon, *Manfredus*'s son in law, whose daughter *Constantia* he had married, by the perswasion of *John* sometimes Lord of the Island Prochyta, and of *Michael Palæologian* to the Emperour of the Greeks, who feared *Charls*, applyed his mind and study to invade Sicily, as his wifes Dowry; therefore by the instigation of them both, a hidden Plot and Conspiracy being attempted throughout all Sicily, and executed upon Easter-Sunday by the Sicilians, all the French without difference or respect of either sex or age, were killed and murthered by them, who suddenly on an evening all armed did fall upon them; and their cruelty was such against them, that they ripp'd open the womb of women with child, searching their children with their swords; And this was called alwayes afterwards, The *Sicilians Evening*. This Massacre was done the 30 of March, (e) in the year 1282; and so by this means *Peter* entred into the possession of the kingdome of Sicily, and so held it, though cursed and anathematized by the Pope; The which *Charls* in vain attempting by arms to regain, received also a great overthrow; for his son *Charls* the lame was overcome in a Sea-fight, and taken prisoner (f) in the year 1284. *Peter* pardoned him beyond all hope, because it was thought

(b) Trith. Blond. Dec. 2. l. 8. Nang. Philippo Joan. Villa. 7. c. 4

(c) Nangis 4 in vita Philippi.

(d) Blond. Fasci. l. 8. Par. 2. Anton. Tit. 20. c. 4. Nang. in vita Philippi. Pand. Collen. Joan. Villa. 7. c. 57. &c.

(e) Blond. Dec. 2. l. 8.

(f) Colm. Villa. 7. c. 92. &c.

Anno 1251 of Christ, to 1300.

thought that he would avenge upon him the death of *Conradine* his kinsman, who ended his life in (g) the year 1285; wherein also *Charls* King of Sicily dyed the 7th of January, as *Nangisius* writes in *Philip's* life. As he defended his father's kingdom, that by a cruel sentence was given over to spoyl, fighting against *Philip* King of France, he was slain, having by his will made his sons heirs, viz. *Frederick* heir of Arragon; *James* heir of Sicily: and, at the intreaties of his Mother *Constanita*, he dismiss'd his son *Charls* upon some certain terms and conditions in (a) the year 1288; amongst which, this was one, That he might obtain both the right of the kingdom of Arragon, and also that of Sicilia, with the favour of the Pontiff of Rome, which *Nicolas* the fourth absolutely denyed him; whence broke forth between them a bloody War, (b) which by the reconciliation of *Bonifacius* the VIII, who did succeed St. *Celestine* the third, which of his free will had laid down his office, was pacified in the year 1299, *Jacob* yielding Sicilia. But the Sicilians having advanced (c) *Frederick*, *Jacob's* brother, to the Royal dignity, resisted and opposed *Charls* and the Roman Pontiff.

(g) Blond. l. 8. Dec. 2.

(a) Nauel.

(b) Fazel. Dec. 1. 9.

(c) Nauel.

At the same time all the rest of Italy was in an inward uproar and commotion, especially the chiefest of the Venetians and Genoans, who with all sort of cruelty sought the ruine and destruction one of another; whose first dissention arose from small beginnings at Ptolemays a Town in Syria, in the (d) year 1260. and brought to both of them mutual calamities.

(d) Blond. Dec. 2. l. 8.

In this Age the Church was honoured and enriched in Piety and Learning by *Bonaventura* and *Thomas Aquinas*, (e) who both were taken up into Heaven in the year of our Lord 1274. And also by *Albertus Magnus*, *Thomas's* Master, (f) who dyed in the year 1280, in the 87 year of his age: Also by (g) *Petr Martyr*, who was beheaded by the Heretick's in the year 1252. At this time also dyed St. *Claire*, St. *Francis's* Countreywoman, (h) in the year 1252; and St. *Lewis* Bishop of Tolouse, son to *Charls* the second King of Sicilia and Apulia. (i) At this time also lived *Nicolas Luranus*, Doctor in Paris, of the Order of the Minimes.

(e) Nauc.

(f) Triche. in Chr. Hir. saug.

(g) Anton. Colm.

(h) Anton.

(i) Nauel.

Luxemborg.

(k) Bernard

(k) *Raymond Lullus* of Majorca, flourished in very great fame in that Island about the year 1290. St. *Ivo* in Gaien, and St. *Roche* in the Province of Narbonne, were highly renowned for their piety.

CHAP.

Anno 1205 of Christ, to 1300.

CHAP. III.

Of the Latine Emperours of Constantinople, *and of the affairs transacted in the* EAST, *from the year* 1205, *unto* 1300. *wherein it's discoursed, of the recovery of* Constantinople *by the* GREEKS; *of the* Tartars *excursions; and of the Holy Land wholly taken away from the* CHRISTIANS.

THe *Latines* held *Constantinople* in their hands fifty and eight years. The first of them that reigned in it was *Baldwin*, as we have already observed, who with his other companions in the expedition, divided the Empire, chiefly with the *Venetians* and *Genoans*, the first of whom took the Isles of the *Ægean* Sea; *Creet*, *Eubœa*, and others, saith (a) *Blondus*; but *Nicetas* hath recorded that the *Genoans* possessed *Creet*: *Bonifacius*, *Marquis* of *Montferrat* establishes the new Kingdome of *Thessalonica* at this time.

Baldwin Emperour of *Constantinople*.

(a) Blond. Dec. 2. l. 6.

(b) Niceph. Greg. l. 1.

(c) Nicetas.

(c) *Baldwin* at the revolution of the year being overcome by the *Bulgarians*, and taken prisoner in the year 1205. the 15th of *April*, and having been kept close prisoner sixteen Moneths, he is at last put to death by the cruelty of *John* King of the *Bulgarians*. (d) And then *Henrick*, *Baldwins* brother is advanced to the Government of the Empire in the year 1206. *Nicetas* extolls this moderation of the *Latines*, who would not usurp too hastily and rashly, the Kingdome before the death of the true and legitimate Prince and successour: but he abhors the pride and cruelty of his own Countrey-men, who were wont to attain to the Imperial Majesty by the death of the other Emperours: *Henrick* ruled the Empire near upon ten years, and died the (e) first year of *Honorius* the third, and of Christ 1216. whom *Peter Antissiodorensis*, who had married *Jolanta*, *Henricks* sister, as (f) *Nicephorus* saith, or as others would have it, his daughter, (g) he being crowned by *Honorius* the third at *Rome*, as he advanced his journey into *Thracia*, he is treacherously taken by *Theodorus*, Prince of *Dyrrachium*, and is slain by *Theodorus Lascaris*.

(d) Nicetas.

(e) Anton. Tit. 19. c. 3.

(f) Nicoph. Greg. p. 11. & 40.

(g) Anton. Tit. 19. c. 3.

Robert, *Peter's* son, governed the Empire after his father. Then *Baldwin*, *Robert's* brother, who (h) in the year 1261. having recovered *Constantinople* from the *Greeks*, and being returned into the West, went to *Charls* King of *Sicily*, and betrothed his son to his daughter, having promised him *Constantinople* if by his help and aid he could recover it. And thus did the *Latines* possesse *Constantinople*, the space of 58 years.

(h) Nangis in vita S. Ludov. p. 448. Nic. p. 58. Naug.

As the *Latines* thus held *Constantinople*, (a) *Theodore Lascaris* was created Emperour by the *Greeks*, and kept his Throne at *Nicea* in *Bythinia*; he was a valiant man in feats of Arms, wholly applying himself to it, he defeated the *Turks* with a great slaughter, whom his father in law had stirred up to arms against him, and slew with his own hands their great *Sultan*: dying (b) in the 18th year of

(a) Nicetas Niceph. Greg. p. 7.

(b) Niceph. p. 11.

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of his Empire, and of Chriſt 1222. He appointed *John Ducas* his ſon in law to be his ſucceſſour, who recovered many places from the *Latines*, (c) and having been Emperour thirty three years, he died in the year 1255.

(c) Niceph. in fine l. 2.

Theodore Laſcaris, *John*'s ſon, ſucceeded his father, when he was (d) thirty three years old, and ruled the Empire four years, dying in the year 1259. and ſo he was (e) thirty ſix years old at his death, leaving behind him his ſon *John*, of ſix years of age.

(d) Niceph. initio. l. 3.

(e) Niceph. l. 3. p. 29.

( ) But *Michael Palæologus Comnenus*, deriving his Pedigree by his Mothers ſide of *Alexius*, who was the ſon of *Andronicus Palæologus*, four years after, having put out the Pupills eyes, who was then (g) ten years old, he uſurped the Empire; By whoſe ſtratagems, *Conſtantinople* was treacherouſly taken by *Alexius Cæſar* with no greater Army then 800 Souldiers: yet hence fearing *Charls* King of *Sicilia*, who dayly threatned *Conſtantinople*, he ſought his reconciliation and Concord with the *Roman* Church. And ſent Ambaſſadours as far as *Africk*, to Saint *Lewis* in the year wherein he died, which was, as (h) *Pachymeres* ſaith, in the year one thouſand two hundred and ſeventy, and in the year one thouſand two hundred ſeventy four, (i) he ſent his Ambaſſadours to the Councell then celebrated at *Lyons*, and confirmed and ratified the Articles of Faith that they had made and ordained. (k) It was he that promoted, advanced, and cauſed both by his Authority and ſupplies of all things, that cruell and Barbarous conſpiracy of the *Sicilians* againſt the *French* to be executed in the year one thouſand two hundred eighty two. He died in the year of the (l) *Greeks* account, 6791. which was the year of our Lord one thouſand two hundred eighty three. And becauſe he inclined to the *Latines*, and had made a ſtrict league with the Pope, (m) his ſon *Andronicus* did not ſo much as honour him with ordinary Funeralls, for not far from the Camp Caſtle, wherein he then was, he cauſed him to be covered with Earth after he had reigned ſince *John* the *Pupill*'s abdication, near upon ſome twenty three years.

(f) Niceph. l. 4. Joan. Vuill. l. 6. c. 72.

(g) Niceph. p. 43.

(h) Pachim. in Fragm. Amth. p. 300.

(i) Vide Nicephi. Greg. l. 5

(k) Anton. Ti. 20. c. 4. Paragr. 1.

(l) Niceph. p. 72.

(m) Niceph. 6.

(a) Niceph. Greg.

(a) *Andronicus*, *Michael*'s ſon, after the death of his ſon *Michael* deſigned his ſon *Andronicus* to be heir of the Empire, who oftentimes rebelling againſt his Grandfather, at length forced him to retire himſelf into baniſhment upon his old age, having taken *Conſtantinople*, and being thus deprived of his Imperiall dignity, and remaining a private man, he died [b] in the year according to the *GREEKS*, ſix thouſand eight hundred and fourty which was the year of Chriſt one thouſand three hundred thirty two.

(b) Niceph. l. 10. p. 125.

In this age the *Tartars* having ſhaken off the yoke of the *Indian* Kings, and having erected a new Monarchy amongſt themſelves [c] in the year one thouſand two hundred and two, extended far and near: part of whom having deſtroyed *Georgiana Armenia*, and other

(c) Vincent. l. 29. c. 69. Naucl. Gen. 41. Vol. 2. Vide Join. in Hiſt. St. Ludovici p. 192. Joan. Vill. 6. c. 28

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other Provinces, did over-run, ſack, ſpoil, and plunder *Tranſilvania* and *Polonia*, near about the (d) year of our Lord, one thouſand two hundred fourty one, (e) under their Generall *Batho*. But he being dead, by reaſon of their wants and Famine, after three years ſpace, they were forced to retire back. (f) The other *Colony* of them drove the *Choraſmians*; who were deſcended of the *Parthians*, out of their ſeats and habitations, who being hired and taken into pay by the *Sultan* of *Ægypt*, diſperſed and routed the *French* out of *Paleſtina*, and overthrew and demoliſhed the Tomb of our Lord, (g) in the year one thouſand two hundred fourty four. The *Tartars* following them, invade *Perſia*, out of which they expell (h) the Turks, and put to flight their *Sultan*, who reigned at *Iconium*. (i) But the Turks the year following ingaging to pay them a tribute, redeem themſelves, and obtain peace: for this cauſe *Innocent* the fourth, ſent ſome Fryers of St. *Dominicks* Order to the *Tartars*; whoſe progreſſe is mentioned by (k) *Vincentius*.

(d) Monach. Pad.

(e) Naucl. Vol. 2. Gen. 42.

(f) Vincen. l. 29. c. 88.

(f) Vincen. ib. &c. 89. & l. 31. c. 1.

(g) Vinc. 30. c. 50.

(h) Vinc. c. 31. c. 28. Nang. in vita. S. Ludov.

(i) Vinc. l. 31. Joan. Vill. 6. c. 61.

(k) Vinc. l. 31.

The Chriſtians alſo atchieved ſome exploits in *Paleſtina*, (l) whereof that in the year 1218, was of great fame. When *Leopold* Duke of *Auſtria*, and *Andreas* King of *Hungary*, with *John Brennus* of *Jeruſalem*, took *Damiata*, having beſieged it 18. Moneths. But having their ſpirits heightned by this ſucceſſe, and by it being much encouraged, as they purſued the *Barbarians*, *Nilus*'s Channell being broken into their Camp, they were conſtrained to accept conditions of peace, reſtoring to them all what they had gotten, this was done in the year 1221. (m) But two years before, *Conrade Saphadin's* ſon, did utterly demoliſh *Jeruſalem*, except the Temple, and the Tower of *David*. Afterwards *Innocent* the fourth in the *Lateran* Councill in the year 1245, engaged the Princes of Chriſtendome to the holy Wars, whither St. *Lewis* being the Generall, Sailed with a great Army, (n) in the year 1248. The whole burthen and engagement of this War was againſt *Damiata* a City in *Ægypt*, which was ſubdued under the power of the *French*, in the year 1249: but the Plague raging throughout their Camp and Army, they were forced to ſurrender it, and to accept of peace upon condition that they might ſafely depart, *Damiata* being yielded up: (a) Then in the year of our Lord 1291, did *Ptolomais Tyrus*, and whatſoever yet remained in *Syria* in the Chriſtians hands, come all under the power and juriſdiction of the *Turks*; and ſince that time did the Chriſtians deſiſt from attempting any other expedition into the Eaſt.

(l) Mon. Pad. Vinc. l. 30. c. 84. & ſeq. Blond. Dec. 2. l. 7. Trith. in Chr. Hiſt. Cliv. Sho. Joan. Tyll. 5. c. 39.

(m) Vinc. 30. c. 86.

(n) Nang. Vinc. l. 31. c. 89. Joan. Sifl. Non. Pad. Sanut. l. 3. p. 12. Nauc. Joan. Vill. 6. c. 37.

(a) Sanat. l. 3. p. 12. c. 21. & 22. Blond. Dec. 2. l. 8. 9. Nacc.

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CHAP. IV.

Of those things that were transacted from about the year of our Lord 1200, *unto* 1300, *by the French, under* Philip, Lewis *the* 8th, Lewis *the* 9th, Philip *the Hardy*, and Philip *the Fair*.

(b) Hist. Albig. Vincent. l. 29. & 30. Anton. Tit. 19. c. 3. *The Albigian war.*

(b) During *Philip*'s reign in France, there arose a holy war in Tolouse, and in Occitania a Countrey of Narbon, against the Albigian Hereticks, and villainous company of Manichims, whose part was taken by *Raymond* Earl of Tolouse, and King of Arragon, and by him strongly defended; Against whom by the perswasion of *Innocent* the third, the Catholick Princes engaged, who made *Simon Montford* the General of their Army, a Religious valiant man, who having oftentimes defeated their forces,

(c) Vinc. 30. c. 35. Ant.

dyed triumphantly in the siege of Tolose, (c) in the year 1218. This War that was begun in the year 1226 by *Lewis* the 8th, St. *Lewis*'s father, was ended by his son in the year 1229. At what time *Raymond* the Earl of Tolose, having renounced his heresie in Paris, he gave his daughter in marriage to *Alphonsus*, St. *Lewis*'s brother, with the Earldom of Tolose for her Patrimony.

(d) Rodor. Sanct. p. 3. c. 35. Franc. Taraph. Maria. l. 11. c. 23. &c. Blond. Dec. 2. l. 6.

(d) At the same time was *Alphonsus* King of Castile successfully and prosperously engaged in war against the Saracens, *Miramolinus* King of Tunis having victoriously over-run all Spain, he broke into the Countrey as far as Arles and Avignon; but in the year 1212, the four Kings of Castile, Arragon, Lusitania, and Navarr, advancing their Armies to Tolose a Town in Spain, routed so the Arabians, that (as it's reported) no lesse of them were slain than two hundred thousand; and of the Christians not above 25: This battle was fought the 16th of July, as *Mariana* writes; since which the Saracens affairs and interests fell to decay; so that having lost by little and little the other Provinces, they had nothing left them but the kingdom of Granada.

(a) Gesta Ludov. 8. Vinc. l. 30.

(a) *Lewis* the 8th, after his father *Philip*'s death, reigned in France in the year 1223; he having demolished Rochel and other Towns in Garona, he chased away from all the parts of the farther Aquitania the English, (b) in the year 1224, and two years after returning from the Albigian Expedition, he dyed in Auvergnes, at Montpentsier, the 4th year of his reign, the 8th of November, upon a Sunday.

(b) Gesta Ludov. 8.

(c) Nangis. Vinc. 30. c. 129.

(c) In the same year was *Lewis* the 9th, son to *Lewis* the 8th, consecrated at Rhemes, (the honour and glory of the French) in the 12th year of his age; but *Vincent* attributes to him 14 years, who was put in the number of the Saints for his pious and innocent life, by *Boniface* the 8th. He at the beginning of his reign forced *Theobald* Earl of Champagne, *Hugo* of Marches, with some other Princes, who having entred into a conspiracy against their new King, had taken up arms to submit to his favour: hence having quieted all, and recovered peace every where, and being recovered

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recovered out of a dangerous sickness, (d) in the year 1244, he took the sign of the Cross, and advanced into Egypt with that Army, as I have already mentioned, wherein he spent five years in all duties and practices of Christian Religion; whilest that *Blanche* his Mother, daughter to *Alphonsus* King of Castile, and of *Eleanor* the daughter of *Henry* the second, King of England, governed the kingdom.

(d, Nangis, Vincent. Join.

After whose death being returned home, he was enriched with all the Christian vertues that can make a perfect and compleat Prince; (e) but being daily more and more zealous to propagate the Christian Religion, as if the first had been according to his desire, he undertook a new Expedition into Africk against the Saracens, in the year 1269; and the year following having encamped against Tunis, being infected with that disease that then was amongst his Souldiers, he yielded up to God his pious Soul the 8th of September, in the 56th year of his life, and of his reign 44, and of Christ 1270.

(e) Iidem & Joan. Villa. l. 7. c. 36.

(f) The same day that this *Lewis* dyed his brother *Charls* King of Sicilia arrived into the Coasts of Africa with a strong Army, by whose help the French were so encouraged, that they overcame and beat the Barbarians, and forced them to seek and intreat peace, to their great disadvantage.

(f) Nangis, Villa. c. 39.

(a) *Philip*, *Lewis*'s son, called the *Hardy*, being proclaimed in Africk, King of France, in the year 1270, was the year following consecrated on the Assumption-day at Rhemes: his Uncle *Alphonsus* Earl of Poitou, and Tolose, returning from Africk, dyed in Tuscia, whose inheritance then void of any other Successour, fell to *Philip*: He reduced under his dominion the *Vascones*, who are called *Navarreans*, having taken Pompeiopolis, (b) in the year 1276. (c) But *Peter* king of *Tarracon*, whom we have above said to possesse Sicilia, being excommunicated by the Pope, and his kingdom being given to *Charls* of *Valois*, *Philip*'s son; *Philip* that he might send him to possesse it, fought with all his force and power against him, and took Gerona in the year 1284. In which siege *Peter* dyed of a mortal wound, (d) but the Pestilence raging much, the French retired thence. *Roger* the Admiral of the *Tarraconian* Navy fell upon them at unawares, and on a suddain, who having cast wild-fire from the ships into the Town, made themselves passage with their swords through the straights of Mount *Pireneus*. *Philip* his sickness encreasing, dyed in *Perpignan* in October, 1285. (e) who was at the funerals of three kings, viz. *Charls* of Sicilia, *Peter* of Tatracon, and *Philip* of France did reign above 15 years, (f) he left behind him *Philip the Fair*, whom he had by *Isabella* of Arragon, and *Charls* of Valois; and by *Mary* of Brabant, he had *Lewis* of Brabant.

(a) Nangis, in vita Philippi.

(b) Nangis.

(c) Iid. & Joan. Villa. l. 7. c. 10. &c.

(d) Vill. 7. c. 104. Gaguin. Æmil.

(e) Paul. Æmil. Philip.

(f) Gaguin. Æmil. Til.

(g) *Philip the Fair* entred into the Government of the kingdom in the year 1285, but was consecrated the 8th of January, in the year 1286, and reigned 29 years; during which time he had almost continual wars with the English, and the Flemings

(g) Annal. Franc. Gaguin. Æmil.

their

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their confederates. *Edward* the second King of England invading Normandy and Aquitane, was repulsed with a great losse, by the Army commanded by *Charls de Valois*, in the year 1293, who recovered again all Aquitane.

Guido Earl of Flanders, embracing *Edward*'s part, was overcome with him at Furnes, in the year 1295; then having been subdued by *Valesius*, rebelled again from him in the year 1299, (a) whose Army had a bad succesſe against the rebels in the year 1302 at Curtrack; but two years after they came to a compoſition, their Army being defeated at St. Omer.

(a) Joan. Villa. 8. c. 55.

(b) *Philip* the 8th had also something to do with Pope *Boniface* the 8th, who delaying and putting off the holy warrs, was by him excommunicated in the year (c) 1302: *Sarra Columnensis* being gone into Italy with the Knight *Negoretus*, seizing upon him at unawares at Anagnia, brought him to Rome, where for grief of mind he dyed the 11th of October, in the year 1303. *Benedictus* succeeding *Boniface*, restored *Philip* into the Churches communion. And *Clemens* the 5th succeeded *Benedict*, being first Archbishop of Bourdeaux in the year (d) 1305, who transported the Pontifical seat to Avignon, where it remained full seventy years. (e) He condemned by a Decree the Templars, and having caused King *Philip* to punish them in the year 1307, and their goods, adjudged their goods to the Hospitals, and the other part confiscated. *Philip* dyed, as (f) some say, in the year 1313; (g) others say, in the year following, the 29 of November; which is the most approved: whence it appears, that he dyed at the beginning of the 30th year of his reign.

(b) Joan. Villa. 8. c. 62. Blond. Dec. 2. l. 9.
(c) Chron. Colmar. Conrad. Vecer. in Hen. 7. Plat. Vill.
(d) Joan. Villa. 8. c. 80. Ber. Guidonis Plat.
(e) Albert. Argent. Plat. Villa. 8. c. 92.
(f) Gaguin. Æmil.
(g) Joan. Villa. 9. c. 65. Til.

Whilest St. *Lewis* reigned, (h) *Robert Sorbona* established a Colledge of Theologians, which unto this hour retains his name, (i) about the year 1343.

(h) Joinuil.
(i) Geneb.

CHAP. V.

Of the Affairs of the western Empire, both in Germany *and* Italy.

From the year 1300 *of Christ*, unto 1400.

(a) *Albert* of Austria King of the Romans, son to the Emperour *Rodolph*, was cruelly murthered by *John* his brother, in May, *Anno* 1308, in the 10th of his reign: and in his place is elected *Henrick* of Luxemburg (o) in November following, who being advanced into Italy, fought valiantly against the Gibellinian faction; and having taken divers places, what by compoſition, what by force, he was crowned in Rome, (c) in the year 1312. *Robert* at this time held in his posſession the kingdom of Naples, from the year 1309, wherein his father *Charls* the second, surnamed the *Lame*, dyed. *Henrick* pursuing him with his Army, having banished him by his Imperial Majesty, resolved to drive

(a) Conrad. Vecear. in vita Henrici 7. Albertus Argentin. Blond. dec. 2. l. 9. Naucl.
(b) Albert.
(c) Albert. Naucl. Villa. 9. c. 42.

drive him out of Italy; (d) but he dyed in this his enterprise in the Territories of Genoa, not without suspition of being poysoned by a Fryar of St. *Dominick*'s Order.

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(d) Conrad. Vecc. Alb. Argent. Naucl. Blond. dec. 2. l. 9. Villa. 9. c. 51.

After the inter-reign of 14 moneths, the Princes being divided into two parties, many of them ordained *Lewis* of Bavaria to be Emperour; and others chose *Frederick* of Austria: *Lewis* comporting himself as Emperour against the will of the Pontiff of Rome, who then had his seat at Avignon, it was *John* the 22, (e) who after the death of *Clemens* the 5th, after two years interval entred into the Pontifical dignity the 7th of August, on a Saturday, in the year 1216, exasperated his spirit against him. Wherefore *Frederick* being overcome and taken prisoner by *Lewis*, who exulted exceedingly at his victory, *Lewis* was anathematized the year following by Pope *John*; (f) which Curse *Lewis* scorning and despising, he advanced into Italy, and having assumed the Title of Emperour, he advanced to the Pontificate, *Peter* of Corbey, a Franciscan, who was called *Nicholas* the Fifth.

(e) Bernard. Guidonis, Naucl. Plat. Joan. Vill. 9.

(f) Blond. Albertus, Plat. Villa. l. 10.

(g) In the midst of all this was Italy enflamed all over with Civill broyles, and in several places did many Princes and great men take to themselves the Rule and Government of Cities, whom Pope *Benedict* the XII, legitimated Princes of the same; that they might be ready and willing to help and defend him against *Lewis* of Bavaria; so that Verona belonged to the *Scaligers*, with the neighbour Towns; and *Ferraria* to the *Estenses*; and *Mantua* to the *Gonzages*.

(g) Villa. 9. & 10. Blond. Dec. 2. l. 10.

Robert King of Naples espoused his son at seven years of age to *Joanna Neece* of *Andrew Charls* King of Hungaria, (a) in the year 1333; (b) then he celebrated their wedding a little before his death, which fell upon the 19th of July, *Anno* 1343. *Joanna* two years after, (c) *viz.* in the year 1345, strangled *Andrew* with an halter, and then married *Lewis* of Tarentum; then fearing *Lewis* King of Hungaria, who had taken up Arms to avenge the death of his brother, (d) she concluded peace and confederacy with the King of Sicily in the year 1347; thence she retired her self into a Province of her own Jurisdiction the year following, (e) wherein the invasion of the kingdom of Naples by *Lewis* of Hungaria, (f) *Clemens* the 6th bought Avignon of her, (g) and restored *Joanna* into the Neapolitan kingdom, having concluded some certain agreements of peace with *Lewis* of Hungaria.

(a) Joan. Vil l. 10. c. 225.
(b) Id. lib. 12 c. 9.
(c) Joan. Villa. c. 50. &c. Alb. Naucl. Pand. 5. Matth. Vill. 1. c. 8.
(d) Fazel. poster. Dec. l. 9.
(e) Joan. 5. Joan. Vill. 12. c. 106. &c.
(f) Plat. Paul. Æm.
(g) Gesta Pont. Aquic. Pandul.

Lewis of *Bavaria* dyed (h) in the year 1347, the 11th of October, there being appointed another Emperour in the year before to oppose him.

(h) Albert. Nau. Vide Joan. Villa. l. 12. c. 59. & 105.

(i) *Charls* the 4th of Luxemburg, son to *John* King of Bohemia, was crowned in Rome the 5th of April (k) on an Easter-day, in the year 1355, and soon after by the order of the Pontiff of Rome, he departed both out of Rome and Italy; he ruled the Empire after *Lewis*'s death 31 years, and almost two moneths; (l) for he dyed in the year 1378, the 29 of November, having created two years

(i) Naucl. Trithe. Albert.
(k) Matth. Vill. 5. c. 5.
(l) Albert.

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years before *Wenceslaus* his son King of the Romans, buying the suffrages of the Electors with a great sum of money.

(m) In the same year 1376, *Gregory* the XI, by the exhortation of St. *Katherine*, which then was eminent in piety, being departed from Avignon in the moneth of September, returned to Rome seventy one years after the transportation of the Roman See into France; but (n) after *Gregorius*'s death, which fell upon the year of our Lord 1378, there was a sad and tedious Schism for almost 40 years, some of the Popes erecting their seats at Rome, and some at Avignon: This began first by the means of *Joanna* of Naples, which fearing *Urban* the 6th, *Gregory*'s Successour, so raised up the spirits of the French Cardinals, that causing the Chamber of Election to be on their side, they created *Clement* the 7th Pope, who established his seat at Avignon, (a) whom *Joanna* following, she adopted *Lewis* of Anjou, brother to *Charls* King of France: she at last was put to death in the same manner that she had slain her first husband, by *Charls Dirrachinus*, son to *Charls Dirrachinus*, upon whom *Urban* did transfer the kingdom of Naples. *Lewis* (b) two years after he entred into Italy, dyed, with most of his Nobility, as it's reported, by waters whereof the Fountains were poysoned, (c) 1383.

(m) Hist. Rom. Pont. Bosq. edita Naucl. Plat.
(n) Naucl. Plat. Onu. Froffar. l. 2. c. 12.
(a) Naucl. Æmil. Pand. Collen. 5.
(b) Naucl.
(c) Joan. Tillius.

(d) St. *Bridget* arrived at Rome when *Urban* the 5th was Pope, and dwelt in the City, and had made an Order, which was confirmed in the year 1366; and not long after *John Columbinus* began the Order of the Jesuites. At this time *Francis Petrarcha*, and *John Boscasius*, both of Etruria, were very famous for their learning, and also *Paul* of Burges the Theologian; also *Bartolus* and *Baldus*, learned Doctors in the Law, and whilest *Lewis* of Bavaria was Emperour, lived *John Okam*, a man of great acuity of spirit.

(d) Naucl. Vol. 2. Gen. 46.

(e) *Wenceslaus* after his father *Charls*'s death, governed so the Empire some 22 years, that by the general vote and consent of the Princes, he was dispossessed of his Imperial dignity (f) in the year 1400. (g) Under this Emperour was invented by a German an engine of warr called *Bombarda*, from the noise and terrour it gives; and the Venetians are reported to be the first that made use of it in the Rampier *Clodia*, when they were at warrs with the Genoans in the year 1380; the said Emperour created *John Galeatus* Duke of Millan for a great sum of money, who having slain his Uncle *Bernabon* who likewise was his son in law, had invaded Millain; and having reduced it under his power, confirmed and secured it by his affinity and league with other great Princes; *Lewis* of Orleans, Couzen-german to *Charls* the sixth, King of France, married his daughter *Valentina*: (i) He raising up his spirits daily, and waxing high in mind, aymed in his heart at the whole Principality of Italy, possessing already besides Insubria, Bononia, Sena, Perousa, part of the Dutchy of Spoletum and Picta, Verona and Vicentia, with several other Cities, and yet aspired at the state of Florence, with whom he had continuall war.

(e) Naucl. Egnat. Æmil. in Caro. 6.
(f) To. vn. Germ. Script. in fine. Trit.
(g) Polyd. l. 2. de Inu. c. 10.
(h) Anton. Matth. Palmer.
(i) Anton.

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The *French*, whilest *Venceslaus* was Emperour, (a) in the year 1396, atchieved a great expedition, whereof *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* made his son *John* Generall, when *Sigismond* King of *Hungary* implored help of the Christians against *Bazajeth*, Emperour of the *Turks*, over-running *Pannonia*, and making sad havock, cruel slaughter in the Countrey: but the battell beginning very fiercely and cruelly near *Nicopolis*, the Turk got the victory by reason of the Christians rashnesse and temerity: many of ours in this battel were killed, and many taken Prisoners, *John* himself the Generall with other Princes, obtained his life with great difficulty, and payed a vast sum of money for his ransome.

(a) Mer. l. 14. Frosf. l. 4.

CHAP. VI.

The affairs of FRANCE *from the year* 1300, *unto* 1400. *or there abouts, under* Lewis Hutin, Philip *the Long*, Charls *the Fair*, Philip *of* Valois, Charls *the* V. *and* VI.

(b) IN *France*, *Lewis Hutin*, which word signifieth contentious and obstinate, reigned after *Philip* the fair, in the year 1315. having already been created King of *Navarre*, dyed sixteen Moneths after, (c) he ordained an ordinary Parliament to be assembled in the Palace-Royall at *Paris*, he died in the year 1316. the fifth of June, leaving *Clementia* his Wife big with child, which brought forth *John* after his fathers death, but he dying before he was eight dayes old,

(b) Gaguen. Æmil.
(c) Annal. Franc.

(d) *Philip* the Long, *Hutins* brother, was created King of *France* by the *Salick* Law, *Joanna*, *Hutins* daughter being rejected, who reigned five years, and died in the year 1322. the sixth of January.

(d) Idem.

(e) *Charls* his Couzen-German succeeded him, he was surnamed the Fair, he died in the year 1328. having reigned six years; there remaining none of *Philip* the *Fair's* stock alive.

(e) Idem.

(f) *Philip* of *Valois*, son to *Charls* of *Valois*, who was *Philip* the *Fair's* brother, succeeded him by the Salick Law, the *English* not at all opposing it; (g) Notwithstanding that their King *Edward* the third, whose Mother *Isabella* was daughter to *Philip* the Fair, claimed an Inheritance to the Crown of *France*: this contest did almost at last consume both Nations, with cruell Wars and great calamities.

(f) Idem. et Vill. l. 10. c. 88.
(g) Frof. l. 1. c. 4.

(a) This war begun in the year 1336, *Robert* Earl of *Artois* revolting from the *French* to the *English*, because that having a quarrel and suit at law with *Mathildes* wife to the Duke of *Burgundy*, he said he had been wronged in it by *Philip*.

And then were the *French* first defeated at *Cluses* in *Flanders*, in a Sea-fight, (b) in the year 1340. the three and twentieth of June;

(a) Frof. l. 1. Gag. Æm.
(b) Frof. l. 1. c. 51. Pont. Rom. Hist. Bosq. in Clem. 6. Gag. Æm. Vill. 11. c. 109. & l. 12.

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(c) Froſſ. 1. c. 132.

(d) Froſſ. 1. c. 129. Alb. Argent.

(e) Froſ. 1. c. 147. Matth. Vill. 1. c. 25.

(f) Albert. Gag. Æm. Math. Villa.

(g) Idem.

(h) Froſſ. 1. c. 113. Matth. Vill. 1. c. 74.

(i) Æm. Till.

then again at *Creſſy*, were the *French* beaten, in which battel were killed twelve Princes, twelve hundred horſe-men, and 30000. foot-men, this battell was fought in the year 1346. on a Saturdy, (c) the 26th of *Auguſt*, and thenceforth did (d) *Calice* come under the power of the *ENGLISH*.

(c) *Humbert* Prince of *Vienna*, mitigated a little theſe great loſſes of the *French* by ſelling (f) in the year 1349, the *Daulphiney* to King *Philip*, and retired himſelf amongſt the *Dominicans*. (g) *Philip* died in the year 1350, the (h) two and twentieth of Auguſt, having reigned twenty three years; its uncertain what day it was properly.

(i) During his reign, there were great diſputes about the Churches Juriſdiction, hence it came to paſſe that *Peter Cunerius* who was the Kings Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*, ſtood it out againſt the Clergy, for to maintain the Kings Rites and Priviledges, and on the other ſide *Peter Bertrand* Biſhop of *Auguſtodunum*, afterwards made *Cardinall* detended their part, in favour of whom King *Philip* himſelf gave ſentence, after a long conteſt and diſpute in the year 1329. the very ſame day that *Thomas* of *Canterbury* ſuffered death for maintaining the priviledges of the Church, hence did *Philip* obtain the name of Catholick.

(k) Friſſ. 1. c. 132. & ſeq. Math. Villa. 7. c. 15.

(l) Math. Villa. Ibid. Gag. Æm.

John ſucceeded his father *Philip*, whom he had by *Joanna* daughter to *Robert*, Duke of *Burgundy*, who had worſe ſucceſſe in wars with the *Engliſh* then his father had; (k) for fighting a field battell in *Poitiou* the (l) 18th of September, 1356. againſt *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, ſon to King *Edward*, his Army being beaten and defeated he was taken priſoner, with his ſon *Philip*, and carried away into *ENGLAND*, where he remained Priſoner four years, after which, having concluded a peace, he was freed. After ſo many and ſo great calamities, as he prepared himſelf for the Holy Wars, appointing his ſon *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* to go in his room, he ſailed over into *ENGLAND*, for to conclude a firm peace with *EDWARD* their King. Then he died in the year of our Lord 1368. the eighth of Aprill, having been king fourteen years.

CHARLS the V. his ſon, Surnamed the *WISE*, ſucceeded him, but died when he was ſeventeen years of age, in the year of Chriſt one thouſand three hundred and eighty; During his time, there aroſe a cruell war betwixt *Charls* of *Bloyes*, and *John Montfort*, about their rights of *Britain* in *France* which was ended by *Charls* of *Bloyes* death, (a) who in it was ſlain in the year one thouſand three hundred ſixty nine. In which year *Philip* the *Bold*, Duke of *Burgundy*, king *Charls* his brother, married *Margaret* daughter to *Lewis*, Earl of Flanders. Hence afterwards, after his Father in Law's death, he had in the year one thouſand three hundred eighty four, *Flanders* for his Wife's Portion, which he revived and comforted by his meekneſſe and diſcretion when it was almoſt overflown with miſeries, and deſtructions; At the ſame time was the War with the *ENGLISH* renewed

(a) Gag. & Æm.

renewed, (b) for the Earl of *Armignack*, and the *Gaſcoin*, having complained to the king of *France* how many great wrongs they ſuffered by *Edward* Prince of *Wales*'s unjuſt oppreſſions, prevailed with *Charls* to ſend him a writ of appearance: but he refuſing, the War was again ſet on foot, wherein *John Montfort* Lord of little *Britain*, revolting from the *French*, adhered to the *ENGLISH*; this War as well as the former, proved the more violent and cruell by reaſon of the fame, and valour of *Bertrand Gueſhin* of *Guienne*, (c) who a little before had got a renown in feats of Arms, and an immortall name by his magnanimity in *Spain*, when he fought againſt *Peter* of *Caſtille*, for *Henry* his illegitimate brother. For by his means, chiefly after divers turns of fortune; *Henrick* overcame *Peter*, and put him to death (d) in the year 1369.

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(b) Froſſ. 1. c. 246. Gag. Æm.

(c) Hiſtor. Gueſtl. Froſſ. 1. 1. c. 245. Gag. Mariana.

(d) Tarapha.

(e) *Charls* the VI. reigned longer then any one of the others ſince Saint *Lewis* unto this age, but to the *Frenches* greater hurt and detriment. *Charls* the VI. ſon to *Charls* the V. began to reign in the year of Chriſt 1380. being ſo young that his age was not fit to rule the Common-wealth, to whom his father by his will appointed for Guardians and Tutours his Uncles, *John* Duke of *Aquitain*, and *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*; making *Lewis* Duke of *Anion* the eldeſt of all his Uncles, chief Governour of all things during his minority. After this aroſe great troubles both at home and abroad, and the commons broke out into a tumult, and ſedition, becauſe of the too many and grievous taxes that were layed upon them: for truly *Lewis* of *Anion*, whom we have ſaid above *Joanna* of *Naples* adopted, ſoon exhauſted the treaſures by his expedition into *Italy*, and other great expences and charges; but not long after he was killed in *Italy*. (a) Upon this began the *Flemiſh* War, this war was cauſed by the rebellion of the *Flemings*, and eſpecially of thoſe of *Gaunt*, who under the command of *Philip Artevellim* aſſaulting *Lewis* their Earl, forced him to implore the aid of the French.

(e) Froſſ. 1. 2. Gag. Æm.

(a) Joan. Till. Meyer. Gag. Æm.

King *Charls* learned his firſt rudiments of Military Diſcipline in this war againſt the *Flemings*, wherein its ſaid that there were killed of the Rebells 40000. amongſt whom dyed alſo their General *Artevellim*: This battel was fought the 27th of *November*, being the fifth day of the Week, (b) in the year 1382. (c) Two years after this, *Lewis* of *Flanders* died the 30th of January, Anno 1384. (d) whoſe Heir, *Philip* the *Hardy* Duke of *Burgundy* having ſuppreſſed this ſedition, at length reſtored peace to the countrey in the year 1385. (e) But King *Charls* being offended at *John*, petty-King of the leſſer *Britain*, as he advanced an Army againſt him, being in the Countrey of *Lemain*, his head being hurt by the great heat of the ſun, he fell into a madneſſe and Frenzy, which now and then ſeized upon him, the power and adminiſtration of all things returned into the hands of his Uncles, viz. of *John* Duke of *Aquitain*, and *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lewis* the kings brother Duke of *Orleans*, being rejected. This was the ſeed of an implaca-

(b) Froſſ. 1. 2. c. 126.

(c) Froſſ. 2. c. 48. Gag. Æmil. Meyer.

(d) Froſſ. 2. c. 178. Meyer.

(e) Froſſ. 4. c. 43. Æmil. Gag. Meyer.

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ble and irreconcileable hatred between the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, and their posterity also. *Philip* the *Bold* (f) dyed in the year 1404. His son *John* Duke of Nevers, more active and violent then his father, having an old grudg against *Lewis* of Orleans, did not question to execute it by his death, hiring a private murtherer, who unawares did set upon him at Paris, the (g) 10th of December 1407: Hence broke forth a bloudy Civil Warr; And at this same time was also the old war renewed with the English, who had given ayd to the Duke of Orleans, and destroyed the Countrey far and near. *Henry* of Lancaster reigned then in England, on whom was the kingdome of England transferred; King *Richard* being condemned to perpetual prison, (h) in the year 1399.

(f) Meyer.

(g) Alanus Carter. Monstrell. l. 1. c. 36. Gaguin. Æmil. Meyer.

Philip of Burgundy Prince of Flanders joyned himself to him, as he arrived into France, with a numerous and comberſome Army, intending to revenge the death of *John* his father, (a) who was slain at Mountreull, whither he was gone to parley with *Charls*, son of *Charls* the sixth, even in the sight and presence of him, (b) in the year 1419. Therefore the King of England accrewing and increasing in power and strength without any resistance or opposition, as a destroying fire, devoured all before him, and left all wasted after him. In the midst of these things, *Charls*, through publick and private griefs, having lived in his best strength 42 years, dyed the 22 of October, (c) in the year 1422.

(h) Frois. 4. c. 107. &c. Gaguin. Æmil.

(a) Alan. Monstrel. 1. c. 11. Olivar. 1. c. 2.

(b) Meyer. Gaguin. Æmil.

(c) Monstrel. l. 2. c. 297. Gaguin. Æmil.

CHAP. VII.

Of the rest of the Emperours of Constantinople, *untill the time that the* Turks *took the possession of it; wherein also is made mention of the* Turks *Original, and of their encrease; Also of* Usumcassanes, Ismael Sophus; *and likewise of the beginning of the* Persians *Dominions at this day.*

THe Affairs of the East were in no better and quieter estate than those of the West, which as we have declared, were all brought to a confusion and ruine by wars and tumults amongst themselves; for the Empire of Constantinople was in a languishing and tottering condition. And as a Whale cast upon the Seashore, and grievously wounded, decayes and dyes by little and little, striving against death for life; Or as a body poysoned decayeth by little and little, and then dyes when once the poyson attains to the heart; So likewise the Greeks Empire, the Barbarians roving and ranging in the bowels of it, adding to their power Provinces after Provinces, the Imperial City and Fortress being by them taken, was at last utterly demolished and overthrown.

After the death of *Andronicus*, son to *Michael* the elder, which was in the year 1332, the *Palæologus*'s posterity reigned in *Constantinople* 121 years. (d) *Andro-*

(d) *Andronicus* the younger, as we have above observed, having ejected his Grandfather, reigned about some eight years, unto the year of Christ 1341; in which dying, he committed the care and tuition of his two sons, *John Palæologus*, and *Manuel*, to *John Cantacuzenus*. Sixteen years after this, being the year of our Lord 1357, was *Cantacuzenus* dispossessed of his Office; then *John Palæologus* reigned 27 years, and *Manuel* his brother did succeed him in the Government of the Empire in the year 1384, who having compleated 37 years, left the Empire to his son *John*, (a) in the year 1419, which he possessed 27 years: At last, *Constantine* the 8th, and last, began to govern the Empire in the year 1445. In the 8th year of his Empire, being the year of Christ 1453, *Constantinople* came under the power and dominion of the Turks.

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(d) Egnac. Curopin. Onuf.

(a) Vide Vigner. Tom. 3. Bibl.

(b) The Original of the Turkish Nation, which in this Age, and that following, increased mightily, did quite extinguish the Greeks name. It is diversly reported by Authors, most part do think, that they had their beginning from Sarmatia or Scythia, who sallying out of the Caspian Ports, when *Heraclitus* was Emperour, (c) being the 625th year of Christ, wasted and depopulated Persia, and came to ayd the Romans against *Cosroes*; then when *Constantine Monomachus* ruled in Persia, (d) being the year 1042. The Persians being subdued by them who had been their Tributaries, they extracted from them their Mahometick superstition; then they dispersed themselves, and extended their arms into Syria, Cappadocia, and other Provinces of Asia minor, dividing themselves into severall Principalities, but they were all extinguished and suppressed, but onely the family of *Othoman*, which enjoyed all. From him, were afterwards the Princes of the Turks alone so called.

(b) Chalc.

(c) Theoph. Cedre. Niceph. Brev.

(d) Curop.

Their first settlement is ordinarily accounted to have been in the year of our Lord, (e) 1300; but if *Othoman* ruled the Empire 29 years, as the Turks Annals record; and if he dyed in the year of Christ, 1326, upon the latter end of November, *Othoman* must needs have begun his Empire before the year 1300, or else he ruled but 27 years.

(e) Annal. Turc. 1. Egnat.

I. Now the first of the *Othoman*'s within lesse then (f) 29 years increased wonderfully his Empire and the Turkish Dominion, and subdued a great part of Bithynia, and established the Throne of his kingdom at Prusa.

(f) Annal. Turc. Chal.

II. Dying, he delivered the kingdom to his son *Urchanus* in the year of Christ 1326, who brought under his power and dominion Mysia, Lycaonia, Phrygia, Caria, and all the rest unto Hellespont and Euxinum, whilest that *Cantacuzenus* and the *Palæologi* fight both with hatred and arms one against the other. He reigned 32 years.

III. (g) *Amurath* succeeded his father *Urchanus* in the beginning of the year 1357, his elder brother *Soliman* being then dead, who is recorded in the Turks Annals to be the first that entred into Europe with an Army; *Amurath* took into his possession (a) Callipolis,

(g) Annal. Turc.

(a) Annal. Tur. Chalc.

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polis, (b) Hadrianopolis, and the adjacent Provinces. (c) Some ſay, that he lived but 23 years; The Annals of the Turks record, that he lived 32 years, and record, that he dyed in the year of our Lord 1388.

(b) Annal. (c) Cuſpin.

IV. *Bajazeth*, *Amurath*'s ſon, who is called *Gilderim*, by the Turks Annals, ſucceeded his father; he exceeded all his predeceſſours in cruelty and valour; he ſubjected to his Turkiſh Dominions, Theſſalia, Macedonia, Phocis, Attica, Myſia and Bulgaria; and beſieged Conſtantinople many years.

(d) Froſs. 4. c. 67. Gag. Æmil. Chalc. 2.

(d) Againſt whom the Emperour *Immanuel* imploring the ayd of *Charls* the 6th King of France, coming into France for that purpoſe; but *Sigiſmund* King of Hungaria imploring it alſo, ſome of the Chriſtian Princes engaged for an Expedition into the Holy Land; amongſt whom was *John* of Nevers, ſon to *Philip* of Burgundy, but as they raſhly and unadviſedly engaged in the battel, part of them, were killed, and part taken by the Barbarians, together with *John* their General.

(e) Annal. Tur. Chal. l. 3. Nau. Gen. 47. Riſartus 9. Hiſt. Perſ.

(e) But God not long after avenged himſelf of *Bajazeth*'s pride, who by this his great ſucceſſe was puffed up in his heart: For Great *Tamberlain*, whom the Turks Annals call *Temiris*, broke into Aſia with an innumerable Army of Tartars, whom *Bajazeth* meeting with a huge Army, and both Armies engaging, *Bajazeth* had the worſe; for there being killed in the battle 200000 Turks, *Bajazeth* himſelf was taken priſoner, and put in an Iron-Cage, as a wild beaſt, he carried him ſo away along with him for to make ſport and deriſion of him; ſo that he was glad to ſeek a way how to end his life, for to be freed of this calamity: The Turks Annals record, that this Tartarian Expedition was in the year of our Lord 1401, and relate, that *Bajazeth* before this his overthrow ruled the Empire 14 years; and that great *Tamberlain* ruled 40 years: *Froſſard* and others do call this *Bajazeth Lamorabaquinus*; I think, that they deducted this name from *Amarath*, as if it were *Amurathberg*. *Bajazeth* left behind (f) him 5 ſons, of whom one and that the 5th.

(f) Annal. Turc.

V. Who was named *Iſazebell*, as he had taken the name of Emperour, he was ſlain by *Solyman* his brother, who uſurped the kingdome in the year of Chriſt 1402, or 1403, and held it 7 years, and then dyed.

VI.

VII. Whom his brother *Muſa* ſucceeded, and ſwayed the Scepter 4 years, at the end whereof he was ſlain by his brother

VIII. *Muhammedes* in the year of Chriſt 1413, who was ſucceeded in the year of our Lord, 1421, by

IX. *Amurath* his ſon, he leading an Army out of Aſia through Helleſpont, took Theſſalonica, he had cruel Wars againſt the Hungarians, and *Uladiſlaus* their King, whom they had choſen after *Albert Cæſar*, and *John Huniades* their General, (a) wherein being often worſted at laſt in the year 1444, he gave a great overthrow to the Chriſtians, in the battle at Warnes, wherein King *Uladiſlaus* himſelf was ſlain the 10th of November; he had alſo a very bloody war with *Scanderbeg* King of *Epirus*, a gallant Warriour; but as the chief City of his kingdom *Croia* was beſieged, he dyed of grief the (b) 31 year of his reign, the 75 of his age, in the year 1451.

(a) Cuſpin.

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(b) Annal. Turc. Leuncl. Barl. in Scander.

Muhammedes ſucceeded *Amurath*, he was his ſecond ſon, and the year following he beſieged Conſtantinople, and took it in the year 1453, the 29 of May, (c) as above we have ſhewed.

X. Though his Mother was a Chriſtian, he was a meer contemptor of all Religion, (d) and yet was educated in ſeveral diſciplines, eſpecially in Aſtronomy, and in the acuity of the Greek, Latine, Arabick, and Perſick tongues; but he is recorded to have been unreaſonably cruel, and treacherous: but being a gallant Warriour, and rare Commander, he enlarged mightily his Turkiſh power and dominion, for he overthrew two Chriſtian Monarchies: Alſo he ſubdued under his power the kingdom and City of (e) Trapezonda, beſides that of Conſtantinople with *Colchis*, bring thence *David Comnenus Uſumcaſſanus*'s father in law, who ruled and governed it, with his whole family into *Conſtantinople*, and ſoon after put him to death; which Empire *Comnenus* had about ſome 250 years before erected, after the taking of Conſtantinople by the Latines. He is recorded to have brought under his ſubjection twelve Kingdoms, and above 200 Cities, being driven back from before Belgradum, by the valour and magnanimity of *John Huniades*. He took from the Venetians, Corinth, Lemnos, Mitylena and Eubœa: from the Genoans he ſtrived to get Capha, Theodoſia, and Rhodes: but his labour was loſt. Yet he took Otronta in Italy. Then he dyed in the year 1481, the third of May, being (a) 53 years old, as ſome aſſert; (b) but ſome ſay 58; and others 76, or 74: it's certain he exceeded the 53 year of his age, if his ſon lived 74 years, and reigned 31; for 53 and 31 make up 84; whereof taking 74, there remains ten; at what time *Muhammedes* had begotten *Bajazeth* the ſecond; but this is incredible: Wherefore *Nauclerus* may perhaps have ſpoken truth, when he ſaith, that he lived 58 years.

(c) Froſs. 4. c. 53. (d) Chalcond. l. 8.

(e) Chalcond. l. 9. Paul Mahom. Leuncla.

(a) Paul. Jov. in lib. de reb. Tur. Supp. Chal. & Hiſt. Turc. (b) Nauel.

XI. (c) His ſon *Bajazeth*, the ſecond of the name, is choſen by the Pretorians, and preferred before his elder brother *Ziſimus*, who flying to the Chriſtians, dyed in Italy, at what time *Charls* the 8th King of France, invaded the kingdom of Naples.

(c) Paul. Jov. hiſt.

This *Bajazeth* took from the Venetians, Naupactum, Metona and Dyrrachium; but being forced by the conſpiracy of his Princes to abdicate himſelf from the Empire, he yielded it to his ſon in the 74 year of his age, and of his reign 31, and of Chriſt 1512.

XII. *Selimus* his ſon defeated the *Mammalucks* or *Circaſſes* in Egypt, and hanged their Sultan *Tommambaiſu* at Cairus, in the 923 year of (d) *Hegira*, being the 1517 of Chriſt, the 9th of April. Since this, Egypt hath been conſtrained to pay tribute to the Turks. Three years after, (e) *Selimus* dyed the 9th year of his Empire, the 22 of September, in the year of Chriſt 1520.

(d) Annal. Turc. Leuncl. Jov. Supp. Chal. (e) Iid. Annal. &c.

(f) *Solyman*,

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XIII. (f) Iid.

(f) *Solyman*, *Selimus*'s son, a discreet man, and being a Barbarian, was reasonably meek, yet was stout and magnanimous, he took Belgradum in the year 1521; and the year following he took Rhodes, which he had besieged six years, the 22 of December, having routed the Hungarian Forces, and slain their King *Lewis*, he took Buda in the year 1526, being repulsed from before Vienna, where he received a great overthrow in the year 1529. He brought under his jurisdiction Alba-regia, Strigonium, and other Cities in Pannonia; by his assistance *Barbarossa*, that notable Pyrate, took Tunetum in Africa: He had as prosperous successe against the Persians by those two Generals he sent thither; (a) he besieged Mileta in the year 1565; but the year following he dyed at Sigetum a Castle in Hungaria: He was near 80 years old, having ruled the Empire 47 years, he dyed in the year of our Lord 1566.

(a) Hist. obsid. Melit. Supp. Chal.

XIV. After him ruled *Selimus* the second; he brought Cyprus under the Turks Dominion in the year 1571; he dyed in the year 1574, having ruled the Empire 8 years after that memorable victory of the Christians, which was in the year 1573.

XV. Him succeeded *Amurath* the third, who dyed in the year 1595, and in the 21 of his Empire.

XVI. *Machomet* the third was a sloathfull and lascivious Prince, he dyed the 9th year of his Empire, which was the year of Christ, 1604.

XVII. *Achmet* ruled 14 years, and dyed in the year of our Lord 1617, whose eldest son *Osman* was not above twelve years old, and therefore was saluted Emperour by the Pretorians.

XVIII. *Mustapha*, *Achmet*'s brother, a sloathfull and foolish man lived a solitary and retired life in a cave; but two moneths after was put up in custody and security.

XIX. (b) Suppl. Chalcon. l. 10.

(b) *Osman*, *Achmet*'s son, is declared Emperour, a youth of great acuity of spirit, whose spirit reached to great things above his capacity; but fortune first crossed his designs, then his subjects put him to death with great indignity and defame; he was scarce grown to a youth's estate, before that he had a great and eager desire to avenge himself of that overthrow which he had received of the Polanders in Moldavia, and to invade Poland. Therefore having gathered up all his forces and riches for this Expedition, advancing thither with an Army of four hundred thousand men, he was beaten back with great ignominy, having lost the greatest part of his men; it's recorded, that above 100000 were then killed, besides the multitude that dyed in the tedious and long march, what by sickness, what by famine. Now he daily imputing this his calamity and overthrow to the seditions of the Pretorians, he resolved to cashier and discharge them; and to transport the Throne of his Empire out of Constantinople into Syria, and to establish it in Damascus; but his design being discovered, his Souldiers rebelled from him; and having brought *Mustapha* his Uncle out of prison, they declared him Emperour: Then

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then having disrobed *Osman* of all Imperial dignities, and leading him with a horse in a most sad and deplorable spectacle, they strangled him with a bowstring the (a) 20th of May, in the year 1622.

(a) Suppl. Chalcon. l. 10. p. 981.

And so by this means did *Mustapha* again obtain the Empire; but the year following returning unto his former condition, he was again shut up in prison.

XX. XXI.

And *Amurath* was chosen in his place, being *Osman*'s brother, who is said to rule in this year 1632, wherein we writte his book.

And thus much concerning the *Othoman*'s Family; (b) Besides which, there were three other Princely families, *viz.* the family of the *Assimbeiores*, of the *Candelores*, and of the *Caramannores*; the two last were suppressed by the arms of the *Othomans*, and so were expelled out of their kingdoms, and fled to the *Assimbeiores*, who had possessed *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia* the lesse, after that the *Candelores* had for a long time inhabited part of Pontus, and the *Caramannores* Cilicia.

(b) Volaterr. l. 7. Bisarius l. 9. Hist. Pers. p. 294. &c.

Usumcassanes had his original from the *Assimbeiores*, who being expell'd out of Armenia by *Bajazeth* the first, Emperour of the Turks, fled with his father *Casanes* to *Tamberlain* King of the Tartars, by whom both he and his children were re-established into their kingdome; but the Tartars being afterwards overcome, he enjoyed the Persian Empire (c) in the year 1470. Then he fought against the Turks and *Mahomet* the second, with no good successe, (d) in the year 1474, (e) at what time *Mahomet* subdued Paphlagonia and Trapezon, and brought to Constantinople *David*, *Usumcassanes*'s father-in-law, with all the family and posterity of the *Comneni*; (f) yet *Usumcassanes* desisted not to have war with the Turks, but also engaged against divers other Eastern Nations, and so hath extended his Dominions far and near in the East; whence he hath obtained so great fame and renown throughout the whole world; so that *Calixtus* Pope of Rome sent him letters, whereby he intreated and exhorted him eagerly to continue his war with the *Othoman*'s, and that the Venetians would do the like, and make a strict covenant and friendship with him; (g) he lived 78 years, and dyed in the year of Christ 1478 in January; his son *Jacupp* succeeded him, and seven years after being poysoned, together with his son, by his adulterous wife, he dyed of it; and she her self being constrained to drink of the same potion, dyed the same day also: other Kings did succeed unto the time of *Immanuel Sophus*, whose rise we must fetch a little higher.

(c) Bisar. l. 9. p. 317. & l. 10. (d) Annal. Turc. (e) Bisar. (f) Bisar. ib. (g) Bisar. ib. p. 329.

(a) *Hales* was Couzen-german and son in law to *Mahomet* the Legislator of the Saracens and Turks, who changing his lawes partly adding to them, and partly taking from them, and by expounding what was received into practice, he set up a new sect, but it by little and little being neglected, became obscure; the discipline of *Homarus Mahomet* entring into greater force and acceptance

(a) Bizar. l. 6. p. 295. & l. 10. p. 323. Suppl. Chalc. l. 2.

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ceptance amongſt the people: (b) Untill the year 1350, that a certain petty King called *Sophus*, drawing his pedegree from *Hales*, reſtored that diſcipline which for a long ſpace of time had layn dead and buried, when the Turks were yet oppreſſed by the Empire of the Tartars. (c) His ſon *Guines* encreaſed much this ſect, by the conceit they had of his piety and learning, whom *Tamberlain* the Scythian is recorded to have much honoured: then *Sicaidares*, *Guines*'s ſon, called by his Countrey *Harduell*, by the ſame art and cunning encreaſed both this ſect, and his authority and power: Him did *Aſsimbeius Uſumcaſsanes* adopt for his ſon in law, giving him *Martha* his daughter to wife, which he had of the daughter of *Trapezont*-Emperour. Now as all the Countrey about both out of Armenia and Perſia reſorted to him, as he preached and declared *Hales*'s Laws and Inſtitutions, *Ruſtanus* King of Perſia hindred their concourſe; he ſuppreſſed *Sicaidares* with a great many of the faction: but *Iſmael Sophus*, *Sicaidares*'s ſon, eſcaped away, being yet but a boy: And alſo *Techelles Sicaidares*'s diſciple, who was eſteemed no wayes inferiour to his Maſter, nor in vertue, nor in knowledge; *Iſmael* growing into age, followed his father's ſteps, and renewed the ſect again: and being excellent in ſpeech, eloquence, magnanimity of ſpirit, and acuity of wit, he ſoon attained to great power and credit.

(b) Bizar. l. 10. p. 383.

(c) Iid.

(d) Then the King of Perſia being conquered and ſlain by the Turks, the Perſian Empire was tranſported after a long ſpace of time from the Turks to the natural people of the Countrey, in the year 1499, and unto this day is poſſeſſed by ſome of the ſame family, which have almoſt alwayes continual wars with the *Othomans*. So was God pleaſed to provide for the ſecurity of Chriſtendome, that ſuch a powerfull enemy as the Turk is, having his forces divided, might the more eaſily be reſiſted.

(d) Bizar. Jovius Suppl. Chalcon.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Robert, *and* Sigiſmond, *Emperours*; *and of thoſe things that under them were acted both in* Germany *and* Italy.

From the year 1400 *of Chriſt*, unto 1437.

(a) Anton. 3. Par. Tit. 22. c. 3. Naucl. Langius. Chr. Germ. l. 26. Cuſp.

(b) Anton. Palmer. Naucl.

VEnceſlaus the Emperour of the Romans being degraded of his Imperial dignity by reaſon of his ſloathfulneſſe, *Robert* Duke of *Bavaria* was elected in his place, (a) in the year 1400, who being intreated by the Florentines to help them againſt Viſcount *Galeacius* Duke of Millan, advanced into Italy; but having atchieved nothing of great conſideration, he returned into Germany, leaving a cruel war: from whence he retired. *Galeacius* dying a little while after, (b) being the year 1402, moſt part of thoſe Cities ſtood up for their liberty, and freed themſelves; and ſome of them were added to other Princes's Dominions. The Venetians

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(c) Naucl. Santov nus. Anton

(d) Pand. l 5. Palm. Naucl. Barler. 10. Scanderb.

(e) Pand. 5. Palmer.

(f) Pand. 5.

netians took under their protection Verona and Padua, (c) in the year 1405, at what time the Dominions and Principalities of the *Scaligerians* and *Carrarienſians* was wholly extinguiſhed, and the Inhabitants of Piſa ſubmitted themſelves to the Florentines. This change of things brought great and almoſt fatal troubles to Italy. (d) At this time did *Ladiſlaus* reign in Apulia: he was ſon to *Charls Dirrachinus* King of *Apulia* and *Pannonia*, who taking occaſion by the diviſions and diſtractions that were in Rome, attempted twice the taking of it; he was overcome and ſuppreſſed (e) by *Lewis*, ſon to *Lewis* Duke of Andes, who dyed in the wars he had in Apulia againſt *Charls Dirrachinus*, (f) in the year 1410; but *Lewis* not knowing how to make uſe of his victory and advantage, returned into France.

In the midſt of theſe times, an old and bitter diviſion did tear the bowels of the Church, two Popes at the ſame time attributing each to themſelves the Pontifical office; but as the cauſe of *Peter Lunenſis*, who had changed his name into *Benedict*, and lived in France, was worſe; ſo alſo did his authority daily decreate and leſſen amongſt thoſe of his party, ſo that being forſaken by the French, he fled into Spain, where he was born, where for a long time he was maintained by the *Arragonians*. But *Gregory* the 12th remained in Italy. (a) Princes of both ſides met together at Piſa, for to bring them to order and reconciliation; and having deprived them both of the Pontificat, they elected *Alexander* the 5th, of the Order of the Minimes, in the year 1409; by this action they made one Pope more. (b) *Robert* dyed in the year 1410. having ruled the Empire 10 years.

(a) Anton, Palmer. Naucl.

(b) Naucl. Chr. Germ. Onuf.

(c) *Sigiſmond* was after him elected Emperour by the ſuffrage of the Electors; he was King of Hungaria, and ſon to *Charls* the 4th Emperour, and brother to the Emperour *Venceſlaus*, who is recorded to have been much adorned with diſcretion, magnanimity, liberality, & with all other virtues proper for a Prince; but he had no good ſucceſſe in military affairs; but was excellent in piety, and in the zeal of Religion; for he ſent Ambaſſadours all over Chriſtendome for to order and reconcile the peace of the Church, and hazarded to go into France, England, Spain, in his own perſon, and in Italy alſo; and at laſt by his aſſidual care and diligence, prevailed with Pope *John* the 23d, who in the year 1410 had ſucceeded *Alexander*, to aſſemble a Synod.

(c) Anton. 3. Par Tit 22. c. 6 Naucl. Palmer. Chr. Germ. Cuſpin.

Therefore by *Sigiſmond*'s labour, was kept a general Council at *Conſtance* in the year (d) 1414, (e) on the 5th of November, being the ſecond day of the week, (f) which laſted four years, ending the (g) 22 of April, *Anno* 1418. (h) In this Synod was condemned the opinion of *Wicklif* and *John Huſs*, he himſelf being then preſent, and not yielding to the Churches authority, was burnt the 6th of July, (i) in the year 1415; and the year following *Hierome* of Prague was alſo burnt for the ſame cauſe, being both glorious Martyrs for the truth of the Goſpel. Now after *John* the XXIII, and *Benedict* the XIII, were both depoſed of

(d) Concil. Conſtanr. Anton. Æneas Silv. Hiſt. Boëm. c. 38. Naucl. Langus Chron. Citiz. Chr. Germ. Plat.

(e) Concil. Conſt. Seſſ. 1.

(f) Ib. Seſſ. 45.

(g) Æn. Syl. c. 36.

(h) Chron. Citiz. Hiſt. Boëm.

(i) Conc. Conſt. Seſſ. 42.

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the Papacy. *Odo* of *Collen* is choſen in their room, in the year 1417. (k) the eleventh of November, and was called *Martin* the fifth.

(k) Naucl. &c.

So was ended the Schiſm that had laſted fourty years, (i) though *Benedictus* ſtrived ſtill to oppoſe, but he died in *Spain*, in the year 1424. But the two Cardinals of his faction chole *Clemens* the VIII. in his place, who four years after was fully ſuppreſſed; therefore ſome do record that this Schiſm laſted 50. years. During this Councel, the Prince of Savoy, from an Earl, was created Duke by the Emperour *Sigiſmond*, in the year of our Lord 1415.

(i) Lang. in Citiz. Chr.

(a) Æn. Sylv. c. 37. & ſeq. Naucl. Iangus.

(a) But *John Huſſe's* Diſciples and followers who already had taken up Arms in *Bohemia* for to avenge his death, did over-run all this Country; they were encouraged to it by *Venceſlaus's* ſloathfulneſſe, who being dead in the year 1419. they elected for their Generall againſt the Emperour *Sigiſmond*, *Ziska*, a (b) valiant acute and notable warriour. He in a ſhort time having raiſed up a great Army, took by force of Arms moſt part of the Towns and Cities of *Bohemia*, and often routed *Sigiſmonds* Army. He built a Town fortified by nature upon an exceeding high Rock (c) which he called *Thaboris*, hence were the inhabitants called *Thaborites*. It is ſaid that as he died, he gave order, that of his skin ſhould be made the bottom of a Drum, which being beaten, might chear up their Souldiers, and give terrour to their enemies. (d) This was in the year 1424.

(b) Æn. Sylv. c. 38.

(c) Æn. Sylv. c. 40. 46.

(d) Naucl.

In *Italy*, king *Ladiſlaus* dying in the year 1414. as (e) *Pandulphus* relates, his ſiſter *Johanna* ſwayed the *Neapolitan* Scepter: ſhe was light of carriage and lewd, (f) ſhe having married *James* of *Bourbon*, Earl of March: ſhe afterwards forced him to flye back again into France, becauſe he aſſumed the greateſt power and authority of the kingdome upon himſelf, where deſpiſing all worldly things, he took the habit and Order of Saint *Francis* at *Bezanſon*.

(e) Pand. l. 5. Anton. Par. 3. Tit. 12. c. 7. Plat. in Mar 5.

(f) Oliva. Mar. c. 1. Pand. Col. Lenar.

(g) Joanna having alienated from her ſelf the Heart of Pope *Martin* the V. and fearing the Arms of the great Duke *Sforza*, ſhe implored to her aid *Alphonſus* king of Aragon and Sicilia, whom upon conditions, ſhe adopted (h) ſeven years after the death of *Ladiſlaus*.

(g) Bertho Facius l. 1. & ſeq. *Alphonſus* king of *Aragon* goes to poſſeſſe the Kingdome of *Naples*.

(h) Pand.

(i) Now *Martin* the Pope had already entitled *Lewis* of Anjou, the third of that name, ſon to *Lewis* the ſecond, king of Naples, and given to him all the Rites thereunto belonging, having degraded *Joanna*, allowing him Duke *Sforza*, for help in the carrying on of the expedition. Hence aroſe a moſt cruell and bloudy War between *Alphonſus* and *Lewis*: not long after this broke forth a diſſention and diviſion between Queen *Joanna* and *Alphonſus*, whereby *Lewis* by the means and endeavours of the Duke *Sforza*, being ingratiated and adopted, obtained the kingdome in the year 1431. (k) Three years after this, *Lewis* died of a ſickneſſe in the year 1434, Then was *Rainer*, who alſo is called *Reinat*, *Lewis's* brother, named heir of the Crown, by *Joanna* her ſelf, whileſt he yet

(i) Berth. Facius 1. & ſeq. Pand.

(k) Facius l. 4. Pand.

yet was retained priſoner by the Duke of *Burgundy*, (a) In the interim, *Alphonſus* relying upon the former dedition of the Kingdome, done to him by the Queen, he attempted the poſſeſſion of the ſame: but being overcome in a Sea fight by the *Genoans*, and by them taken Priſoner, he is carried to (b) *Philip* Duke of Millan, under whoſe dominion then *Genoa* was, of whom he was received exceeding courteouſly; and a little after by him releaſed, he again attempts to recover the Kingdome, which had already been poſſeſſed by *Iſabella*, *Reiners* Wife, who then was come to *Naples* to her, being releaſed from his impriſonment of Burgundy. (c) *Alphonſus* took *Naples*, ſending his ſouldiers into it by that Channell, through which *Beliſarius's* Army had broken into *Naples*, (d) this was in the year one thouſand four hundred fourty two. At which time *Reiner* being received into *France*, *Alphonſus* reigned without any competitour, and having agreed with *Eugenius*, he confirmed his right to the Crown, both upon himſelf, and his illegitimate ſon *Ferdinando*.

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(a) Pand. l. 6. & Fac.

(b) Pand. ibid. Palm. Fac. l. 4.

(c) Fac. l. 7. Pand. 6.

(d) Pand. Palm.

At this time *Philip Maria* the Vicount ſon to *John Galeaceus*, after the death of *John Maria* his brother, holding *Millan* in his power, (e) in the year 1415. which was the cauſe of all the troubles of *Italy*, having concluded a peace with the *Florentines*, he brought under his ſubjection *Genoa*, having chaſed out of it *Thomas Fregoſius*, Duke thereof, (f) then by Pope *Martins* agitation, he put an end to the Wars, which he had again begun with the *Florentines*, and *Venetians*, in the year 1427. But not long after they (g) fell to it again.

(e) Naucl. de eo Facius. l. 4. ſub. fin.

(f) Anton. Par 3. Tit. 22. c. 8.

(g) Anton. ibid. c. 9. & ſeq.

In the interim, Pope *Martin* having convoked a Councill in *Baſill*, died in the year 1431, after whom *Eugenius* the IV. was choſen; he forbad the fathers convoked at *Baſill* to proceed farther; but never theleſſe they continued their aſſembly, and condemned *Eugenius* himſelf; therefore laſted this Councel (h) from the ſeventh of December, 1431, unto the ſeventeenth of June (i) in the year 1448. being ſeventeen years. But *Eugenius* at laſt prevailed againſt them, ſo then was their authority nullified. And (k) *Amedeus* called by the Duke of *Savoy*, *Felix* the V. who by this Synod had been made Pope, abdicated himſelf the ſeventeenth of November, in the year 1439. after *Eugenius's* death; and was dignified by *Nicholas* the fifth, *Eugenius's* ſucceſſour, in the year 1449, with the order of the Purple-Gown Prelates. (a) Yet the Articles of Faith eſtabliſhed by that Synod, were admitted and received in *France*, both by *Charls* the VII. King of France, and by the Parliament of *Paris*, but was abrogated by King *Francis* many years after.

(h) Conc. Baſil. Seſſ. 1.

(i) Seſſ. 4. Lang. in Chr. Citz.

(k) Conc. Baſ. Seſſ. 39.

(a) Tilius.

Before this the Emperour *Sigiſmond* dyed the ninth of Decemb. (b) in the year 1437, and of his age the 70th 26. years after his Election, and ſix years after his coronation at *Rome* by Pope *Eugenius* (c) which was done in the year 1432, (d) when he alſo created *Francis Gonzaga* Marquis of Mantua.

(b) Plat. Cuſp. Onuf.

(c) Naucl. Citiz. Chron.

(c) During

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(c) During this Emperours dayes, theſe perſons flourished in Learning and Piety, *Peter* of *Alenſon* Biſhop of *Cameracum*, *John Geſſon* Chancellour of the Univerſity of *Paris*: he was ſent Embaſſadour by the king of France, (i) to the Synod of Conſtance, *Emmanuel Chriſoloras* a Grecian, who firſt acquainted Italy with his Countrey ſtudies, and (g) dyed during the ſitting of the Synod at Conſtance, (h) *Leonard Aretinus*, *Poghius*, who both were Italians, (i) *John* of *Turrecremata* Cardinall, *Alphonſus Toſtatus* Biſhop of Alba in Spain; (k) *Thomas Valdenſis*, *Dionyſius Rikell Carthuſianus*, a man of as great Learning as piety, he died in the year 1471, *Paul* who from a Jew became Chriſtian, and Biſhop of Burges; *Flavius Blondus Forojulienſis* the Hiſtorian, *Nicholas de Tudeſcis* Cardinal, and *Panormitanus* Archbiſhop, Prince of the Canonick Laws of that age. But theſe following ſurpaſſed all others in holineſſe, (l) *Bernard Senacenſis* a Minime, *Laurentius Juſtinian* Patriark of Venice, *Vincent* of Ferrara a (m) Spaniard, who died in the year 1418, *Catherine Senenſis*, and others, whoſe age is recorded, partly in their lives, partly in the Hiſtories, and Chronicles of the times.

(c) Chron. Cl. tiz. An. 1417.
(f) Chr. Citiz. Trith.
(g) Paul. Jov. in Elog.
(h) Trith.
(i) Trith.
(k) Trith.
(l) Anton. 5. Par. Tit. 22. c. 5.
(m) Trith.

CHAP. IX.

What things have been acted in Germany, Pannonia, Italy, Cyprus; *and all the parts of the Eaſt, under the Emperours* Albert, Frederick, *and* Maximilian, *and the renowned perſons of their time.*

From the year 1438. *unto* 1500. *or thereabouts.*

ALBERT Duke of *Auſtria* (a) in the year 1438. received the Title of the Empire, then vacant by the death of *Sigiſmond* his father in law, who in a ſhort time having atchieved many gallant enterpriſes, againſt the *Mores*, the *Bohemians*, and the *Turks*, died at laſt in an expedition againſt the Turks in *November* the ſecond year of his Empire, in the year 1439. (b) In this year *Eugenius* having interdicted the Synod of *Baſill* to aſſemble any longer, he convoked another to *Florence* where *John Paleologus* Emperour of *Conſtantinople* was preſent with *Joſeph* the Patriarch, who died there the ſame year, the *Greeks* were then reconciled with the *Latines*, and alſo the *Armenians*, who had a form of the Catholick Faith given to them by *Eugenius*, but the Grecians being returned into the Eaſt, they broke off from the *Roman* ſociety by the remonſtrance and perſwaſion of *Mark* of *Epheſus*, and *Scholarius* both deeply Learned and Wiſe.

(a) Naucl. Cuſpi. Onurf. vide Æn. Sylv. de Hiſt. Boem. c. 96. & in Europa. Bonf. Dec. 3. l. 4.
(b) Flor. Con. Plat. in Eug. Pal. in Citiz. Chr. Naucl.

(c) *Frederick* Duke of *Auſtria*, *Ernеſtus*'s ſon, obtained the Kingdome of the *Romans* in the year 1440. Under his Empire (d) *Germany* was more at peace and quiet then it was wont, whileſt that the other parts of Chriſtendome, were all in an uproar and diſtraction by fire and ſword.

(c) Cuſpin. Onurf. Palm. Naucl. Citiz. Chr.
(d) Egnat.

Francis

Francis Sforcia his ſon, who following *Lewis* of *Anjou* had fought valiantly in Apulia againſt *Alphonſus*, advancing againſt the *Venetians* for to help (c) *Philip* Prince of Millan, whoſe illegitimate daughter (f) *Blanche* he had married, overthrew him, and loſt the battell, whereupon (g) *Philip* died without any heir the ſixth of Auguſt, in the year 1448. At what time there was an Eclipſe of the Sun at ſeven of the Clock in the morning, as *Antonius* ſaith: by this may *Bandulphus* and *Platina* be convinced, who ſay that this *Philip* dyed the year before. But *Francis* ſubdued under his power the *Milanois*, who earneſtly, though in vain, endeavoured to get their liberty. *Alphonſus* King of Aragon and Apulia, diſſembled with them, becauſe *Philip* had made him his heir, as *Colenutius* aſſerts. *Charls*, Duke of *Orleans*, *Lewis*'s ſon, claimed no leſſe of right and title to this Province, as being ſon to *Valentina*, *Galeaces*'s daughter, and ſiſter to *Philip*: (a) but upon this, the *Venetians* fearing ſuch a potent neighbour, they conclude peace and league with *Alphonſus*: then the Florentines entreated the alliance and ſociety of the French, and by this means was a cruell war renewed in Italy, but afterwards *Francis Sforcia* did conclude a peace and friendſhip with *Alphonſus*, (b) in the year 1454. and gave his daughter *Hippolyta* to Wife to *Alphonſo* his Nephew, *Ferdinand*'s illegitimate ſon. (c) And four years after this died *Alphonſo* the elder in July, 1458, being 66. years old, leaving the kingdomes of *Aragon* and *Sicilia* to his brother *John*, and to *Ferdinando*'s ſon, the kingdome of *Naples*: (d) *Alphonſus*'s generous and magnanimous ſpirit is highly commended by the Hiſtorians, and alſo for his love and reſpect he bore to learning and learned men, and in remembrance thereof, they have extolled his name to Poſterity.

Anno 1438 of Chriſt, to 1500.
(c) Naucl.
(f) Palm.
(g) Anton. 3. Part. Tit. 21. c. 12. Paragh. 1. & 2. Plat. in Nichol. 5. 3.
(a) Anton. 2. Tit. 22. c. 12.
(b) Pand. l. 6.
(c) Pand. 6. Monſtr. 1. Jov. l. 1. Hiſt.
(d) Pius 2. in Eur. c. 65. Pand. 6. Facius.

In *Pannonia* and *Albania*, the undoubted virtue of theſe two Princes, *John Corvinus Hunides*, and *Alexander* king of *Epirus*, who ordinarily is called *Scanderbeg*, upheld the Chriſtian intereſt in this age. (e) The firſt, whoſe Father was *Walachus*, born of a Greek woman, not of ignoble ſtock, in the Town of *Corvinum*, thence had the ſurname of *Corvinus*: and he was called *Huniades* from a Lordſhip that *Sigiſmond* had given him.

(e) Bonfin. Dec. 3. l. 3. Chalc. l. 8.

Scanderbegs valour ſtopped that rod of the Chriſtians, *Amurath*, who with his mighty power threatned and affrighted all *Europe*, and forced him upon very reaſonable terms to conclude peace with *Uladiſlaus*, king of *Hungaria*, but the Hungarians themſelves broke it; when the Turks were engaged in Aſia, but it was to the great detriment of the Chriſtians, (f) for their Army was routed and defeated by the Turks at *Warna*, in which battel both *Uladiſlaus* the king, and *Julianus* the Cardinall, who was the Author of the breach of the Peace, died the tenth of November, in the year 1444. (a) After this overthrow, *Ladiſlaus* ſon to *Albert Cæſar* by *Elizabeth*, *Sigiſmonds* daughter, being but five years old, is elected king by the States of Hungary, *John Huniades* in the time of his minority, was made Protectour of the kingdome, becauſe *Frederick* the

(f) Pius Pont. Europ. c. 5. Bonfin. Dec. 1. l. 6. Naucl.
(a) Æn. Sylv. in Europa. Bonfin. &c.

Anno 1438 of Christ, to 1500.

the Emperour, (b) to whose trust his Mother had recommended the Crown of the kingdom, would not deliver him up to them: (c) At which *Huniades* being displeased, he over-run and wasted Austria and other Provinces belonging to *Frederick*, in the year 1445; he also fought often with great successe against *Amurath*; and, *Amurath* dying at *Croia* in Epirus, fought against his son *Mahomet*, who took *Constantinople* (d) in the year of Christ, 1453, the 29 of May; (e) but three years after as he besieged Taurinum, which is called Alba, he drove him back with much disgrace, and great losse of his Army, in the year 1456, on *Magdelene's* day. Pope *Calistus* decreed a holy-day to be celebrated in remembrance of this great victory. In the obtaining of this and other remarkable victories, appeared the piety and devotion of *John Capistranus* of the order of the Minimes; and as he thus behaved himself, many embraced the Crosse, and engaged for the Holy Wars.

(b) Pius 2d. in Europ.
(c) Bonfin. dec.3. l.7.
(d) Anton. Par 3 Tit.22. c.13. Bonfin. dec.3. l. 8. Naucl. Palmer. Chr. Citiz.
(e) Idem. & Vill. Æn. Boëm. Hist. c. 65. Chale. l. 8.

(f) In the same year *John Huniades* Prince of Transylvania, as they are wont to say, with happy and prosperous issue, ended his life the 4th of September; and *Capistranus* himself dyed not long after, (g) whose sanctity was made illustrious by prodigious miracles.

(f) Bonfin. Anton. &c.
(g) Naucl.

Ladislaus being dead, the (h) 10th of December, in the year 1458, *Matthias Corvinus*, *John's* son, is elected King by the Hungarians: he was in nothing unlike his father, and by him were the Turks often beaten.

(h) Æn. Syl. c.70. Boëm. Bonfin. dec.3. l.8.

(i) *Scanderbeg* being escaped from the hands of the Turks, and having recovered his fathers right of Epirus, often vanquished several petty Kings and Bashaws of the Turks, who assaulted him with huge and innumerous Armies, with a handfull of valiant Souldiers; and as long as he lived, he was a great terrour to them. (k) *Marin Barlet* records, that he began to reign the 4th of December, in the year 1443; and having reigned 23 years, he dyed in the year 1466, in the 63 year of his life.

(i) Barlet. Æn. Sylv. in Europa, c. 15.
(k) Libr. 13. hist. Scand. in fine.

In Italy (l) *Eugenius* the Pope being dead the 23 of February, in the year 1447; after him was elected (a) *Nicolas* the 5th, a great lover of Sciences, and of learned men; he erected the Vatican Library, having sought Volumes and Writings from all the parts of the World, even from the East also: (b) he dyed the 8th year of his Pontificat the 25 of March, in the year 1455, whom *Calistus* the third succeeded; and after him was elected *Pius* the second, a man of deep learning, who before was called *Æneas Sylvius*, in the year 1458, he wholly and unanimously aymed at the carrying on of the War against the Turks; (c) therefore did he conclude peace with *Ferdinand* King of Naples, *Alphonsus's* son, (d) and ordered the Christian Princes to resort to Mantua to consult upon it; but nothing could be done, because all the Princes applyed their mind to domestical affairs, and were unwilling to engage in forreign wars; (e) therefore did this Princely assembly at Mantua break up in the eighth moneth of their sitting.

(l) Plat. Anton. Par. 3. Tit.12. c.12. Chr. Citiz.
(a) Plat. Anton.
(b) Plat. Anton. c. 14.
(c) Pand. l.6. Naucl. Plat.
(d) Palmer. Plat. Naucl.
(e) Palmer.

(f) *Alphonsus*

(f) *Alphonsus's* death being known, *John* son to *Renate* of Anjou, whom we have already shewed to have been driven back into his own Countrey, having levied a strong Army, advanced into Apulia, and having set up his Standard, he put *Ferdinand* to flight, and took possession of his Fortresse, defeating all his Army, and he had been quite undone, had not *Scanderbeg* by the entreaties of *Alphonsus* and Pope *Pius* assisted him, and came to help him with an Army. (g) *Maurin Barlet* complains, that the Historians and Chronologians did not fully record this Expedition of *Scanderbeg* into Italy.

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(f) Naucl. Pand. 6. Barlet.
(g) Lib.10. de gest. Scand.

At the same time the Genoans being vexed and infested by King *Alphonsus*, they yielded themselves to the protection of *Charls* the 7th King of France, (h) in the year 1458; whither *John*, *Renate's* son being sent, he fortified the City; (i) but it revolted again three years after from the French, under command of *Prosper Adurnus*; which *Lewis* the 11th granted to *Francis Sforsia* Duke of Millain (k) in the year 1464. (l) In which year Pope *Pius* dyed at Ancone, having got much glory in a short time; for he lived in the Office but six years: him followed *Paul* the second of that name.

(h) Palm. Til. in Chr.
(i) Palm.
(k) Palm.
(l) Id. Palm. Plat. Naucl.

Whilest Europe is troubled all over with intestine dissention and tempest, the like calamity and distraction afflicted also Asia. (a) *Richard* King of *England* had granted the Island Cyprus, being taken away from the Greeks, unto *Guido Lusianus* of the French flock, who did take to himself the right or title of the kingdome of Jerusalem.

(a) Pius Pont. in Asia, c.97. Naucl. Hist. Cyprus.

How the Kingdome of Cyprus came to the Venetians

His successours reigning in it, the *Genoans*, a slaughter of their Countreymen being there made, provide a strong Navy, *Trugosius* being chief Commander, to revenge them: in a short space, the whole Island, with the King and Queen, came under their power. To those, when they had been sometime held in prison, at length pardon is granted. But a tribute laid on the kingdome, and *Salamis*, which is *Famagusta*, a common Mart-Town for Traffiques, yielded to the Conquerour for a prey. The King would have his son that was born in prison, to be called *Janus*, because it is the custome to call *Genua*, commonly *Janua*. This King, the Sultan of Ægypt, Cyprus being taken and plundered, and many mortals killed, made tributary. *John* his son succeeded his dead father; for riot and delights, more like a woman, than a man; who took *Helena* of the bloud of the *Palæologians* in wedlock, of whom he begat *Carlotta*; but of a Concubine, *James*. *Carlotta* married *Lewis* the son of the Duke of the Allobrogians. *James*, whom that his father might shut out from hope of the kingdom, by the perswasion of *Helena*, he had made chief Ruler of Nicosia; both being dead, being more desirous of obtaining Cyprus, than became a Christian, came to the Sultan of Ægypt; in whose words a wicked oath being taken, he is brought by the same into the kingdome: *Lewis* the husband of *Carlotta* being driven away, (b) about the year 1459. Afterward, the *Genoans* being cast out, and *Salamis*

(b) Naucl.

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being taken back again, *James* drave away *Æcaterina* his Wife, the daughter of *Marcus Cornelius* of the Venetians; whom the Senate of Venice adopted for a daughter. (c) The King being dead, and his Poſthume *James*, that kingdome came into the power of the Venetians by a right of inheritance, in the year 1476.

(c) The ſame, & Palm. (d) Cuſpin. Naucl. Chr. Spenheim. Trith. Sappl. Palmer. (e) Onoſt. Cuſpin.

Frederick the Emperour made an end of living (d) in the year 1493, Auguſt the 19, of his Command the 53 year, whom his ſon *Maximilian* ſucceeded, choſen King of the Romans 7 years before.

(e) This man came even unto the year of Chriſt 1519, of his Empire 26, and the day before the Ides of January, in the 63 year of his age, he deceaſed. Many ſhakings there were, and great, this man being Emperour, eſpecially in Italy, about his beginning: which ſhall be explained in the French affairs.

(a) Tarafa. Maria.

As thoſe things ſorrowful to be remembred, ſo theſe things joyfull, then happened. (a) *Ferdinand* King of Spain vanquiſheth Granata, which remnant had ſat down in a City of the Moors, in the year 1492; in which year the Rule of the Saracens ceaſed in Spain after 780 years that they had come thither.

(b) Naucl. Maria.

(b) And the ſame year, 171 thouſand families of the Jewiſh ſtock went away into baniſhment, which are ſaid to have been to the number of 800000 heads.

Many unknown Countreys in the outmoſt borders of the Eaſt and Weſt began to be entred; the paſſage unto them being made plain by the Spaniſh and Luſitanian ſhips. (c) *Chriſtopher Columbus*, by Countrey a *Genoan*, moſt knowing in Sea-Affairs, looſing from Spain under the authority of *Ferdinand* and *Iſabell*, Kings, in the year 1499, found new Iſlands. Whoſe example others following, by little and little opened that wide Continent, which maketh the fourth part of the World. (d) *Vaſcus Gama*, a Luſitanian enflamed with the ſame ſtudy, having gone by the command of *Emmanuel* from Ulyſſipon, into the Eaſt, in the year 1497, on the ſeventh of the Ides of July; the year following 13 Kalends of June came to *Calecute*; and he ſheweth by the ſaylings of the Luſitanians unto theſe places, the way to Indian Commerces or Traffiques.

(c) Hiſtor. of India, Append. Palm.

(d) Oſor. b. 1. of the Deeds of Emm.

Famous Men.

Learning, *Frederick* reigning, was in great brightneſſe throughout Italy, the moſt learned of the Greeks, who, Greece being taken, ran unto it, ſharpening the ſtudies of the Latines through a ſtriving to imitate them. Cardinal *Beſſario* was accounted chief, as in worthineſſe of Office, ſo in the learning of the Greeks, (c) whom, in the year 1472, France ſaw as an Embaſſadour. Whence returning to Rome, he dyed at Ravenna, in the 77 year of his age. Likewiſe *Theodore Gaza* of Theſſalonica; who (f) in the year 1470, wrote a book concerning the moneths, (g) and dyed in the year 1478. (h) *George Trapezunte*, a Cretian, dyed 1485, *Argyropylus* of Byzantium, and *Demetrius Chalcondylas*, lived at the ſame time. (l) Among the Latines, *Pius* the ſecond chief Biſhop, highly flouriſhed, who was called before *Æneas Sylvius*.

(c) Palm. Paul. Jov. (f) Book of the moneth, ch. 16. (g) Palm. Trith. (h) Palm. Jov. (i) Jov. (l) Trith.

Sylvius. Likewiſe *Laurentius Valla*, of a ſharp and biting wit, (a) dyed in the year of Chriſt, 1457. *Francis Philelphus*, (b) who dyed, being 90 years old, in the year 1481. (c) But *Flavius Blond* an Hiſtorian, in the year 1473, of his age 57. (d) *Nicolas Perotus*, *Platina*, who wrote thorowly the lives of the Roman Biſhops, even untill *Paul* the ſecond. *Matthew Palmerius* a Florentine writer of a Chronicle, (e) who for a hereſie delivered in a writing concerning Angels, is puniſhed with the burning flame, as ſaith *Trithemius*. Others affirm, not himſelf, but his book to have been burnt; the which alſo is more like to truth. *Domitius Calderinus*, who (f) periſhed in the year 1477. (g) *Rodulph Agricola*. (h) *John de Monte Regio*, that is, of the King's Mountain, a Mathematician, he dyed at Rome in the year 1476. *John Picus* of Mirandula, *Hermolaus Barbarus* followed; whom *Trithemius* writeth to have dyed in the 39th year of his age, and of Chriſt 1493. *Angelus Politianus* (i) in the year 1494, (k) of his age 40. *Marſilius Ficinus*, *Sabellicus* an Hiſtorian, *Antonine* a Florentine Biſhop. Neither indeed doth it concern us to make mention of all; of whom *Trithemius* a writer of that ſame Age, and *Paul Jovius* in his Elogies or commendatory Writings, and many others, have written.

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(a) Jov. (b) Trith. (c) Palmer. (d) Jov. Trith. (e) Trith. (f) Trith. (g) The ſame. (h) Palm. Trith. (i) Trith. (k) Palm.

Printing Invented.

But it fitly happeneth, that (when Barbariſm being wiped away, Learning ſhould lift up its head) for the committing ſo many births of great Wits unto eternity, the Art of Printing ſhould ſhew it ſelf forth (l) in the year 1440, *John Guttemberg* a Knight of Moguntia being the finder of it out.

(l) Palm. in the yeas 1457.

CHAP. X.

Of the French Affairs, and other things done on this ſide the Alps, by Charls *the ſeventh*, Lewis *the eleventh, and* Charls *the eighth, Kings of France; and of the ſhakings of Italy, which were infolded, this laſt reigning, with the affairs of France.*

The Engliſh Warr.

Charls the ſeventh, in the year 1422, entred a wretched and troubled Kingdom, the Engliſh holding many places of France, with whom, *Philip* Duke of Burgundy for revenging of his father's death, had joyned his Forces. The firſt breaking out of the Engliſh into France, happened (a) in the year 1415, *Henry* the fifth being King. In which a battle was joyned at *Azincurt*, nor far from the Town of *Calice*: and in that fight the flowr of the French Nobility was partly ſlain, partly came into the hands of their Enemies. *Charls* Duke of Orleance was taken, who was in cuſtody (b) 25 years, and other Princes. After that, the fellowſhip of the Burgundian made all things readily inclinable to the Engliſh, who had in his power the King of France, partaker neither of his underſtanding, nor his right, with the Queen and her daughter *Katherine*. *Henry* (Paris, the Caſtle

(a) Alan. Monſtr. b. 1. ch. 139. Naucl. Mey. Æm. Gagu.

(b) Monſtr. b. 3. fol. 106.

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of the kingdom, being poſſeſſed in the (c) year 1418,) (d) two years after in Tricaſſia, took *Katherine* in wedlock, with the kingdoms Dowry; *Charls* the Dolphin being ſhut out. But *Henry* had a very ſhort fruit of ſo great ſucceſſe, dying in the very ſame year, in which we have taught *Charls* the 6th to have periſhed, (e) in the year 1422, Auguſt 29. *Henry* the 6th, is put in the room of this: *Charls* the ſeventh in the room of *Charls*, two months after having finiſhed his life. There was thereby, or from that time, a continual courſe of the Engliſh victory; Towns daily falling off from *Charls*. Moreover, the chief bending of affairs is made againſt the people of Orleans, the moſt noble City of Celtica. (f) The Engliſh King had beſieged it in the year 1428, the 4th Ides of October. The Duke of Salisbury who was ſlain in that ſiege; but *John* a baſtard, the natural ſon of *Lewis* Duke of Orleans, who was ſlain by *John* of Burgundy, defending. God by a wonder rare to this day, brought help to the Townſmen now fearing the extreameſt things. *Joan Darcia* was a Maid, her father being a husbandman, in the Tullian field, a keeper of ſheep: ſhe being inwardly ſtirred by words from God, to looſe the ſiege of Orleans, and deliver *Charls* out of ſo many ſtraights, came of her own accord unto this King: And a promiſe being made, ſhe being ſent to Orleance with ayds, beat back the Engliſh broken in ſome battels from the City, in (a) the year 1429, May 12. She brought the King to *Durocottum* of Rhemes, to take of right, the holy things or ceremonies of the kingdom. The enemy being often ſcattered, ſhe was at length taken at Compendium in the year 1430; (b) whom after a long debate had concerning her, *Peter Cauchonius*, Biſhop of Bellovacia, condemned. The Engliſh burnt her alive in the year 1431; at which time, (c) ſaith *Monſtrelet*, an Aſſembly began to be had at Baſil. Concerning this Virgin, who is commonly called, *The Maid of Orleance*, ſome reproachful things are falſly vaunted of by ſome. But that ſhe was innocent and dear to God, both many things do perſwade, (d) which are read, delivered in full Volumes; and alſo a moſt proſperous iſſue of the thing having followed; as it may be right to aſcribe it to none but God as the Author. For afterwards all things waxed worſe with the Engliſh. *Charls* (the Burgundian being reconciled unto him (e) in the year 1435) by degrees received his kingdom out of the hand of the enemies; (f) ſo that in the year 1453, *Talbot*, a man of great valour being ſlain, and Aquitane again taken away, he cauſed nothing to be left unto the Engliſh in France, beſide Callice. After this manner the Engliſh tumult, after two and fourty years, took an end.

A civil diſagreement at home followed the Engliſh, being beaten out of other mens borders. There were two Kingly Families amongſt them; the one of *York*, the other of thoſe of *Lancaſter*. *Henry* of *Lancaſter*, *Richard* the ſecond being compelled to reſign, and being ſlain, had uſurped the Kingdom (g) in the year 1399; and being called the 4th of that name, departed in the (h) year 1413.

(c) Monſtr. b. 1. ch. 143. & b. 1. ch. 214.
(d) Monſtr. 1. ch. 265.
(e) Olivar. 1. ch. 3, &c.
(f) Alan. Monſtr. 2. Meyer. Æmil. &c. Micquellius.
Joan the Maid of Aurelia.
(a) Alan. &c.
(b) Monſtr. b. 2. fol. 59. Æmil. Gag. Mey.
(c) book 2. fol. 76.
(d) See the hiſt. of *Joan* ſet forth by many. Belleſor. in Chron. in Charls 7. & to Nicol. Gil.
(e) Alan. Monſtr. 2. f. 1. 112. Oliv. 1. ch. 3.
(f) Monſtr. b. 3. Polyd. 23. Alan.
Homebred Troubles of England.
(g) Polyd. Virg. b. 20.
(h) The ſame, in the end of 22. book.

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1413. This man *Henry* the 5th his ſon ſucceeded; who, a fellowſhip being made with *Philip* the Burgundian, weakened the riches of the French; and *Henry* the 6th being begotten from *Katherine* the daughter of *Charls* the 6th, he dyed in the year 1422, as I have above related.

After the Engliſh caſt out of France, (i) in the year 1453, a faction of the chief ones ariſing, whoſe author was *Richard* of York, King *Henry*, their Enſigns being joyned, is overcome by him in the year 1460, and by the ſentence of the Council, the ſucceſſion of the kingdom is ordained to *Richard*. In the mean time, *Margaret*, daughter of *Renatus* Duke of the Andegavians, a woman endued with a manly courage, the wife of *Henry*, no ſmall company being gathered together, overcometh *Richard* in battle, and ſlew him; then another *Richard*, Earl of Warwick, being ſhifted out of the Camps, he put to flight, and reſtored her husband into his kingdom. Afterwards *Edward* the ſon of *Richard* Earl of March, by the help of him of Warwick, driveth *Henry* and *Margaret* out of *England*, and is declared King himſelf in the (a) year 1461. the fourth Cal. July. And then the Earl of *Warwick*, a grudge ariſing between them both, by the help of *Ludovick* the XI. King of *France*, put this man to flight: and brought back *Henry* unto his ancient dignity, in the year 1471. But *Edward* by the aſſiſtance of *Charls* Duke of *Burgundy*, received the Kingdome that he had loſt, the ſixth Moneth after; and *Richard* of *Warwick*, being killed in fight, he took away the life from *Henry*, and alſo *Edward* his onely ſon. This *Henry* was a very holy man: ſo that he was famous for miracles alive and dead. (b) *Polydore* is witneſſe. He had the name of King 38 years ſix Moneths. *Margaret* his Wife being ſpoiled of her ſon and the Kingdome, returned to her father into *France*.

Edward reigned twenty and three years, and then died in the year 1483. whoſe brother *Richard* Duke of *Gloceſter* a wicked man, his ſons being ſlain, uſurpt the Tyranny; for the which, he being at length beſieged in the third year, by *Henry* of *Richmond*, the ſon of *John*, who was the brother of *Henry* the ſixth, he loſt, with his life. Moreover, this *Henry* began to govern the kingdome in the year 1486, the ſeventh of that name, the father of that *Henry*, who departed from the Communion of Catholiques. And he married *Elizabeth* the daughter of king *Edward* the fourth, of the Family of *York*. (c) Which being done, thoſe famous and deſtructive hatreds to the *Engliſh*, of the houſes of *Lancaſter* and *York*, he quenched.

In *France*, the Lordly rule of the *Engliſh* being ſhaken off, *Charls* took breath again; but that, reſt being gotten from war, he fell into homebred tumults. (d) For *Ludovick* his ſon being offended with his father, betook himſelf to *Philip* the *Burgundian*, in the year 1456. neither returned he thence into *France* before his death which fell out in the year 1461. July 22.

Therefore *Ludovick* the XI. of that name, came in the ſame year,

(i) Polyb. b. 23.
(a) Polyb. b. 23. See Comm. on chi. 59. & foll.
(b) Book 24.
(c) Polyb. b. 26.
(d) Monſtr. b. 3. fol. 68. Oliv. b. 1. ch. 36.

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year, into his fathers place, a crafty and subtile man; Who about the beginning of his reign, being troubled with the factions of the chief ones, conspiring among themselves, he shook off their endeavours by Councel and prudence. For, by giving liberally to all what they should ask, he afterwards set upon every one, divided from each other. (a) This agreement, that fight went before, which was made at Mount *Leherick*, about eight miles from the City, in the year 1465. in which, a Victory sufficiently prosperous, was manifest to neither. *Charls* Earl of *Caroleſia* was chief of the contrary party, the son of *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*. He, when through the death of his father, which happened in the year 1467, June the 15th, the second day of the week, was in most large wealth and power; as he was by nature cruell, and desirous of new things, ceased not to provoke his borderers: (b) but especially *Renatus* Duke of *Lorain*, and the *Helvetians*; with whom *Ludovick* had made a fellowship against the common enemy. As *Charls* easily overcame *Renatus*, and being almost stripped of his dominion, he constrained him to fly into *France*: So a slaughter being twice received by the *Helvetians*, when *Renatus* had recovered his Province, he contended against him in *Lorain*. There while he besiegeth *Nantz*, being overcome by *Renatus*, furnished with *Germane* and *Helvetian* aids, he fell in battell in (c) the year 1477. January the fifth, onely one daughter *Mary* being left, which married *Maximilian* the son of *Frederick* the Emperour. The death of *Charls* being heard of, *Ludovick* out of hand subjected *Burgundy*, and his old Title in *Belgica*, unto his power.

(a) Monstr. b. 3. Chr. Lud. 10. Commin. ch. 8. Monstr. b. 3. p. 13. Oliv. b. 1. ch. 37.

(b) Comm. Til. Armil. Gaguin.

(c) Comm. ch. 95. Armil. Gag. Til. Append. Monstr. Fol. 190.

(d) Comm. ch. 136.

(e) Comm. ch. 130.

(d) He died in *Turo* in the year of Christ 1483, the third Calends September, the Seventh day of the week; (e) when as he had first called unto him *Francis Paulanus* out of Italy, a most holy man, and famous for miracles: by whom, the Order of the Minims or least sort of Friers was appointed.

(f) Chr. Lud. 21. Til.

Charls the 8th, the sonne of *Ludovick*, living the thirteenth year, (f) for he was born in the year 1470, the day before the Ides of July, undertook the Kingdome under the tuition of his sister *Anne*; whom *Peter Borbon* a Frenchman had married. (g) *Ludovick* the brother of *Charls*, the Nephew of that *Ludovick*, whom we have shewn to have been thrust thorow at *Paris* by the command of *John* of *Burgundy*, Duke of *Orleans*, took it grievously that she should be chief over them. Therefore flying unto *Francis* Duke of *Britain*, when as many had come into the fellowship of the Governours; a battel being joyned with the Kings Captains, at the Temple of *Albine*, in *Aremoricum*, fell in Victory, and likewise in liberty (a) in the year 1488. (b) and was held in a three years custody. Peace was granted to the Duke being humble, with that condition, that what had been gotten by the Kings weapons, that should remain in his power. (c) Between these things the Duke dying, *Charls* took *Anne* his daughter, betroathed unto *Maximilian* king of the *Romans* to Wife, *Margaret* being divorced, the

(g) Gaguin. Armil.

(a) Chron. of Charls the 8. out of Jaligninus, &c. gathered out of Godfr. [illegible]

(b) Jalig. 166.

(c) Giguin. Collections of Jalig. &c. Til.

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the daughter of *Maximilian*, whom he had espoused to himself, his father *Ludovick* being Author. (d) *Maximilian* for that thing waging war; at last a peace followed: when as the fellowship or County of the *Atrebatians* had yielded to him from the will of the king.

(d) The same.

(e) Peace being made in the kingdome, *Charls* much desired Wars afar off; An Expedition being undertaken into *Italy*, to recover the *Neopolitane* kingdome; Which being passed over by *Renatus* Duke of *Andegavians*, on *Ludovick* the eleventh, *Ferdinand* the son of *Alphonsus* the Great, possessed; the Father of another *Alphonsus*, whose son in Law was *John Galeacius*, obtaining nothing of the *Mediolan* dominion besides a title, when as all the rule was in the power of *Ludovick Sforsius* his Uncle, the which he had drawn to himself under the pretence of Guardian-ship. Indeed *Alphonsus* bare that thing grievously, and for his son in Law prepared War. This War, that *Ludovick* might turn away, he called forth *Charls*, in hope of obtaining *Apulia* in *Italy*. Therefore that he might leave nothing of an enemy behind him, (f) he granted of his own accord, *Ruscio*, and *Perpinian*, unto *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, concerning which there was a strife between them; then in the (g) year of Christ 1494, the *Alps* being overcome, he descended into *Italy*. The which when he had accomplished by a sudden affrightment, he took a quick journey through *Tuscia* even to *Rome*, and afterwards to *Neapolis*. (h) At *Rome* he took the title (from *Alexander* the sixth) of the *Constantinopolitan* Empire, in the year 1495 when as (i) in the former year *Ferdinand* had departed this life, January the 25th, (l) Whose son *Alphonsus* being very much affrighted at the comming of *Charls*, passed over into *Sicily*, and resigning himself of the Kingdome, left it unto his son *Ferdinand*. (a) *Ferdinand* for fear of the *French*, betook himself into the Island *Ischia*. *Charls* entring *Neapolis* (b) on the 12th day of Febr. in a short time obtained the whole kingdome.

(e) Commin. in Charls 8. Guic. Append. Monstr. Gag. Jalig. Coll. &c. Ferron.

(f) Gag. Gillius Ferro.

(g) Comm. Guic. &c.

(h) Till.

(i) Guic.

(l) Comm. Guic.

(a) Guic.

(b) Append. Monst. Gill.

These sudden successes of the *French*, caused envy with the Princes and Cities of *Italy*. (c) Therefore *Maximilian* the Emperour being joyned unto them, and *Ferdinand* king of *Spain*, also *Alexander* chief Bishop privily favouring it; the *Venetians*, and *Ludovick Sforsia*, to whom, (d) *Galeacius* being dead, *Maximilian* the Emperor had granted the right and Title of Duke of *Mediolanum*, make a conspiracy; and endeavour, things being ordered in *Apulia*, to shut in the king of *France* returning into *France*. (e) They fought the day before the Nones of July at the Market-place, or Wine-presse of the *Novanians*, not far from *Parma*, and by a small company of the *French*, (f (they are delivered to have been no more then seven thousand) fourty thousand of the enemies, especially of the *Venetians* were broken through. *Charls*, (g) *Ludovick* Duke of *Orleans* being received, who being besieged by *Ludovick Sforsia* at *Novaria*, had come into the greatest straights, returned full of Grace and glory into *France*, in the same year in which he had come to *Rome* and *Neapolis*. (h) He scarce going aside, the *Neapolitans* and

(c) Guic. 2. Comm.

(d) Guic.

(e) Guic. 2. Comm. ch. 3. & foll. Gag. Append. Monstr. Collect. Jalig. &c.

(f) Gaguin.

(g) Collect. Jalig. &c.

(h) Comm. ch. 38. Guicc. 2.

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and all the rest fell away to *Ferdinand*, the *French*, *Gilbert Monpeeser* the Lievtenant being dead, a little after they all departed. (i) This slaughter of *Italy*, and the comming of *Charls*, *Jerome Savanarola* a Dominican Frier, a famous and wonderfully acceptable Oratour unto the *Florentines*, is said often to have foretold, [l] who for his stubbornnesse, and seditious Sermons, paid the last punishment, the day after that day, wherein *Charls* departed out of life. [m] Who at *Ambasia* in *Turo*, died suddenly of an Apoplexy, the 7th Ides Aprill, in the year 1498, the 15th year of his reign.

(i) Comm. 38. Guic. &c.
(l) Comm. in Charls ch. 25. Append. Palm. Nauel.
(m) Guicc. in the end of b. 3. Nauc.

(n) *Ludovick* the 12th of that name. *Charls* dying without an heir, succeeded by Law, the son of *Charls*, Duke of *Orleans*: [o] who by and by would be called King of either *Sicily*, and *Jerusalem*, and Duke of *Mediolanum*; and forth with, wholly imployed himself towards an *Italian* expedition: (p) *Anne* the Widow being first married, a Princesse of the *Aremoricans*, sometime the Wife of *Charls* the eighth, and a divorce being made with *Joanna*, the daughter of *Ludovick* the 11th, whom his father had brought on him against his will, who indeed going to *Biturgia*, was afterwards in great fame for holinesse. (a) *Mediolanum* through the flight of *Ludovick Sfortias*, came into the power of the *French*, with the other *Insubrians* in the year 1499.

(n) Comm. ch. 53. Guicc. b. 3. Till. Sag. &c.
(o) Guic. 4. Comm. Till. Ferron. &c.
(p) Guicc.

(a) Guic. 4. Til. Ferron. Nauel.

CHAP. XI.

What things were carried on through the whole world, from the year 1500 *to* 1547. Maximilian *and* Charls *being Emperours, and* Ludovick *the* 12*th, and* Francis, *Kings of* France.

Guic. 4. & foll. Till. Addition to Monst. Ferron. the Append of Velleius to Gaguin. The History of Bayard.
(b) Guic. 4.
(c) Guicc.

MAximilian being Emperour, and *Ludovick* the 12th King of *France*, a cruell war was renewed in Italy.

The *Mediolans* had hated *Trivulcius*, who did govern the *Insubrians* in the name of *Ludovick* the 12th. (b) because he was of the *Guelfick* Faction, for this City did antiently favour the *Gibellines* party. Therefore they privily call back *Ludovick Sfortias* living with *Maximilian*, and deliver themselves unto him in the year 1500. But a litele after *Ludovick* being taken by the *French*, with his brother *Ascanius* the Cardinal, he is sent into prison to the Castle of *Lochia*, in which he lived ten years.

(d) The same book of Ferron.

(d) After these things, a league being made with *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, *Ludovick* possesseth the kingdome of *Neapolis*, which legacy *Frederick* then held for himself from *Ferdinand* the son of his brother *Alphonsus*. And this man resigning himself on condition, that the Province should be given him from the king with yearly stipends, he departed to the *Andegavians*, in the year 1501. The *Neapolitan* Kingdome being divided among the *French* and *Spaniards*, there could be no long peace.

Gonsalve

Gonsalve the Captain of *Ferdinand*, within two years time, drave the *French* quite out from thence: and for that thing obtained the name of Great Captain. (e) The *French* departed from all the Towns in the year 1504.

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(e) Guicc. 6.

After that, *Ludovick* conspireth with *Maximilian*, and *Julius* the 2d, Bishop of *Rome*, against the *Venetians*, a very mighty City in *Italy*, and fearfull to its neighbours; in the year 1508. Moreover in the year following, the *Venetians* being overcome by *Ludovick* in battell, whatsoever was in the adjoyning Countrey, they did almost lose. But *Julius*, the *Venetians* being reconciled unto him, turneth his weapons against *Ludovick*. *Vasto Flaias* Duke of *Nemora*, was chief over the *French* affairs in *Italy*, who, all places being largely wasted, when as he encountred with the Armies of the *Venetians*, and *Spaniards*, and *Julius* at *Ravenna*: and a memorable Victory being gotten, he being rashly brought among his enemies, was slain; *Ravenna* was spoiled by the Conquerours. At this battell, which happened in (a) the year one thousand five hundred and twelve, on the very day of Easter, *Bayard* an *Allobrogian* knight, a most valiant and famous man, at that time was present. *Ludovick* being earnestly bent on the Italian affairs, the neighbouring Princes brought war on *France*. *Ferdinand* the *Spanish* king stripped *John Albert* of the kingdome of the *Wascoins*, which they call *Navarre*. *Henry* the 8th, King of *England*, who succeeded his Father, being of his sirname, in the year 1509, setting upon *Picardy*, possesseth the *Morinians*, and *Nervians*. Thus the French being besieged by so many enemies, let go Italy in the year 1513, in which year Pope *Julius* dieth. (b) But *Ludovick* king of France, things with the English king being composed, and *Mary* the sister of *Henry* being taken in Marriage; for *Anne* had now died; *Claudia* and *Renata*, his children being alive, while he provideth a new war against the Insubrians, he finisheth his life on the (c) very Call of Jan. of the 1515th year entring.

(e) Guicc. 6. (f) Guic. 8. & foll. Ferron. Till. Chron. History of Bayard, &c.

(a) Guicc. 10. History of Bayard.

(b) Bellaeus 1. Commin.

(c) Bellaius Til. Parad. &c.

Leo the 10th, of the stock of the *Medices*, is chosen in the room of Pope *Julius*; *Francis* Duke of the Valesians for *Lewis* the King, and Earl of Ingolesm, his son in law: for he had married *Claudia* the daughter of him and *Anne*, after the death of her mother. *Charls* was father to this man, the son of *John* of Ingolesm, a man famous in holinesse, and for miracles, after death; whose father was *Lewis* Duke of Orleance, slain at Paris by a privy murtherer.

Francis, as soon as he was made King, his Forces being turned towards a Mediolan Expedition; he slew the Helvetians, who had opposed themselves against him, in two dayes fight at *Marignan*, (d) in the year 1515, Sept. 13 & 14. By which victory, a surrender of the dominion of Mediolum followed. Pope *Leo* was then chief over the Roman Church, who had succeeded *Julius* the second, from the year 1513. A discourse being had with this man at *Bononia*, he made an effectual promise of making voyd the King's answer by letter, and of receiving *Concordatum*, (a) in the

(d) Til. Bellaius. Guic. b. 12. Parad. b. 1.

(a) The same Authors.

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year 1516. And then an end was put to the Council of Lateran, the which had been begun from the year 1512, in the year 1517, and a diſpatch into Turky was decreed.

The ſame year fell out lamentable unto Germany and the whole Church, through the riſing up of a peſtilent hereſie; whoſe framer was *Luther*, (b) born at Illeby in Saxony in the year 1483, Novemb. 10th: In that year 1517, he began to cry out againſt Pardons. From which ſpark, by little and little the flame waxed hot; wherewith all Europe burned.

(b) Cochl. Til. Guic. &c.

Charls the 5th Emperour.

In the mean time, through the death of *Maximilian*, *Charls* his Nephew, the ſon of *Philip* of Auſtria, and *Joane* the daughter to *Ferdinand* and *Iſabel*, in (c) the year of Chriſt 1519, took the Empire the 20th year of his age; for in the year 1500, Febr. 24, he was brought forth to light. With this Emperour, *Francis* had almoſt continual war, the which was proclaimed (d) in the year 1521. Therefore at the ſame time, two moſt mighty Kings, *Charls*, and *Henry* of *England* fighting againſt *Francis*, he underwent wars in three places. In Vaſcony the matter went on proſperouſly at the beginning, *Pompeiopolis*, the Caſtle of the kingdom being taken: In which ſiege, *Ignatius Loiola*, a Cantabrian or Spaniard, defending the Town againſt the French, his leg being broken with the ſtroak of a ſtone, came into the utmoſt danger of life; which wound brought forth unto *Ignatius* the health of his ſoul, and a new order to the Church, of the Jeſuites or ſociety of Jeſus. The Spaniards a little after, the French being caſt out, recovered all that they had loſt. There was the like unſucceſſefulneſſe of King *Francis* in Italy. For the *Inſubrians* rebelling againſt *Odetus Fluſtas Lautrecius*, they drave away the French from thence, in the very year 1521.

(c) Guic. 13. Til. Bellai. Parad. 1.

(d) The ſame.

The warrs of Francis and Charls, Emperour.

In which year *Emmanuel* King of Luſitania, a very great Prince, dyed the 13th of December, and his ſon *John* ſucceeded him, the third of that name.

But indeed *Leo* the tenth having dyed a ſudden death on the Kal. of Decemb. of the ſame year, *Adrian* the 6th, who did then govern Spain, undertook his place Jan. 9th of the year following. Which year, the ſlaughter at Rhodes made mournfull to the Chriſtians. (c) For *Solyman* the Turk, after ſix moneths ſiege, the City being taken, reduced this Iſland into bondage, in the year 1522, Decemb. 22. through the treachery of *Andrew Meralius*, a Luſitanian Knight. (f) The ſeventh year after the Knights being tranſported into the Iſland Melita or Malta, they there hitherto proceed to be a ſafeguard to the Chriſtian affairs, againſt the Barbarians.

Rhodes taken.

(e) Parad. 1. ch. 7. Guic. b 15. Turkiſh Annals.

(f) Parad. b. 3.

In France, *Charls Borbon* Maſter of both Souldiery, whom they call Earl of the Stable, being offended with the King, fell away to the Spaniard in the year 1523. (a) Forthwith, the 1525th year entring, *Francis* (*Mediolan*, and other Towns of the *Inſubrians* being received) being taken in the ſiege of Ticinum, Febr. 24. is ſent unto *Charls* into Spain; by whom the (b) following year, with little

(a) Til. Bellaius, b. 2. Parad. b. 1. ch. 6. Guic. b. 15. (b) Guic. b. 16. Bella. Til. Parad.

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little honeſt conditions he is let go, the King's children being given for pledges. Who (c) in the year 1529, peace being eſtabliſhed on more equall terms, they were redeemed with twenty hundred thouſand crowns of gold.

(c) The ſame. *Rome is taken.*

But *Charls Borbon* moving war againſt *Clement* the 7th, eſtranged from *Charls* the 5th, his Armies being moved to the City, whiles he ſcaled the wall among the firſt, being ſtricken thorow with an iron bullet, he was ſlain (d) in the year 1527, whoſe Souldiers, Rome being taken, with the Biſhop, they fouly plundered it. *Francis* ſent *Lautrecius* with an armed company into Italy to free the chief Biſhop. He beſieging Neapolis, a plague being made common throughout the Army, he dyed, in the year 1528.

(d) Til. Bellai. Guic. b. 18. Parad.

(e) Amongſt theſe noyſes of weapons, *Solyman* entring *Pannonia*, vanquiſhed Buda, and overthrew king *Ludovick*. He after that, his horſe running away, fleeing thorow the Marſhes, being infolded within a muddy gulph, dyed Aug. 29. in the year 1526. *Ferdinand* the Emperour's brother is choſen in his place.

(e) Til. Parad. b. 2. ch. 7.

In Germany the *Lutheran* Opinion creeping on, Chriſtian profeſſion was rent into divers hereſies, while that every one was ready with tongue and boldneſſe, rather to be the author of his own ſect, than to reſt upon another. Whoſe infection of poyſon at laſt paſſed through into the Iſland of Brittain. (f) *Henry* the 8th, who, a large work being of late ſet forth againſt *Luther*, had deſerved the title of Defender of the Faith, in the year 1521, being taken by the allurements of *Anne* an Harlot, when as he made divorce with *Katherine* his wife, the Aunt of *Charls* the Emperour, in the year 1532. For that thing, he being made notorious by the ſentence of the Roman Biſhop, he rent himſelf with all his kingdom from his communion; and took unto himſelf the chiefdome of that Church. Then he alſo puniſhed the higheſt, and famous men, diſagreeing from thoſe wicked Councels. Amongſt theſe, *Thomas Mooor*, Chancellor of the kingdome, an honeſt and learned man; and *John Fiſher* Biſhop of Rocheſter, adorned with a Purple garment by the chief Biſhop, in the year 1535, he ſubjected to the ſword. (a) Whileſt *Charls* the Emperour, a Navy being paſſed over into Africa, *Barbaroſſa*, the famous Sea-Robber being driven out, who had lately poſſeſſed Algier, and Coletum, a moſt ſtrong Caſtle, not far from that place, where Carthage was ſituated, being ſubdued, he reſtored *Muleaſſus* into his kingdom.

(f) Hiſtory of Engliſh Schiſm. Guic. 28. Til.

(a) Parad. b. 3. ch. 8. Til.

(b) The ſame man, the Princes rebelling in Germany, whom the poyſon of *Luther* had blown upon; and being oftentimes by repeated diſcourſes in vain invited unto agreement, he forced them, being overcome in a great fight, unto their duty, in the year 1546; (c) when as two years before he had made peace with king *Francis*, being thereby brought to it, becauſe he had not undertaken the laſt diſpatch into France, with any like iſſue as he hoped for. For while he delayed in vanquiſhing ſome ſmall Towns, he leſſened his Army, and loſt the occaſion of greater

(b) Parad. b. 4. ch. 8. Til.

(c) Bella. Com. 10. Til. *The beſieging of the City* Sandeſideria.

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matters. His chief loſſe was at *Sandeſideria*; which very ſmall place in the paſſage of French Campania, and ill fenced, he riſing up againſt, with all his forces, could not overcome by ſix moneths ſiege, nor reduced he it into his power, but on moſt equal conditions, in the year 1544. In the mean time, the King of *England* on the other ſide ſetting upon the French, waged warr not ſloathfully on the *Morinians*; who the ſame time took *Bonnia*, with the Antients called Geſſoriacum, by ſurrender. But in the year following, which was of Chriſt 1545, he likewiſe made peace which *Francis*. Moreover, in the year 1547, both theſe Kings, *Henry* of *England*, and *Francis* of *France*, chanced to receive an unlike departure of life: He being confirmed in his ſchiſm; This, all the Sacraments being rightly received, cloſed his laſt day in the confeſſion of the Catholique faith, the day before the Kalends of April, the 33 year of his reign; when as *Henry* had dyed the January going before.

Learned and godly Men.

The Learning of France owes much to this Prince. For by his liberal bounty, men furniſhed with all kind of Arts being on every ſide called unto him; publike Schools, with ſuitable allowances were appointed at Paris in the year 1530. Unto which thing he made uſe of *John Belaius*, who was afterwards a Cardinal; and *William Budæus*, a man every way moſt learned, as encouragers: When as *Deſiderius Eraſmus* of Batavia flouriſhed at the ſame time; who in the year 1536, being ſeventy years old, is reported to have dyed; *Budæus* in the year, 1540. And many others alſo left a famous name unto poſterity; as in Germany, *John Eckius*, and *John Cochlæus*, *Albert Pighius*, who contended moſt ſharply againſt *Luther* for the Catholique party. In Italy, *Thomas* of Vio, Cardinal *Cajetan*, *Ambroſe Catharinus* of the Family of *Dominick*, Divines. But in a more poliſhed Learning were accounted excelling, *Paul Jovius* Biſhop of Coma, *James Sadolet* Biſhop of Carpentoracta; *Peter Bembus*, *Andrew Alciate*, who in the year 1548 dyed: when as in the year before, *Francis Vatablus* Profeſſour of the Hebrew Tongue, had deceaſed (b) the ſame year wherein *James Tuſan*, on the 13th day of March: *Paul Æmilius*, *Guicciard*, Hiſtorians. In holineſſe, (c) *Ignatius* builder of the Society of Jeſus, beautified this Age; the which in the year 1540, *Paul* the third, chief Biſhop, on the 27th day of Sept. commanded to be confirmed: and (d) *Francis Xaverius* a Cantabrian; who in the year 1541, the firſt of the Schollars of *Ignatius*, going into the outmoſt part of the Eaſt, great things and miracles being there done, he deſerved to be called the Apoſtle of the Indians.

(a) Til.

Learned men.

(b) Til.

(c) Hiſt. of Society of Jeſus, Ribad.

(d) The ſame, and of Turſellus.

CHAP.

Anno 1547 of Chriſt, to 1589.

CHAP. XII.

Of thoſe things which happened throughout the World worthy to be remembred, from the year 1547, *to* 1589, *under* Charls *the Fifth*, Ferdinand, Maximilian, Rodulph, *Emperours*; *and* Henry *the ſecond*, Francis *the ſecond*, Charls *the ninth*, Henry Valeſius, *Kings of France*.

Charls the 5th, Emperour, out-lived *Francis* king of France almoſt 12 years: in which, *Henry* the ſon of *Francis* reigned in France. In Germany, *Luther*, the author of all troubles being taken away, who (e) in the year 1546, had dyed a ſuddain death, yet civill diſturbances were not at reſt. (a) For they which through occaſion of maintaining the German liberty, and defending a new opinion, had brought a War on *Charls*, are ſcattered by him at the River Albis, in the year 1547. The chief of theſe was *Frederick* Duke of Saxony, who came under the power of the Conquerour; and being by him condemned of his head, a little after by the intreaty of the chief Governours, he ſuffered a milder puniſhment: And with him was taken alſo *Philip* the Landgrave. By the puniſhment of theſe men, the tumults of Germany were a little allayed.

(e) Cochl.

(a) Guicc. Comm. b. 2.

(b) Annals of France of Bellefor. Matth. Pleix. *The Reign of* Henry *the ſecond.*

(b) *Henry*, in the mean time, king of France, that he might eſtabliſh the Common-wealth, having begun with Religion, reſtrained the *Lutherans*, ſecretly ranging abroad in the Countreyes, with moſt ſtrict Edicts; neither puniſhed he a few of that ſect, being laid hold on with the burning flame. It was the cuſtome then, to call men of any ſort of hereſie, *Lutherans*. And then a new errour of *Calvin* grew more and more through France; and they who did ſpread it, had allured not a few under the colour and ſhew of a feigned integrity. Againſt all theſe at that time a Synod was had at Trent, begun from the year 1545, *Paul* the third being chief Biſhop. But by reaſon of the Civil diſagreements of Chriſtians, drawn out for a long time, at laſt under *Pius* the 4th, took its end in the year 1563.

The Aſſembly of Trent.

Between theſe things, *Henry* renewed war with *Charls* the Emperour, in the year 1551, and Towns being taken on both ſides, the French made the Mediomatricans, and other Towns lying about them, ſubject to their power, in the year 1552. *Charls* beſieged Diviodurum the head Town of the Mediomatricans, whom they call the Metians, with an hundred thouſand armed men. But *Francis* of Guiſe defending it, he departed thence through a deſpair of conquering it.

Then, being ſeparated from the wearineſſe and love of humane Affairs, (c) in the year 1555, caſting off from him his Kingdome and Empire at *Bruxels*, he paſſed over that unto *Philip* his ſon; the governing of this, unto *Ferdinand* his brother. Being as it were eaſed of this burthen, he ſailed into Spain, and there encloſed himſelf

(c) Guicc. Comm. b. 2.

Anno 1547 of Chriſt, to 1589.

himſelf within the Monaſtery of *Juſtus*: whence (d) in the year 1558, *Ferdinand* being by the ſeven Men or Princes pronounced Emperour, he ceaſed to live.

(d) Guic. c. 2.

(e) In *England* the Catholike faith took a little breath in the year 1553, when as after the death of *Edward*, *Mary* the daughter of *Henry* the 8th, and *Katherine*, began to reign. But ſhe being married to *Philip* Prince of Spain in the year 1554, *Reginald Pool* Cardinal, her kinſman, being called unto her, he reſtored the whole Iſland to Roman faith and fellowſhip. But the ſixth year after, which was of Chriſt 1558, *Mary* being dead, *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Henry* and *Anne* of Bulloign, called back the former unfaithfulneſſe.

(b) Hiſt. of Schiſm.

(a) In the mean time, the French not ſloathfully enforced the war with *Philip* his ſon, which they had waged with *Charls*. *Francis* of Guiſe led an Army into Campania and the Neapolitan kingdome in the year 1557; in which year indeed the French were by *Philip* ſlain at the Town of Quintine in Veromandua, the 10th day of Auguſt, when they had run together to looſe the ſiege. In that battle many Nobles being taken, the Townesmen yielded. But the Spaniards knew not how to make uſe of a Victory. At laſt peace by both Kings was received with alike deſire of them both, and was tyed together by a nuptial League, *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Henry* being given to *Philip* in wedlock, (b) in the year 1559, of June 29.

(a) Annals of France. *The diſpatch of Guiſe into Italy.*

(b) Belleſ. &c.

But, as humane affairs are, ſo great mirth is in a ſhort time recompenſed with great grief, through the death of *Henry*; who at a paſtime horſe-exerciſe, received a deadly wound in the head, and dyed July the 10th, of his age 43, of his reign 13.

The death of Henry the ſecond.

(c) *Francis* the ſon of *Henry* the ſecond, who in the 17th year of his age was put in his father's place, had almoſt an year and halfs dominion. And that ſpace was unquiet through the ſeditions of the *Calviniſts*, whom they call *Hugonots*: although there was a ſtrict examination had concerning them; and *Annas Burgus* of the order of Senatours, who by the command of *Henry* had been caſt into bonds, was openly hanged on a gibbet, and his dead carkaſs burnt, Decemb. 23, of the 1559 year. The *Hugonots* being ſtirred by theſe puniſhments, conſpire againſt the King, and endeavour to draw him privily out of Ambaſia, where he then was. But the thing, by certain that gave notice, being known; *Ludovick Borbon* Prince of *Conde* being brought under ſuſpition, is delivered to cuſtody: and while it is inquired againſt him concerning his life, at Orleans, wherein men, choſen of the ranks of the whole kingdom, had come together, *Francis* the King dyed of a diſeaſe in the year 1560, Decemb. 5.

(c) Ann. of France. *Francis the ſecond.*

Charls the next elder brother followed him. Under whom the fury of the *Hugonotts*, a greater boldneſſe being taken, brake forth into open rebellion. To bring theſe into agreement, if upon any account it might be done, an Aſſembly is held at *Piſſiack*, in the year 1561; in which, the Proteſtants came into contention concerning

Charls the 9th.

cerning Controverſies of Faith, with the Catholique Divines. When as nothing could go forward, the matter is brought to arms. The Proteſtants were rather overcome in many battles, than tamed; of which there were chiefly three. Firſt, at the Town *Drocas*, wherein the Prince of *Conde* was taken by *Francis* of *Guiſe*, Captain of the Catholique parties in the year 1561. The ſecond at *Jarnacum*, among the *Santonians*: in which, *Henry* the brother of *Charls* leading the Catholiques, the ſame Prince of *Conde* was ſlain, in the year 1569. The third battel was made among the *Pictonians* at *Moncontorium*, both the ſame year, and General. The ſtubborn enemies were ſlain in great number.

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Two years after they were ſlain in greater number at Paris, when as they were come thither to ſolemnize the marriage of *Henry Borbon* King of Navarr, who was then of thoſe parties, with *Margaret* the ſiſter of *Charls*. With the like ſlaughter they were killed in many Cities of France. That was begun on the 9th Kalends of September, of the year 1572, at Paris, on a day, holy to St. *Bartholomew*; from whom afterwards it found a name.

Before theſe things, *Maximilian* the ſecond, (by the death of *Ferdinand* the Emperour) his ſon took the title of the Roman Empire in the 1564; which year brought that remarkable thing to the account of reckoning times, becauſe it was provided by the Edict of *Charls* in France, that the beginning of years, ſhould be reckoned in private and publique Tables, from the Kalends of January; which hitherto have been accuſtomed to be taken from Eaſter, or the birth of Chriſt. Alſo the ſame year dyed *John Calvin*, the 27 of May.

The beginning of the year ceaſed to be taken from Eaſter in France.

In *Belgium* (the which *Margaret* governed in the name of her brother *Philip*) like as in the reſt of France, all places were troubled with the weapons of Proteſtants; *Ferdinand* Duke of Albania being ſent to pacifie this Province, in the year 1567, through the rougneſſe of judgment; and eſpecially, through the puniſhment of two Earls of chief nobleneſſe, of *Egmunda* and *Horna*, provoked them of Flanders in the year 1568; In which year *Charls* the ſon of *Philip* King of Spain by *Mary*, a *Luſitanian*, being committed to cuſtody by his father, by his command is delivered to death. The Batavians, whom they call the Hollanders, and the Inhabitants of the Mattiacarian Iſlands, they commonly call them Iſles of Zeland, firſt lifted up the Enſign of freedom in the year 1572, the rule of the Spaniard being ſhaken off; which the Albane Duke had rendred hatefull by immoderate exactions. A little after, other Cities came unto their League, and grew together into that Commonwealth, which alſo at this day is called *The weal-publique of the Conenanted Orders*, or *United Provinces*.

Belgick Troubles.

The falling off, of the Batavians from Spain.

Scotland drew a peſtilent hereſie through the infection of her Neighbour England. Into which, *Mary Stuart* the Queen, when, after the death of *Francis* the ſecond her husband, King of France, had

Anno 1500 of Christ, to 1547.

had betaken her self, and had desired *Henry Stuart* Duke of Lenox for her husband in the year 1564, he being slain by the Protestants she having slipt to *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, out of prison, in which *James* a bastard had inclosed her, by her most unjust sentence, after 20 years imprisonment, was punished with the losse of her head, in the year 1587.

(a) Bisarre in Hist. of Cyprus

(a) Between these tumults of Christians in Europe, the Turkish affairs grew up with great increases. *Piales* the Bathaw returning from the besieging of Malta, which happened in the year 1565, the matter not ended, took away *Chios* the Island, the year following from the Genoans. After that, *Mustapha* took away *Cyprus* from the Venetians, in the year 1571, when as he had compassed *Salamina* with a siege of eleven Moneths. Which City having conquered, against a covenanted promise, he killed all the Christians; But *Bragandine* the Governour having his Nose and Ears cut short, was flayed alive. *Pius* the fifth, a most holy chief Bishop, being very much moved with that unworthinesse, (this man, the fourth of his surname having finished his life in the year 1565; was the year following chosen in his room) raised a holy war against them. Therefore the chief bishops, the *Spaniards* and *Venetians* ships being drawn together into one Navy, a fight is made at *Naupactum* in the Sea-bosome of Corinth, in which the Barbarians being overcome, two hundred Galleys with Oars, partly taken, partly sunk, there were slain or taken Captive, to the number of 25 thousand *Turks*: twenty thousand Christians being restored to liberty.

The fight at *Naupactum*.

The Covenanted Navy, a strife arising among the chief ones, wasted, without any price of their labour, which might have been very great. The day of the Victory was the seventh of October in the year 1571. Neither long, after this and other things well carried on in his Prelatesship, survived Pope *Pius*. For in that year which followed, 1572. on the Calends of May he departed this life; The seventh Moneth before that, a new Star was seen in Heaven, which indeed having begun to be seen in *Cassiopeia*, and by degrees lessened, the 1574th year of Christ entring, ceased to appear. That year 1573 which was between, *Henry* the brother of *Charls*, besieged Rochell a very strong Castle among the Santonians, possessed by the Hugonots. But when at the same time, by the voices of the Polonian Princes, he was required to the Kingdome of that Nation, he departed from that City. *Ludovick* the 13th, laying up the honour of this City, being conquered; by whom the six and fiftieth year after, being taken, it ceased to be a refuge of Rebellious Heretiques. *Henry* went into *Polonia* in January of the following year, 1574. and returning from thence the sixth Moneth after, he hastned into France to take the Kingdome; which the death of *Charls* had made void of a ruler, May the 30th, of his reign 14.

(a) Henry 3. Ann. Franc.

(a) *Henry* the *Valesian* the third of that name, having consulted of, or begun his reign in the year of this Age 1574, drew it out unto

unto fifteen years and above two Moneths, all which time he spent in vexations, and dangers, being tossed with homebred, and likewise with forreign tumults. *Francis Alenconius*, his brother, a Prince, fell off from him in the year one thousand five hundred seventy five, the Prison-keepers being cunningly deceived by the industry of his sister *Margaret*, by whom he had been commanded to be kept by reason of suspicions. With this man, *Henry Borbon* King of the *Vascoins*, and *Henry* of *Condy* another of his fathers brothers sons, is joyned with no small company of *Hugonots*, the *Germans* being hired for aid. But by the interposing of *Katherine* their mother, the brethren being reconciled among themselves, An assembly of the Kingdome of all ranks is gathered together at *Blesa*, in the year one thousand five hundred seventy and six, in which the large edicts in favour of the Protestants, are revoked, which thing a little after stirred up greater troubles.

Anno 1547 of Christ, to 1589.

(b) Through *Belgium* in the mean time, the force of the covenanted Provinces against the *Spaniards* being crushed by *John* of *Austria*; who in the year one thousand five hundred seventy eight, had departed from the living, the height of rule is brought on *Francis Alenconius* by the conspired Orders. He being brought out of *ENGLAND*, unto *Belgium*, (whither he had sailed in hope of finishing a marriage with Queen *ELIZABETH*) in the year one thousand five hundred eighty two, and earnestly received by all; the year following he returned into *France*, when as he had found their desires by whom he was called, to be changed towards him. *Alexander Farnesius* Duke of *Parma* was present for the *Spaniards*; who, the rebells being scattered and cast out by little and little, brought back the Cities unto obedience, especially in one thousand five hundred eighty three, and one thousand five hundred eighty four. In this latter year, *William* of *Aurania* being slain, *Maurice* his son is chosen Captain by the Covenanters, being but eighteen years of age.

(b) The same Ann. & Hist. of Flanders.

(a) In the mean time the *Lusitanians* received a great slaughter in *Africa* by the *Saracens*, King *Sebastian* with the flower of the Nobility of *Lusitania* being there slain: who in the four and twentieth year of his age, to bring back *Muleius* by Arms, who was cast forth of his Kingdome, had undertaken rather a glorious or boasting, than profitable expedition, in the year one thousand five hundred seventy eight. *Henry* the Cardinal, brother of his Grandfather, now of a great age, and crazy health, succeeded this: and he being dead, *Philip* King of *Spain*, came to a feeble possession of the Kingdome, many things drawing towards him, in the year 1580.

(a) Hist. of the African expedition.

(b) But in ENGLAND, *ELIZABETH* vexed the Catholiques with all kind of torments. Among whom *Edmund Campian* of the society of Jesus, in the year one thousand five hundred eighty three, was famous in an honourable confession of the

(b) History of Schisme of England.

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Faith, that I may let paſſe the reſt, both for number, and conſtancy to be remembred. The year that went before this, one thouſand five hundred eighty two, was famous in amending of the Church Calender, the which *Gregory* the thirteenth, chief Biſhop, appointed with the greateſt praiſe and profit. Three years after, the ſame man, obedience being received of three Princes of *Japonia*, by Ambaſſadours of that Nation, he died the tenth of April, for whom *Sixtus* the fifth was choſen. And in the ſame year, Civill ſtorms being renewed in France, the Catholique Princes entred into a ſecret league among themſelves, of putting the Proteſtants to flight, eſpecially *Henry* of Guiſe, and *Charls Borbon* Cardinall, the Unkle of *Henry* of *Navarre*; which conſpiracy we have wont to call [*Liga*] a bond, tye or League. *Sixtus*, chief Biſhop, a curſe being pronounced again the *Henries*, the *Vaſconian* and the *Condœan*, he prononnced either of them unworthy the ſucceſſion of the Kingdome, which next belonged unto them from the year one thouſand five hundred eighty four, in which *Francis Alenconius* had yielded to nature's deſtiny, the tenth of June, at the Camp of *Theodoricum*. Hence a moſt cruell war was largely ſpread over all *France*. *Henry* King of the *Navarrians* had muſtred the *Germane* ſouldiers. *Robert* of *Bullein* being Captain, while he goeth to meet this man, reſiſting him, he overthrew *Annas Joieuſius* meeting him with his Army at *Curtaſium* in *Aquitane*, in which fight the Duke himſelf was ſlain, in the year one thouſand five hundred eighty ſeven. Moreover the *Germanes* being ſtirred up in many battels by *Henry* of *Guiſe*, at laſt they are put to flight at *Alnetum* in *Belſia*. The year after, which was eighty eight, *Henry* of *Condy* dyed the fifth of March, having left behind him an heir of the ſame name, who was born in the Moneth of September, who afterwards followed the communion of Rome, and obtaineth unto this day his father's and Grandfather's Nobility, increaſed with the praiſe of ſincere piety.

The fight at Curtraſium.

That ſame year was lamentable through the death of *Henry* of *Guiſe*, and Cardinall *Ludovick* his brother: who by the *Bleſenſian* aſſemblies of the whole Kingdome, were, by the command of King *Henry* ſlain; chiefly for that thing incenſed, becauſe when he had been at *Paris* a little before, in the Moneth of *May*, He being ſuddenly moved at the comming of the *Guiſian* Duke, had made a ſedition, and had forced the aſtoniſhed King to flight for fear. *Henry* of *Guiſe* on Decemb 23 (the day after) his brother was thruſt thorow by the Kings Guard.

Amongſt theſe Tempeſts of *France*, *Charls Emmanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, poſſeſſeth the dominion of *Saleucia* of the French Title, in a Countrey under the *Alps*. The *Spaniſh* Navy with never ſo much preparation carried into *England*, partly by ſhipwrack, partly by the Counſell and valour of *Drake* an *Engliſh* Captain, moſt knowing in Sea-affairs, periſhed.

Laſtly, the death of *Katherine*, Mother of Kings, made the eighty ninth year of that age mournfull, on January the fifth. But

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But it happened much more ſorrowfull by the moſt unworthy murther of the King himſelf. Who, great envy being (through the death of the *Guiſians*) contracted, when as the Cities here and there fell off from him, and *Paris* it ſelf the head of the kingdome rebelled before the reſt, this, *Henry* of Navarre being called to him for aid, he began to beſiege, and (his Camps being pitched againſt it, he is ſlain with a cruell parricide, a poyſoned knife being thruſt thorow his belly on the Calends of Auguſt. By whoſe death the ſtock of the *Valeſians*, fit for a kingdome, ceaſed. Therefore the top of affairs turned aſide unto the Family of the *Borbones*, as the next in kindred. Whoſe beginning is derived from *Robert* Earl of Claromonta, the ſecond ſon of *Ludovick*.

The plenty of famous wits through France, and other Countries, was never greater at any other time than theſe men reigning, whom I have reckoned up in that Chapter. All which if I would number up, it will be the matter of a full Volume. I will therefore touch at a few for the undertaken brevitie's ſake.

Learned Men.

In *France*, *Henry* the ſecond being King, *John Fernelius* an excellent Phyſitian of Ambia was eminent. *Andrew Tiraquell* a Lawyer, *Julius Cæſar Scaliger*. Under *CHARLS*, *Adrian Turneb*, *Rondelett*, a Phyſitian, *John Aurate*, *Peter Ronſard*, at that time accounted the Prince of French Poetry. *James Cuiack*, a Lawyer of Tolouſe, *Mark Anthony Muretus Lemovix*, *Francis Baldoine* a Lawyer, *Dionyſius Lambine*, *John Paſſeratius*; Of whom; many came unto the time of *Henry* the third. In other Provinces under *Henry*, about the ſecond, and *Charls*: *Staniſlaus Hoſius*, *Ruard Tapper*, *William Lindane*, *Cornelius Janſen*, *Andrew Vega*, *Lawrence Surius*, a Carthuſian Frier, *James Pamell*, *James Lainez*, Generall overſeer of the Jeſuites ſociety. *Arias Montanus*, *Martine Azpicuelt*, of Navarre, *Anthony Auguſtine*, Biſhop of *Tarracon*, *Peter Victor*, which three laſt indeed departed out of life, in the year 1586. *Paul Manute*, *Onufrius Panuine*, *Charls Sigon*, *Jerome Cardane*, and many others. *Ignatius* who in the year 1556. the day before the Calends of Auguſt, died after *Francis Xavery*, to whom death happened in the year 1552. December the ſecond. *Tereſia*, in the year 1582. *Charls Borromæus*, famous for holineſſe, two years after, they increaſed the heaveply number.

Anno 1589 of Chriſt, to 1610.

CHAP. XIII.

What things were done throughout the world, Rodulph *being Emperour, and* Henry Borbon *King of* France.

From the year 1589 *of Chriſt*, unto 1610.

Annals of France.

A New Family of Kings after the death of *Henry* the third, fortunately began in the year 1589, *Henry* the 4th King of Navarr being taken to the Rule of the French; againſt whom the covenanted-Princes, becauſe he was not as yet a Catholike, renewed war. The Captain of theſe was *Charls* of Medua, the brother of *Henry* of Guiſe, ſlain by *Henry* the 3d. A little after, a diſturbance of things followed through all France. When as parties ſtriving with a killing hatred, and the agreement of Cities being rent aſunder; as well the neighbouring Cities among themſelves, as all people of the ſame Cities among each other, burned with inward diſcords. *Charls Borbon*, the Kings Uncle, who was as yet kept in cuſtody, is ſaluted by a mock, the tenth King of that name, in the year 1590. Between theſe things, a noble victory being gotten at the Temple of *Andrew*, through which the Earl of Egmonda, a Leader of the Spaniſh ayds, dyed; and which is wont to be called the *Juriacan*-battel. *Henry* compaſſeth Paris with a moſt ſtraight ſiege, when in the mean time, *Charls Borbon* paid his debt to Nature at Fontenaium: and the Duke of Parma coming out of Belgium to bring help to the Pariſians, the King, the City being left, leadeth an Army againſt him, and maketh proviſion to fight. But at Paris, after the looſing of the ſiege, aſſemblies are ſolemnized by the covenanted-Princes in the year 1593, for the chooſing a new King. But thoſe were made voyd by the ambition and diſagreement of the Princes. *Henry* having profeſſed the Catholique faith, July 25, ſent the Duke of *Nivverna* Embaſſadour to Rome, unto *Clement* chief Biſhop, (who the former year had entred the Prelateſhip, Jan. 30,) to requeſt pardon. The which when the Biſhop deferred, *Henry* in the mean time is anointed at Autricum of the Carnutians, with holy oyl, Febr. 27, in the year 1594; becauſe Durocottorum of Rhemes, where that thing according to the cuſtome was wont to be performed, was in the power of the enemies. And then he is privily let into Paris, March 22, with armed Souldiers. At length, in the year 1595, the Biſhop being intreated by *James Perron* the King's Embaſſadour, the ſentence of condemnation being aboliſhed, he wholly reſtored the king. In which thing, *Francis Tolett* Cardinal of the Jeſuites Society, performed a famous work for him, although by birth a Spaniard; and the king held himſelf to owe much unto him before thoſe of that Nation. But then, the Governour and Cities returned, ſtrivingly, unto the defence of *Henry*.

The Juriacan Fight.

Henry the 4th embraced the Catholique Faith.

At length, in the year 1598, at Vervin, May the 2d, a peace was

Anno 1598 of Chriſt, to 1610.

was eſtabliſhed between the French and Spaniards, the chief Biſhop being the author: and *Philip* of Spain the fifth moneth from thence, dyed the 13th of September.

(a) Hiſt. of Flanders.

(a) Whileſt things are ſo carried on in France; in Belgium againſt the Spaniards, *Maurice*, Captain of the Covenanted Ranks, or United Provinces, without delay moved War. Therefore through the abſence of the Duke of Parma, who ever and anon ran out againſt *Henry* into France; he took ſome Cities by force and ſurrender. The Parmian Duke dyed at Atrebates, in the year 1592, in whoſe place firſt of all *Erneſt* of Auſtria, the brother of *Rodulph* the Emperour, was: Then he being dead, *Albert* a Cardinal, the brother of them both was ſent; unto whom *Iſabel*, the daughter of *Philip* the elder, being given in wedlock, the dominion of thoſe Provinces chanced by lot in the year 1598. This man ſeeing upon *Oſtend* a Sea-City of Flanders, in the year 1601, the third year after by *Ambroſe Spinola* of Genoa he received it on ſurrender; truly not worthy the price of ſo many charges, and lives, which he is ſaid to have ſpent on that ſiege. (b) In the mean time, *Elizabeth* Queen of England in the year of her age 70, the 45 of her reign yielded to Nature's deſtiny, of Chriſt 1602, and had *James* king of Scotland her Succeſſour, (the which thing ſhe had commanded by Will) born of *Mary Stuart*; whom I have mentioned above to have been ſlain by *Elizabeth*, againſt right. (c) Alſo in *Swethland* there was trouble: When as *Charls* the Uncle of *Sigiſmund* king of Poland had craftily taken away the kingdom committed to his truſt, *Sigiſmund* being excluded; who therefore had contended out of Poland, that he might recover it, in the year 1599. That being taken away from the Catholique Prince, afterward the Proteſtant Governours paſſed it over by a publique decree, on *Charls* partaker of the ſame ſect, in the year 1604. Furthermore, that *Sigiſmund* the onely ſon of *John* the third, king of Swethland, who dyed in the year 1592, in the ſame year was called King of the Swedes, the affairs of Swethland being brought into good order, two years after he had returned into Poland. In Hungary and Tranſylvania there were the like ſhakings for Religion's ſake.

The ſiege of *Oſtend*.

(b) Annals of France.

(c) Spond. Chron.

The Kingdom of Swethland uſurped by Charls.

Sigiſmund Bathor Prince of Tranſylvania, uſing raſh Counſel, in the year 1598 had departed from his dominion for the ſake of *Maximilian* of Auſtria; *Andrew Bathor* the Cardinal, his father's brother's ſon bare that thing grievouſly; and a little after *Sigiſmund* himſelf changing his mind, brake his covenants. Thereby a War began to be waged between the Bathorians and Auſtrians; Tranſylvania remained in the power of theſe: *Sigiſmund* by the interpoſing of *Clement* chief Biſhop, returned into favour with the Emperour; and at length dyed at Prague in the year 1613. But the Proteſtants again, the Emperour being deſpiſed, chooſe *Botſicaius* a Hungarian, beſmeared with the errours of *Zuinglius*, their Captain or Duke; who by the help of the Turks joyned unto him a great part of *Dacia*, and miſerably vexed the Catholiques;

Anno 1589 of Christ, to 1610.

liques, in the year 1605. The same man the following year maketh peace with the Emperour on these conditions, That for himself, and children, if he should leave any males, he should have Transylvania: At which time *Rodulph* the Emperour entred into a twenty years truce with the Turks. But in *Moscovy* the same year 1606, *Demetrius* the Prince, because he was of a more inclinable mind toward the Germans and Polonians, neither disagreed from the Bishop of Rome, by his own Subjects is most cruelly slain.

That I may bring back my Pen unto the Affairs on this side Rhene, *Henry* King of France proclaimed war against *Charls* Duke of the Allobrogians, in the year 1600, that he might rerake the dominion of Saluſſia, possessed by him through the Civil Troubles of France. At last they agree between themselves; and the Countrey of Saluſſia was repayed with the Province of the Sebusians on this side the Alps. Two years after *Charls Gontald* Duke of Bironia, being hitherto, for his warlike boldnesse, and undaunted courage in dangers, very acceptable unto *Henry*, when as he desired greater matters, and privily conspired against the King's life, was beheaded the day before the Kalends of August, in the year 1602.

The Jesuite-Society restored.

The Jesuit-Society being nine years before by the decree of the Senate, commanded to depart from Paris, and other Cities, is cal'd back again by the kings Proclamation, the year 1603 going out. Which Proclamation, the Senate of Paris, the 4th Nones of January, of the year following had confirmed. The same fellowship being much desired by many Cities of the kingdome, through the most greatest will of the most courteous King, began to open or prepare Schools in many places.

Of desiring which, the King himself gave an example unto the people: Who likewise at his own charge appointed Schools for that fellowship at Flexia of the Andegavians; the Palace of the Vindocinian Dukes being ordained for them: in which first the Seminary was brought; and with a decree, that after death his heart should be safely laid up there. Which thing indeed being sooner done, than was profitable for the kingdom and society, both grieved. My mind is agast to relate the most bitter death of the most valiant, and most courteous king after this inclosed dominion. Whom when all desired to be immortal, the parricide of one detestable privy murtherer took away, May the 14th, of the year 1610, the day after that he had taken care for *Mary* his wife to be anointed and crowned (as the manner of Queens is) at the Town of *Dionysium*. She was the daughter of *Francis Medices* the great Duke of Etruria; who in the year 1600, a marriage being entred into with *Henry*, brought forth the year following 1601, *Ludovick*, a Prince profitable unto France, Sept. 27.

While *Henry* reigned over France; what with holinesse, what with learning adorned, famously dyed, *Philip Nerius* a teacher of Latine Oratory, in the year 1595, March 26, who by *Gregory* the 14th, with four others, *Isidore* a Spaniard; *Ignatius*, builder of the Jesuites

Jesuites Society; *Francis Xavery*, the Apostle of the Indians, and Teresia, was registred among the number of Saints, March the 12th, of the year 1622. *Francis Tolet* of the fellowpship of Jesus, Cardinal, in the year 1596. *Cæsar Baronius*, Cardinal, a noble writer of Church-Annals, or Yearly Accounts, in the year 1607, the day before the Kal. July. *Justus Lipsius* in the year 1606, dyed at Lovane, March 23. *Benedict Arias Montanus* a Spaniard. *Abraham Ortelius*, *Thomas Stapleton*, three in the same year 1598. Of the Protestants, *Theodore Beza*, 1605, October the 25th, of his age 87. *Joseph Scaliger* dyed in the year 1590, January the 20th, of his age 69.

Anno 1610 of Christ, to 1632.

CHAP. XIV.

Of those things which happened worthy to be known, Rodulph, Matthias, *and* Ferdinand, *being Emperours*: *and* Lewis, *King of France.*

From the year of Christ 1610, *to* 1632.

(a) After the death of *Henry* the Great, to be by all kinds of people bewailed, things were more quiet in France under *Lewis* a child, than the hope of all men supposed: whose guardianship, with the ordering of the kingdom is straightway granted to his Mother. Some of the chief ones made a beginning of tumulting in the year 1614; who hated the too much power of the Florentine *Concinus*.

(a) Ex hist. Ludovici XIII. & annuis Commentar.

Between these stirs, *Lewis* went into Aquitane in the year 1616, that he might take *Anne*, the daughter of the Catholique King, *Philip* the second, (whom he before, by an Embassadour, had espoused to himself,) unto a lawful wedlock: and at the same time with the like good successe, he took his sister *Elizabeth* to be joyned with *Philip* the son of *Philip* the third. So two most mighty Princes, with the greatest profit unto Christian affairs, more strictly bound the promise of peace between themselves by this nuptial exchange. Homebred agreement the year following, doubled the publique merriment; *Henry* Prince of *Conde*, and the other Covenanters being reconciled with *Lewis*. But suddenly, new suspitions arising, on the very Kal. Septemb. of the year 1616, the *Condian* is sent to prison.

The Princes, who the former year had made a fellowship with him, depart from the Court. Against these, a war by the King's authority is proclaimed; which in the following year 1617 was ended. *Concinus* being in the very entrance of the King's Palace thrust thorow by the King's guard, on the 14th day of April, because being commanded by the King for certain cases to be laid hold of, he had tryed to defend himself by weapons. His death, a peace of the covenanted-Governours, and a publike quietnesse, followed.

New stirs.

The

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The Queen-Mother, untill theſe Troubles were appeaſed, being in the mean time intreated to go apart, betook her ſelf to Bleſa. From which time King *Lewis* began to carry on the Common-wealth by his own authority. The beginning of which to be managed, that he might take from Religion, in the moneth September, he by a publique Law decreed, That in the Province of *Benearn*, which is ſituate at the Pyrenæan bottoms, the Catholique worſhip ſhould be every where reſtored; and alſo that the Proteſtants ſhould reſtore the goods taken away about 50 years before, unto the Churches.

The ſiege of the Juliacans.

Without France, theſe things happened worthy of memory almoſt at theſe ſame years. Juliack a Town of Lower-Germany was received upon ſurrender by *Maurice* of Naſſaw, being holpen by the French ayds, September entring of the year 1610; concerning whoſe poſſeſſion, ſome Princes ſtrove amongſt themſelves; after that *John william* the Duke dyed without off-ſpring.

The Moors driven out of Spain.

Philip King of *Spain* having gotten the moſt ſtrong Tower of *Alarach*, built by the Moors at the Gaditane Sea, the keepers of it being corrupted by reward, commanded all the Moors to depart out of *Spain*. They are ſaid to have gone out to the number of ninety thouſand heads, in the year 1610, and ſome years following after that.

Sigiſmund King of Poland, taketh Smolenskum, a moſt fortified Town of Roxolania or Muſcovy, after two years beſieging, in the year 1611. in the Moneth of July. Whoſe ſon *Uladiſlaus* they chuſe Duke of Moſch, although afterwards their Counſel or purpoſe being changed, they deſire another: whereby a cruell war, after that, aroſe.

Charls, King of Suevia, being dead, *Guſtave* ſucceedeth.

CHARLS, King of Swethland, dying through grief of an overthrow, brought on him by the Daniſh King, in the Moneth November, in the year 1611. obtained his ſon *Guſtavus* ſucceſſour of the Kingdome; others in vain deſiring to bring it over unto *Sigiſmond* King of Poland.

But the 1612th year entring, the twentieth of January, *Rodulph* the Emperour, died, the thirty ſixth year from the departure of *Maximilian* his father. Whom his brother *Matthias* ſucceeded the ſame year.

The Venetians, after theſe things, being troubled by the inroads of the Croatians, encounter with arms, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of Auſtria, the ſon of *Charls* Arch-Duke, who was the brother of *Maximilian* the ſecond, Emperour, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and fifteen. Which War being waged on both ſides, through mutual loſſes for three years ſpace, the 1618 year entring, was laid down.

A greater war aroſe in Italy between the Mantuan and Subaudian Dukes, in the year 1613, over the Principality of Montferra, when as *Francis* of *Mantua* dying without iſſue Male, *Ferdinand* his brother, of a Cardinal was choſen in his room. Who being defended by the *Spaniards* helps againſt *Charls Philibert* Duke of Subaudia, he ſtrove ſome years, and Arms being laid down, and ever and anon taken up again. For the third year after, that is, of Chriſt 1615. peace being compoſed, in the year following the war was reſtored. Moreover Vercella was taken in the year 1617, the 25th of July, by the Vice-king of Mediolum; and a year almoſt turning about, by the endeavour of the moſt Chriſtian King, was reſtored in the year 1618, in the Moneth of June, and ſothere was made an end of warring.

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In Dacia, *Gabriell Bathor*, being put to flight by *Bethleem Gabor*, furniſhed with the aids of the Turks, moſt wretchedly periſhed. *Gabor* defended the Province poſſeſſed, againſt the Emperour, after that, by weapons and treachery.

The German War in Bohemia.

A far moſt cruel War of all, was ſtirred up in Germany, in the year 1618; in which, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of Auſtria, and King of Bohemia, alſo the kingdom of Hungary he received on certain conditions from *Matthias* the Emperour. But then at *Prague*, the Proteſtants revolted from him, the Earl of Turra ſtirring them up: who, the Magiſtrates being killed, and the Citizens compelled to ſwear in their words, he provoked all Bohemia, and the neighbouring Provinces unto arms. Unto this man, *Erneſt Mansfield* a baſtard, joyned himſelf. Between theſe things, *Matthias* dyeth in the year 1619, of March the 20th, the 62 year of his age turning, of his Empire 6 years, and nine moneths; in whoſe place *Ferdinand* king of Bohemia and Hungary, being choſen, not ſlowly proſecuteth the war againſt the ſeditious, *Bucquoius* and *Dampeter* moſt valiant Captains, being oppoſed againſt them.

The *Palatinate* is made King of Bohemia.

But the Proteſtants make *Frederick* Elector Palatine, the ſon in law of the King of England, king of Bohemia: and he in the ſame year 1619, on the moneth November, with his wife, a woman coveous of a kingdom, received the Crown after the ſolemn cuſtome at *Prague*. But truly ſo great ſucceſſes had not a laſting gladneſſe. For in that year which followed, 1620, the 8th day of November, under the very walls of *Prague*, a memorable battel being made, by *Bucquoius* Captain of the Emperour's Army, and the Bavarian, the Palatine is ſcattered; and being put to flight, and baniſhed, the year following, he fleeth over unto the Batavians or Dutch: where being private from that time with his wife and children, he led his life. Bohemia by and by with the other Provinces returned unto the obedience of the Emperour; who reſtored every where the Catholike profeſſion; and the fathers of the Jeſuit-Society, by name, driven away from *Prague*, at the beginning of the troubles; the ſame year he moſt honourably brought back. And unto this very fellowſhip, to the immortal praiſe of King *Lewis* toward it, it was granted to open Schools at *Paris*, in the ſame year wherein *Prague* baniſhed it, 1618.

He is overcome and put to flight.

Which was the ſixth from a new company of Clerks framed at the ſame *Lutetia* or *Paris*, under the name of the Oratory. which being gathered together by *Peter Berull* a Pariſian Elder; in the year 1612. *Paul* the fifth, the year following, by an Epiſco-

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pall Proclamation, decreed to be confirmed. Moreover *Urbane* the eighth regiſtred the author of this famous inſtruction, eminent in the like praiſe of learning and Godlineſſe, into the order of the moſt eminent Cardinalls in the year 1627. Who, two years after being increaſed with great deſerts, and famous in a great off-ſpring, died the fixth Nones of October in the year 1629. of his age the 55th.

The War in the Tellinian Valley.

At the ſame time, in which it was warred the Palatinate, (that was the year 1620) in the Valley of Telline: which at the command of the *Rhetians* or *Canes*, whom they call the *Griſons*; Civill troubles flamed. The Catholiques being provoked with the injuries of the Proteſtants, hidden Counſells being entred into among themſelves, oppreſſe or come upon all the Calviniſts; and the aid of Duke *Ferias* Governour of Mediolum being intreated, they get leave of him of enjoying Caſtles in ſome fit places. Moreover the Rhetian Nation being all troubled, and with them the Venetians: who believed theſe incloſures of Italy to be held by a continuall poſſeſſion by the Spaniards, was in no caſe making for their affairs, both deſiring aid from him. *Ludovick* King of France was not wanting, and firſt of all, in the year 1620, he obtained by Embaſſadours from the King of Spain, that he ſhould promiſe to reſtore all things wholly, while they conſulted of the Catholique affairs. Which caution being approved by the moſt Chriſtian King, when as nevertheleſſe the matter wanted an iſſue, it is brought to weapons. Furthermore thoſe exerciſd the French and Spaniards, and the confederates of both, with a diverſe ſucceſs, for ſome years.

A Civill War in France.

In the mean time a Civill war was renewed throughout *France*, ſome Governours conſpiring againſt *Lewine*, whoſe power had increaſed even unto envy; whom the ſecret flight of the Queen Mother, and her paſſage into the Caſtle of Andegavia, had enforced to attempt new matters.

In which war, *Ludovick* making uſe of the Faithfull endeavour and counſell of *Henry* Prince of Condy, who in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and nineteen, in the Moneth of October, had been freed from Priſon, in a ſhort time he reſtored reſt and quietneſſe to the French, in one fight at *Cæſars* bridge, the Armies of the adverſaries being ſlain. Which conqueſt made the Queen Mother, and others of thoſe parties, friends with the King in the year 1620.

The Expedition of Benearn.

The ſame year, an expedition for *Benearn* followed: which being finiſhed with incredible ſpeedineſſe, brought a fruit more welcome then could be expected. For the ſtubborn enemies being affrighted at the ſudden comming, the King found there all things inclinable to obedience.

Therefore, holy houſes, and the goods of the Catholiques were delivered into his power, that whole countrey lying under the Pyrenæan Hills, whoſe right it was to be ſeparated from the reſt of the Kingdome, from that time foreward he determined by his

decree that it ſhould be made tributary to the ſame, the which at laſt in the year 1624, was eſtabliſhed. But three years before, of Chriſt 1621, very many Towns of the Santons, and Novempopulonia, and the neighbour Provinces, which are to the number of ſixty; were by force or fear, with a very great ſlaughter of the ſtubborn enemies, ſubdued. By little and little the courſe of Victories came on, to Mount Albane. Which City the King ſetting upon at an unſeaſonable time of the year, he left off to beſiege: many, moreover, of the chief Nobility being loſt, and, which happened moſt to be lamented, *Henry* Duke of Medua, himſelf, Lievtenant of Aquitane. Neither long time after, *Lewine* Maſter of both Souldiery deceaſed of a diſeaſe, the fifteenth of December, in the year 1621. Which ſame year was the laſt to *Paul* the fifth, chief Biſhop. For he departed the eight and twentieth day of January, of his age the ſixty ninth; of his Prelate-ſhip the ſixteenth. The Moneth following, and the ninth day thereof, *Alexander Ludoviſius* of Bononia, is choſen, who would be called *Gregory* the fifteenth. And this man, about two years and five Moneths being finiſhed, in the year 1623, the eighth of July, gave place to *Mapheus Barberine*, who under the name of *Urbane* the eighth from a. d. 7. Ides of Aug. of the ſame year 1623, unto this time is chief over the Church, and as yet maketh it more famous by vertues, worthy of ſo great chief-dome, joyned with excellent Learning.

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The ſiege of Mount Albane

The death of *Philip* the third, king of *Spain* followed the death of *Paul* the fifth, the third Moneth after, which fell out the day before the Calends of Aprill, in the year 1621, of his age fourty three, of his reign twenty three. But in the Moneth of September, the fifteenth Calends of October, *Robert Bellarmine* of the Jeſuites ſociety, S. R. E. Cardinall, flew up into Heaven, whither (the ſame which had brought him unto the Purple garment) integrity of life the companion of ſingular Learning, carried him.

The ſiege of Breda.

About the ſame time alſo Breda a Town of Brabant, *Spinola* Captain of the Spaniſh Army, beſieged; and in Aquitane, and the Province of Narbony, *Rohanne*, and *Subizius*, Proteſtant brethren, renewed a war againſt king *Ludovick*. Breda in the year 1624. in the Moneth of Auguſt, is begun to be Beſieged: on June the thirteenth, of the following year, for want of Proviſion, made a ſurrender. With the Rebellious French it was fought by land, and Sea, and the ſame being every where overcome: but in this latter, in which *Gauiſius* was Captain, the Navy of the Rochellanian Robbers being tamed, the Iſland Rhee was reduced into the power of *Ludovick* the King.

The Genoan War.

Which things while they are carried on in France, in Italy, *Leiguer* maſter of the Horſe being Captain of the French Army for the Prince of Subaudia, fought againſt the Genoans and Spaniards, in whoſe Protection thoſe are. But *Mansfield* had troubled Germany with often inroads and robberies, a tumultuous com-

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pany of robbers being gathered together. Who being put to flight by *Tilly* a moſt valiant commander, he fleeth unto *Gabor* the Tranſilvanian; and from thence ſtriving to go to the Venetians, with an incredible profit and joy of the Catholique parties, he periſhed, in the year 1626. The Rochellers unmindfull of their ſworn faith a little before, and of peace the ſame year received, call forth privily the Engliſh againſt the King. Who in the year 1627. being brought unto the Iſle Rhea, or of Rhee, with a Navy of an hundred and twenty Ships, *Buckingham* being Captain, they poſſeſſe the whole, except the Caſtle; over which *Toiraſe* was governour, a ſtout man, and greatly skillful in warlike affairs. This man, although the works were new, nor as yet finiſhed, ſhifted off the ſharp and continuall forces of the enemies, untill now labouring with the want of all things, and being wearied, the induſtry of *Ludovick* the King came to help them. For this King uſing *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, a man flouriſhing in all praiſe, his helper and Miniſter; he ſent over quickly *Schonberg* a famous Captain, indeed with no great number of ſouldiers unto the ſuccour of the beſieged; who, *Toiraſe* being joyned to him, drave out the Engliſh, being ſlain and chaſed out of all the Iſland.

The Iſle of Ree taken away from the Engliſh.

Nothing ſeemed to be done by ſo many wars and Victories, as long as that deſpiſer Rochell, impatient of Kings, and all Rule, lifted up another Kingdome as it were in the middle of a Kingdome. Which City being ſcituate at the chinks, or overflowed places of the Ocean, it was fenced both with the nature of the place, and alſo with the hand, and Art, that it was commonly accounted invincible. This moſt ſure City, *Ludovick* attempteth with a great courage and hope, which he had taken from the help of God, being made triall of in ſo many affairs, in the year 1627. And the ſame *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, being partaker of the Counſells, by works and Fortifications, and, among other things, huge Bulwarks unmoveable, being finiſhed by the Ocean ſide, he ſo held it ſhut up a whole year, that the Citizens being killed up with hunger, and having ſuffered all extremity, yielded themſelves unto the King. Therefore it, the walls being caſt to the ground, was reduced almoſt into the form of a Village for a terrour and example to others, that the invincible might rather deſire the defence and clemency of their Prince, then to attempt weapons. Rochell was taken in the eight and twentieth year of that age, October the 30th. After that, the Rebels returned wholly unto their duty, neither ſaw the year following, any thing of an enemy left in France.

The ſiege of Rochell.

Ludovick being buſied about Rochell, and the Engliſh: the Duke of Subaudia had ſtirred up the weapons of the Spaniards againſt *Mantuan*: with whom he had an old ſtrife about the poſſeſſion of Mountferrat. And alſo ſome Cities being already taken: and *Caſal* (that is, a Town, as leaſt antient, ſo of that Province, as the report is, the moſt fortified of all Italy) *Collaltus* had beſieged. *Ludovick*, things being appeaſed in Italy, led his

The beſieging of Caſall.

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his Army, being Conquerour, thither thorow the Alps, and the cloſe places of the Mountains, being broken thorow, which alſo nature through the roughneſſe of places, and moſt ſtrong Garriſons of the enemy had made unpaſſible, he overcame Seguſio, a City under the Alps, at the firſt onſet, the three and twentieth of March, in the year 1629. The Spaniards having departed from Caſſal, left it free for a military ſupply, and Proviſions, our ſouldiers carrying on their Journey within the Town. After the departure of the French, they by and by returned unto the ſiege that was broken off for a time, with a greater proviſion then before.

About the ſame time, *Collaltus* Captain of the Emperours Army, very much waſted the land of Mantua: and *Spinola* chief Governour for the Spaniards from the Catholique king, a man of great fame for warfare, beſieged Caſall with all his Forces. But the unconquered vertue of *Toiraſe*, who held that Town in Garriſon, made all their endeavours void. At laſt, the French flee to *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, ordering the Warre with the greateſt power, the ſecond time beyond the Alps to bring help.

There, many Towns being conquered, while they extend their journey, ſtopped with many difficulties; Mantua, through the Plague received within the walls by the Townſ-men, and defendants, being waſted, is ſuddenly invaded by the Germans, on the Moneth of July, in the year one thouſand ſix hundred and thirty.

The French being nothing affrighted with the miſery of Parties, three Armies being in vain oppoſed, the victories repeated over the enemies, they through valour brought forth thither a paſſage for themſelves whither they had intended. Then under the very ſight of Caſal, and the Spaniard pitching his Tents, when they were in readineſſe to joyn battel, *Mazarine* running between, the matter is brought unto conditions of peace without arms, and bloud; by the higheſt providence toward both, yea toward all Chriſtians: leſt either through a great ſlaughter, victory ſhould be manifeſt to either; or might yield to neither, a mutuall ſlaughter being made. This was the end of the Italian Expedition, November going out, of the year 1630. When as now the labour of the ſiege bringing a continued diſeaſe, a diſeaſe brought a departure of life to *Spinola*.

After theſe things the name of *Lewis* was famous throughout all people; not more by the report of weapons, than equity, and faithfulneſſe toward his fellowes, whoſe ſafety he held more beloved, than his own private profits and wealth. Alſo the excelling force and vertue of mind of the moſt eminent Cardinal *Ricelieu* was for admiration; and in managing great affairs, a like induſtry of a diligent Wit.

In

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In the year 1631, in the moneth of April, both Embassadours agreeing, a peace was established between the Emperour and Duke of Mantua, on equal terms; and also the possession of Mantua was confirmed to this man by the Emperour's decree, and of Montferrat, the second day of July. Thus all things being appeased, the ancient rest and quietnesse returned unto Italy.

The Offence of the Queen-Mother and King's Brother.

French and German stirrs followed Italian peace. In France, the Queen-Mother, a grudge being taken up against Cardinal *Richelieu*, she openly renounced her friendship from him; neither that she might receive him into favour, could she be intreated by any of his, or even by the intreaties of King *Lewis* her son himself. *Gasto* the King's brother in a short time after followed his Mother's example, and his mind being estranged from the same Cardinal, he departed unto Orleance, which City belonged to his Title. Straightway the King, with all the Court, and likewise the Queen-Mother, go to Compendium: Who being there left, when as the king a little after had gone away, she privily escaped out of that Town into Flanders, July the 19th day; The Duke of Orleance now going aside from Orleance, from the moneth of March, into Burgundy, thence fleeing from the King, following after him, he also departed into Lorrain, and lastly into Flanders.

A Civil War, wherein the Kings Brother is overcome.

Then a tumultuous company being gathered together, he breaking out into France; the following year he set upon *Narbone* in France, which they name Occitania. The Duke *Montemorence* was chief over this Province; who falling away unto him in the moneth of July, brought with him a great increase of Forces, and courage; That now the Army of the king, with *Schonberg* the Captain, assailing on him, he durst to resist, and encounter with it. Therefore on the very Kalends of September, of the year 1632, they met in a very short, but bloudy battel at Castlenaudar; in which, the Rebells were overcome, and not a few chief men were slain. *Montemorence*, some wounds being received, came under the power of his enemies; and being brought to Tolouse, a Sentence of his head being passed on him by the Senate, he submitted his neck to the sword or hatchet the third Kal. of November. Which highest chance not onely with a steadfast, but also godlily and religiously, as became a Christian, with a ready mind he underwent.

Troubles of Germany, and the King of Sweden's Expedition.

In Germany, *Gustave* king of *Swethland*, who from the year 1630, going out of his own borders, had cast forth the Emperor's Armies out of Pomerania, and other neighbouring Provinces; in the following year 1631, he moved forward into more inward places, and, Towns without number being vanquished, he largely spread about his terrour. *Tillie*, the Captain of the Catholique party being in vain opposed against him: who also himself, from the year 1630, having in the mean time set upon Magdeburg, brake

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brake it thorow with the greatest force, and burned it the ninth of May, of the following year 1631. But the Lutheran Princes, an Assembly being had at Lipsia, they conspire against the Emperour; and their forces being joyned with *Gustave*, they take up war. Against these *Tillie* is opposed; who in the moneth of September, another Captain, *Papenheim*, being joyned with him, besiegeth Lipsia, and compelleth it to yield. A little after, the Covenanted-Princes, are present, and especially the king of *Swethland*, with the Duke of Saxony.

The Fight at Lipsia.

There is made at Lipsia, between these and the Tillians, a most sharp battel; whose issue fell out lamentably unlucky to the Catholique party. *Tillie* being overcome, withdrew himself by flight, and for the most part ten thousand being lost. Lipsia was retaken by the Saxons into possession. This Victory laid open to the king of Swethland that which was left of Germany, none hindring him. *Herbipolis* being taken, he subdued all Franconia, and also Moguntia, and others: From that time forward, he passed thorow other Provinces in manner of an out-breaking flame, or steep-running River: The Saxon in the mean time invading Bohemia, afterwards took Prague, the head City of that kingdom, by surrender. Some of the Princes of Germany, that they might turn away the storm invading them, implored the help of *Lewis* King of France, whom he by his weapons and authority defended safe from wrong; especially the Archbishop of Trevirs: the which in the year following 1632, was perfected.

This very year the Swedish King kept the same course of victories without offence or hindrance: and wandring thorow Suevia, Alsatia, and Bavaria, he made many Towns to come under his power. The River Danubius being passed over, he scattered the Bavarians with their Captain *Tillie*, who a little after deceased of a wound, at Ingolstade, now of a great age, and excelling in warlike glory; but more famous in Religion, and the worship of Catholique Piety. *Vualstine* Lievtenant of the highest Catholique affairs, recovereth Prague against the Saxon and Swede. And then after many tossings, at length at *Lutzen*, which Town is not far distant from Lipsia, *Valstein* and *Papenheim* fight for two dayes space against the King of Swethland: In which battle *Gustave* the king of Sweden dyed. Nor long after, *Papenheim*. That was done in the moneth Novemb. The Swedes, their king being slain, renewed the War nothing more slowly; the which they prosecute unto this day.

The last Fight and death of the King of Sweden.

The same year 1632, made *Uladislaus* king of Poland; who into the place of his father, by solemn Assemblies of the kingdom was chosen, according to the custome, in the moneth October; when as the nine and twentieth day before of April, *Sigismund* had dyed, of his reign the 45.

Moreover,

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Moreover, this year was memorable for the burning flame of the Mountain Vesuvium; the which being renewed on the moneth of February, brought a very large wasting, but a great affrightment unto the Neapolitans: who, a solemn supplication being for that thing proclaimed, by the which, the head of *Januarius* the Patron or Defender of the City was carried about, they turned away the destruction hanging over their heads.

The End of the Ninth Book.

AN

Anno 1632 of Christ, to 1638.

AN APPENDIX TO The foregoing Account.

OR,

A Summary RELATION of what Memorable things happened from the year 1632, unto 1656.

The Tenth Book.

CHAP. I.

Of what things fell out in Germany, England, *and other places worthy to be known.*

From the year 1632, unto 1638.

AFter the death of *Gustave* King of Swethland, who (by the chance of War) was on the 6th of September 1632, slain in a set-battle, the Bavarian Duke being Commander in chief of the Emperour's Party: although he was constrained to quit the field in the same fight; *Oxenstern* Chancellor of Sweden undertook the government of the Warr; and in the year 1633, committed sixteen thousand Souldiers into the hands of *Lunæburgick* and *Kniphuse*, to go into Westphalia; sends away *Vinarien into* Francony, and he himself goeth unto the Duke

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of Saxony to conſult together with him. And, in the mean time, *Altringe* ſubdueth ſome Cities of Swethland; and *Horn* goeth thither, where 1600 Countrey-men were killed at Sundgove, and 130 at Briſgove hanged upon a gibbet. In the mean time, as a ſlender reward of the cruelty, *Hagene* is deſtroyed, by laying in wait; and the Count of Rhene ſtrives againſt the Lorrain Duke poſſeſſing the Cottages of Alſatia and Dachſteyn; and being increaſed in his Forces by *Vinarien*, he drives away the Bavarian, by puniſhing them of the Emperour's party, into Bavaria, when he had returned from Rayne unto his Lord the Emperour. But the City of Auguſta is by a changeable condition, kept ſometimes by the Swedes, ſometimes by the Conquerours. And Craze being more than ordinarily diſpleaſed with *Fridland*, unto whom the Emperour in the year before, 1632, had committed the chief command of warfare, one *Farenſtbek* aſſiſting him, was to deliver up Ingolſtade on the 4th of May.

And indeed the good ſucceſſe of War was at this time almoſt every where contrary unto the Emperour's forces. So that *Vinarien*, having vanquiſhed *Ratisbone*, turns away the warlike weapons from Pomerania, and takes Chame and Straubinge into his poſſeſſion. So, by *Enhuſe*, in a haſty and diſorderly Combat, in Alſatia, there are 400 of the Emperour's ſlain, and as many taken: And *Fridland* himſelf fights with the like loſſe at Olave in Sileſia; but at Oppelé he loſt no more than three hundred: And which is more than ordinary remarkable, *Dellone* in Swethland brings forth but an hundred and fifty, which was on the 4th of June 1633, and puts 600 of the Emperour's Souldiers to flight.

In the ſame year the Proteſtants of Germany hold an Aſſembly at Hailbrunne, where they renew their League and Covenant with the Swedes, & they appoint a giver of inſtructions, and frame a Councel. All religious perſons ſo called, that refuſed to take an oath from the Swedes, were commanded to depart. And afterwards they meet together at Frankford; where the ſayling into both the Indies that had been begun ſix years before, was enlarged with the priviledges of Guſtaveburg. Yet the Emperians take this year Frankford into poſſeſſion; And the Duke of Saxony endeavoured to recover it, but all in vain.

But in the year 1634, both parties ſeem to beſtirr themſelves, although not with a like ſucceſſe; for the Swedes overcome Alſatia, and likewiſe the Bavarians that were about to help *Wiltzburg*. Alſo the conſpiracy of *Seleſtade* was diſcovered to the Swedes. And beſieging Rheinsfield, they take it, putting the Emperians to the ſword. Philippiburg is yielded to *Smidberger* on Janu. the 10th; which place, the French did much deſire for himſelf. In the mean time, *Horn* is buſied in Sileſia, where the Emperour's forces take Wartenberg by ſurrender, but Namſlave by force. But *Drandorf* is beaten. *Altenburgick* moveth into Alſatia, and vanquiſheth Budiſſine, Gorlete, and having the upper hand of Arnheim, he ſlew 4000, and took 1400; alſo Clogove, and other places,

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places, whoſe religious rites the Emperians do change. Frankford at Viader cometh into the power of the Swedes. *Croſſa*, to *Bannier* being furniſhed with twenty thouſand Souldiers. Thereupon there is peace inſiſted upon at Licomerice, but in vain. Hirsberg is forſaken and burned by the Emperians in the moneth of July of this year. But the Swedes having the upper hand throughout Swethland and the upper Palatinate, *Dubabell* maketh the Bavarians flee out of Chame. In the ſame year alſo, *Vinarien* beſiegeth Forcheym; and the Duke of Saxony, Sittave. *Horn* alſo taketh Aicha; alſo *Bannier* breaketh into Bohemia, though to no purpoſe, while both *Vinarien* and *Horn* haſten to ſecure Ratisbone. And about this time, the higheſt power of managing the War, was committed unto the Elector of Saxony throughout both his Circles. *Steinford* being ſubdued, *Boninghauſe* is put to flight, while as in the mean time, *Guſtave*, kinſman of King *Guſtavus* is made a powerful Lord of Oſnabrugenſe, and there brings in the religious rites of the Proteſtants. Then alſo the lower Saxony held an Aſſembly at *Halberſtade*, and decreeth to take up arms in their own defence. Then the Swedes crave ayd of the Hollander, and ſo get the Maſterdome. And among other toſſings, Luna, (a Town in Hetruria, ſo called from its marble Mines, ſhining like the Moon) was four times taken.

Moreover, the 14th of February, this year proved fatall unto *Fridland* the Emperour's Embaſſadour, and Captain of all his Souldiery, who (either undergoing envy, or through the malignity of a tongue at will, or too bitter and ſharp a command, or through ambition of others, or through ſuſpition of the Proteſtant Religion, not ſincerely renounced) is, as it were, ſmelled out, and *Galaſſe* put into his place, being about to paſſe over to the Proteſtant parties, is thruſt thorow at Eger; in which day alſo *Schafgotſch* is laid hold of in Sileſia, and in the year following beheaded, and *Lavenburgick* on the 16 day, who was ignorant of matters. But hereupon it came to paſſe, that the Emperour's warfare, untill that his ſon the King of Hungary, the Captains requiring it, together with pay for the Souldiers, was put upon the Army, was but in an unſettled and floating condition.

So that the Count of Rhene in the beginning of March following kills 1500 of the Emperour's Souldiers in Alſatia: taketh *Tanna Bellaford*, and other places; and ſome ſurrender of their own accord: In the ſame Alſatia, the Argentines diſcovered Treaſon. And they burn the poyſonſome perſon (if he were ſo) who did accuſe the Jeſuites as the beginners of it in the year 1633. While the Swedes vanquiſh the Fort of Hunning, *Horn* as a Conquerour, ſubdueth Bibrack, Campodune, and other places.

The King of Hungary, General of the Emperians, not idle, beſiegeth Ratisbone, having ſtopped up the paſſages, whom *Vinarien* that was no body being turned from his Arms, vainly endeavoureth to break thorow: So that the City was yielded on the 16th of July following, unto him, and Kaufber a little after, whereby the Saxon is inclined unto a peace-making.

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Vinarien was the author, that Philippiburg, which but lately was ſtoutly denyed, is delivered up to the French, whither he himſelf (having gathered together a ſcattered Souldiery at the lower Mænus, his other affairs being loſt) came for help. The *Spaniſh* Oratour complaining to the Biſhop of Rome concerning that ſurrender, having, it ſeemeth, an evil eye, as thinking it too good for him; received this anſwer, *We muſt not envy a Brother, becauſe a Stranger held it.* Which words implyed a toleration of envy, even to a brother, in ſome caſes. How far then was he from loving his enemies? Heidelberg is now yielded to the Emperour.

The Infanta of Spain at that time brought 6500 foot, and 1500 horſe, at the intreaty of the King of Hungary; and, beſides many Towns taken through the Lower-Francony, got a victory at Nordlingon the 26 and 27 of Auguſt.

Oxienſtern now ſeeing the fortunous hazard of the Swedes to be too largely ſpread, hath a meeting of the Proteſtants at Frankford in the moneth of March, and another at Worms, about the middle of November, where the Duke of Neoburg deſireth to be excuſed as not to meddle with either party; and it is decreed amongſt them, that *Furſtenberger* and *Geleene* go unto *Philip*, (who in the Juliacan Mountain, and Berganian Field, muſtred an Army) to deſire ayds from the Hollanders: The while Herbipolis is made ſubject unto the Emperians, the City of Argentine refuſeth the protection of the French, whether it were through fear of the one, or miſtruſt of the other's fidelity; The Landgrave of Haſſia is put to flight at Hirsfield; The Ligiſtians go into Wetterave, where they obtain Braunefelſe, who yielded themſelves willingly; but two Towns, Fridberg and Buding, they take by force.

But in Belgium alſo, or the Low-Countreys, there were no ſmall preparations of War made, in the year 1632. For the Hollanders on the 21 of May take Venloe, and afterwards nearer places into their poſſeſſion. They alſo confirm the continuance of the ſiege of Trajectum, at Moſe, and ſtop 140 Waggons of proviſion of victual of the enemies. They give *Papenheim* the Emperian Commander, (who was ſlain, not long after *Guſtave*) a valiant repulſe, and after the ſurrender of the ſaid Trajectum, they ſubdue alſo Limburg and other places. Alſo the 15th of October following, *Orſoy*; when as in order to the work, *William* of Naſſaw had from the beginning ſeiſed upon ſome Munitions between Antwerp and Bergubzome.

Moreover, the year after, which is 1633, while they contend with the Spaniard, Auriack or Orange beſiegeth Rheinberck, and taketh it, the Spaniards fortifying the Iſland of St. *Stephen* ſo called; but in the mean time, *William* of Naſſaw in lieu of it ſnatcheth away quickly Stellate and Philippine.

This year alſo the Hollanders make large progreſſes into the Weſt-Indies, and ſuffer a moſt grievous overflowing of waters; but then again to make up their loſſes, they ſnatch two ſhips out of

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of the Eaſt, (were they not our Merchant-men coming home? who, it's more than probable, were thrown over-board by them for the pelfs ſake) with ſixty Tuns of gold.

Alſo in the year 1644, theſe Hollanders they vanquiſhed the Fortreſſe of great Rivum in the other Weſtern World: They receive three ſhips from Guiny, bringing 1044 pound weight of gold, they poſſeſſe the head of Auguſtine; they chaſtize the Pyrates of Memphis: They bring the Iſland called Paccuvia, *Volbece* being their Leader, under the yoak. Then they receive ſeven ſhips out of the Eaſt-Indies, they poſſeſſe the Iſland where there is the beſt Indian ſalt, they quickly take Paraibas, a moſt famous place. And all this, to adde to a worldly treaſure.

In Turky, the *Sultan* (*Amurath*, or Emperour of the Turks), *Uzef* the Baſhaw being removed from his voyage, joyns in a Truce with the Perſian, although young, he comming to reign after his Grandfather, and then brings back his torn Armies, in the year 1632, in which year alſo his American Navy is caſt away, to the number of ten ſhips, with the High Admirall and Ammirall beſides, he loſt 1500 Sea-men of War. Alſo the unlimited power of this Tyrannicall Monarch, hanged with a Halter a Merchant of the Venetians, in the year 1634. who had (as it were) defiled his Concubines Pallace with a Proſpective-Glaſſe; as alſo the *Muphti*, that is, the High-Prieſt, which was a very rare thing, he being accounted even his corrivall, giving no more honour to him then he to him: but his greateſt brother ſlipt into Italy, and is made a young beginner in the Biſhop of Romes devotions, although perhaps little the better for it, and ſcarſe worth the pains of his travell; for what difference is there (as to commend to God) between a Titular Chriſtian, and a profeſſed Mahometan?

In Poland at aſſemblies held for divers matters in 1632, as beating back the Muſcovite, reſtraining the Tartars, making a laſting peace with the *Swede*, for chuſing a new king in the room of *Sigiſmund* (who dying April the 9th, 1632, was buried the 14th of Jan. 1643. *Uladiſlaus* who was choſen the year before, being crowned the 27 day of the ſame January 1643) the Emperour, deſiring ayd from them, was denyed it, the States not conſenting thereto. So good is a curb to unlimited power, that by the will and pleaſure of one, a multitude may not ſuffer. And the Emperour the year following (being it ſeemeth put to his ſhifts) beheadeth eleven Captains, and hangs as many, becauſe of a battle that they had lately deſerted.

While theſe ruines were working abroad, ſome Great ones in England, who were then in peace, not foreſeeing trouble, attempted divers matters as emblems of proſperity, amongſt which, was the repair of *Paul's* Cathedral in London, which began in 1632, the chief author being *William Laud* then Biſhop of London: wherein not onely vaſte ſums of money were exhauſted; but alſo, through the toyſomneſſe of the work, many poor men exhauſted their

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their ſtrength in drawing up huge ſtones from the water ſide like horſes: But before this magnificent Temple could be finiſhed, the ſaying of *Eccleſiaſtes* overtook it, *There is a time to build, and a time to pluck down.*

In this year alſo on the eleventh of February, happened that lamentable and grievous fire on *London*-Bridge, which (by the judgment of many) had not the hand of God been ſeen in the ſudden turning of the wind, (which before drave it toward the City) when it came to the bottome of Fiſh-Street-hill, would have proved the deſolation of *London*, there being ſo much fit fuell in the adjacent ſtreet for the fire to feed upon. *As London then eſcaped a great, and ſince, no ſmall dangers; ſo let her take heed of abuſing too too much her breathing time, and day of Viſitation: For though either Places, Perſon, or Perſons, have been once and again delivered, yet they cannot ſing a perpetuall ſafety unto themſelves.* For we ſee that *Charls* the late King, (who when he went, in his Princedome, with *Buckingham* in to *Spain*, being in no ſmall danger, is ſaid to have kiſſed *Engliſh* ground as a token of his ſafe arrival); and afterwards in the ninth year of his reign 1633. (in which year he went into *Scotland* and was Crowned) hardly eſcaped the hands of one *Arthur* a Dominican Frier of *Spain*, from being murthered by him) after many toſſings and tumblings, hopes, and fears) went headleſſe to his Grave, not dying a natural death.

Alſo in the year 1632, Lord *Wentworth*, afterwards Earl of *Straford*, was made Deputy of Ireland, and the year following, 1633, September the nineteenth, *William Laud* carried up from the London-See, to the Arch-biſhoprick of Canterbury. But if the one had been then made but Juſtice of the Peace, (as he afterwards ſaid, when too late, he ſhould deſire to be no higher) and the other but Parſon of ſome private Pariſh; whatever weight the leſſe might have layen on their Souls, yet in regard of their bodies, an untimely death might have been prevented; for that of the Hiſtorian is many times verified. *Ubi maxima fortuna, ibi minima licencia*; That is, *where there is the greateſt worldly fortune, there is the leaſt liberty.*

The year following 1634. (beſides divers Pattents and Monopolies of Commodities in the Land, that had been granted to divers particular men under the Kings broad Seal) *Noy* Atturney Generall to the ſaid King of England, ſet on foot the Tax of Ship-money, thinking thereby to do his maſter good ſervice; but the event proved quite contrary, for it being an unpreſidented thing; Eſquire *Hambden*, eſteemed by many a good Common-Wealths-man, refuſed to pay, and maintained a ſuit againſt the King, bringing the Caſe to Triall in Weſtminſter Hall, whereby the people of the Nation were the more incited, as opportunity ſerved, to vindicate what they believed to be their liberties. This Atturny *Noy* died the very ſame year, the ninth day of Auguſt, after.

The

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The King of France, in the year 1632, in his progreſſe from the Mountain Peſſula, was afflicted with a ſtormy Tempeſt of three dayes, and on the fourth of October, being almoſt under the open Ayre without covert, the waters of two Rivers meeting together, he was hardly pluckt out of them, but 116 perſons of his company were loſt, with the Kings houſhold-ſtuffe: *God is* (we ſee) *noreſpecter of perſons.*

Alſo the Duke of Lorrain this year, who was alwaies of the Auſtrian party, is beaten by the Argentines; he alſo (on ſundry occaſions) falls into the diſpleaſure of the French King, and is ſometimes reconciled again. *Things of light ſubſtance are ſoon hot, ſoon cold.*

This year alſo in *Gothe*, 600 houſes, with the Temple of the Lady *Margaret*, are deſtroyed by fire; And the Iſle of *Malta* in 1634. is defaced by the flame: and the houſes of the *Venetians*, with ſome Warehouſes, or Cottages do burn.

But on the Tower of *Stockholm*, in *Swethland*, at the very ſame ſpace of time that they fought the pitched battell at *Luiſa*, and night now comming on, was ſeen two maids, the one bearing a burning Torch, the other a handkerchief, or neckerchief caſt abroad. Likewiſe every one of the doors of the Tower, opened thrice of their own accord. A River of an indifferent eminency, for the ſpace of a whole day was dry, that men might paſſe over dry-ſhod. And laſtly, in *Smaland*, the bells of their own accord ſounded. All which things, the iſſue proved to be fore-tokens of their Kings death.

That we may look a little back on the affairs of *Germany*, *Vinarien* in the year 1635. on the very beginning of *January*, paſſeth over the River *Menus* with 12000. Souldiers into Wetterave; then the Lievtenant of the Tower being beſieged, delivereth up *Herbipolis* unto *Gotze*. But not long after, *Bamberger* of the Emperian party recovereth it again, and *Philippiburg* (which the French had but the year before taken by a ſtratagem). Whereupon *Oxenſtern*, and *Vinarien*, with *Granſe* the French Ambaſſadour, do enter into new conſultations about matters, at *Winſheyme*; and in the mean time, by the law of requitall, they had news brought them, that *Braunfelſe* was come likewiſe under their power by a ſtratagem. The King of *Hungary* having gathered together no leſſe then 23000, indeed ſuffered ſome loſſe at *Altorp*: but yet *Spira* being ſurrendred, he makes a bridge over *Rhene*, and troubleth *Heydelburg*. Where the *Swedes* did recover (*Oh the uncertainty of humane affairs!*) *Spira* for the French; then the Emperians come in a hoſtile manner out of *Wetterave*, and *Haſſe*, into *Rhingave*. And in the mean time the Count of *Embden*, by the help of *Metternich*, takes *Trevire* into poſſeſſion. And *Galaſſe* ſubdueth *Auguſta* of the *Vinbdolians* by ſtarving it, but *Lamboy*, *Cobarge* by force, and the *French* take for his part, the *Telline* Valley, (the place, whence *Joane* called the maid of *Orleance*, came

to

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to the relief of *Orleance*, when beſieged by *Henry* of *England*, as was ſpecified above in the Account) at unawares.

The Duke of *Neoburg*, whether through fear, or love of peace, earneſtly deſires, in the midſt of theſe ſhakings, to ſtand as a Neuter, but it ſeems that would not be ſuffered; for *Lunæburgick* the Swediſh Commander, at the Mountain of the Rape-roots, ſets down with his beſiegers on July the twentieth, before *Neoburg*; and on the 30th day of the ſame Moneth, it made ſurrender unto him.

But (nevertheleſſe) the affairs of the *Swedes* were to be bewailed, and ſad; So that *Oxenſtern* goeth away unto the French, and the *Swedes* had almoſt ſolemnized the *Sicilian Veſpers* of *Mentz*, unto the *French* King. *Banner* (at this time) had periſhed or ſuffered loſſe by the laying in wait of *Stalman*: notwithſtanding the Legion of *Deckenfield* (which is a number of Souldiers conſiſting of 6200 foot, and 730. horſe, is overthrown. *Weide* is taken, and *Mansfield* paſſeth out of the *Colonian* field into *Wetterave*, yet not without Diminiſhment. So that by this means the Duke of *Neoburg*, as well by forces and ſtrength, as words, recovereth his own again.

The Emperour alſo at or about the ſame time, in the year 1635. calls an aſſembly at *Semprone*. Where he requires a great ſum of Money, under more then one pretence, for the carrying on his deſigns and atchievements, and (either out of ſimple zeal and love to them, or mixed with Policy, the more eaſily to accompliſh his deſire) decreeth the Temples to be reſtored unto the Catholiques (ſo called) that were built by their Anceſtors; and there receiveth *Elſy*, *Fridlands* Chancellour, (who it appears had been eſtranged before upon his maſters account) into favour. He alſo ſtrikes a peace (being firſt well weighed) of the Empire with the Duke of *Saxony* at *Pirnedreſde*, he garniſheth and ſtrengthneth the ſame peace, the ſeditious rude ones of *Styre* being firſt appeaſed, and tamed by his Commander *Swartzburg*, on the twenty ninth and thirtieth of May, at *Prague*, (for all this fair weather of Imperiall correſpondency in the forementioned particulars) he being interceded with by the *Saxon* in the behalf of the *Sileſians*, as touching a favourable toleration in their Religious Rites, (ſuch is the obſtinacy of blind devotion) remains unmoveable. Of which alſo the Pope was joyful, and had a deſire to pacify the *French*.

This peace made, and confirmed at *Prague*, many or moſt of the States of *Prague* like of, and accept; Notwithſtanding (old friends being loath to part) the *Swedes* cannot be ſent away from the *Saxon*, even after a long diſputation, and the endeavour of the *Megapolitane*, yea, although the Emperour had written an Order for the withdrawing of the Warfare. But as the *Saxons* were upon going, ſo other ſupplies came in the room: for *Vinarien* goes againſt *Galaſſe*, beyond *Sare*, and being increaſed in number through freſh ſupplies of the *French*, had beat back *Galaſſe*, but that

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that *Landſtall* had afforded ſuccour to this, and terrour to the other. However he freeth *Mentz* from beſieging, and frames a bridge, attempting ſome other matter. But in his return through *Weſter* unto *Metis*, *Galaſſe* following after him, although below him in forces, he gives him an overthrow, yet at *Sare* he paſſeth not over without ſlaughter, and in a *French* field, refreſheth his tattered Army. To ſpeak of all particular paſſages, would be too tedious, and not agreeable to the former Account. But then, above eighty thouſand of the Emperians, under the command of three Captains, *Galaſſe* and *Grane*, with the Duke of *Lorrain*, were ſeen ready to invade *France*, and encamping at *Maſer* and *Rambervill* of *Lorrain*, they, with the *French*, and alſo *Vinarien*, are tormented with hunger. And at that time the *Lorrainer* deſtroyeth no leſs than 400 Villages on the borders of *France*, with Fire.

Craze alſo (who in the year 1633. was offended and offenſive to *Fridland*) in this year 1635. in the Moneth of *May* followes him even in the ſame kind of death, with the Sword, (*Thus death ends theſe Earthly Controverſies*). And one *Scaffgith* eight daies after, followed him, both at *Vienne*: where alſo in the ſame Moneth, a horrible Tempeſt with Lightning burnt the Scotch Tower unto the Stones, and with the fervency of the flame, melted the Bells. The *Saxon* (being of a friend become an enemy) about the ſame time, joyneth together with the Emperours forces at *Sandave* in *Sileſia*.

So that in the year following 1636. in divers places there was cruell and raging war on both ſides. For *Kniphuſe* his weapons, the *Swede*, and the weapons of *Luderſheyme* the Emperian, glittered, and made *Weſtphalia* to ſhine; and on the very firſt day of January, do afflict one another with mutuall ſlaughter and deſtruction. Then *Crateſteyn* of *Kniphuſe*, and *Geleen* of *Luderſheyme*, undergo the ſame changes, and take their warlike turn. Alſo one *Kliſing* was not wanting in his endeavours for the Emperours party, who notwithſtanding being unproſperous in battel, leads away into *Sileſia*, and was forced to deliver up the Province unto *Gece*.

Bannier, aloft, carrieth about the chief of the *Swediſh* Arms, and ſuddenly paſſeth over the River *Albis*, and making four aſſaults on *Barbye*, at the fifth onſet takes it; He ſubdueth *Miſne*. Yet (that he might not boaſt too much) he yieldeth two Legions (no leſſe) unto *Baudiſſine* the *Saxon* (with whom *Hatsfield*, together with *Ileſield*, had joyned the Emperian Auxiliaries) to be beaten. So alſo *Magdeburg* is loſt to him, with *Bernburg*, whilſt that he overthroweth *Iſawlisk* at *Sanderſleve*, and takes the Fort of *Winſenne*; But departing in a more calm manner through *Marchia*, at *Wittiſtock*, he obtains a plentifull Victory of the *Saxons* and *Emperians*, or *Saxons* turned *Emperians*, where about the middle of September, he ſcattered them, took away all their Guns, Carriages, Bag, and Baggage, and quitted them of the field. From hence he goeth

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eth away to scourge *Thuringe*, and at the length, in the heighth of December threatning *Erford* with fire and Sword, he obtains it. When as he besiegeth *Mansfield*, the which made not surrender untill the year 1639. in the Moneth of Aprill, he chased the *Saxons* running thither to help it; and moreover he added *Naumberg*, and *Torgave*, with other places unto a heap of Victories.

The Duke of *Saxony* (to make yet hotter work) calls forth his Countreymen that stayed behind (by a publique Letter) out of the *Swedish* Camps, and together with the Emperians, he recovereth *Havelberge*, and *Ratherave*, and after the strengthening of the Garrisons of *Pomerania*, he calls away *Marazine*, and so granteth his Army and their enterprises unto the Emperour, to be passed over into the hand of *Hatsfield*. And then the Emperour thought a little after, in requitall of the *French*) as we may suppose) to invade *France*, and to extend the seat of war beyond the bounds of *Germany*, to which end he had proclaimed assemblies for Election of Officers. Wherefore the *Lorrainer* makes assault on *Burgundy*, where the Prince of *Condy* being at the siege of *Dole* (at his approach) betakes himself unto a voluntary flight: and also four of the Emperours Commanders, *Galasse*, *Lamboy*, *Merce*, and *Isolane*, trouble *French-Burgundy*, untill *Vinarien*, being joyned with *Valettane*, the *French* Commander, taking *Ramberuill*, and some other places first, scattered the Emperians, whereby they were called back again, without doing any thing that might be said worth their labour, and so sit down at *Druſenheyme*, at the lower *Alsatia*, which is on the left bank of *Rhene*, onely besieging *Hagenoe* by the way.

This year also the Emperour gave a *Tartarian* Embassadour a hearing, who promiseth him aids, though undetermined what; but he kept him from his Countrey, either as a sawcy Guest, or an enemy.

He alloweth also the Garrison of *Uratslave* for defence unto our Earl of *Arundell*, going over this year, in the name of the *Brittain* King, to require a restoring of the *Palsgrave*: he had a courteous hearing at *Lince*, but more courteously sent away; words and complements are but Wind. Was he ere the sooner restored?

Geleen runs in the year 1637, with evil successe upon *Wrangle*, and *Funce* bends into Silesia, that he might oppose *Wrangle*, who endeavoured to compasse *Custrine*; and in the mean while *Bannier* was necessitated to forsake Lipsia, that was ready to yield, because *Hatsfield*, *Galasse*, and *Gæce* being sent for, ran thither, out of the Jenian ground that had been laid waste. He takes a Fort that lay against Wittemberg-bridge, (although (the ball being so tossed on both sides) he held it scarce two moneths space) that he might draw back the Emperians from Erford; the which the Saxon supposed was wholly besieged. But at Torgave he is encompassed

compassed with no lesse than ninety five thousand Warriours; And yet, (see how discord weakeneth!) through the contention of the besiegers, he slips forth, even to Landsberg and Cutrine. The Saxon bestirring himself, makes (what by force and policy) a Fort and two other places his own, while the Emperians vanquish three more, Wolgast, Damnine Town, and Luneburg, a Field-Commander; but *Bannier* stronger than he, retakes Werbene Fort from the Saxons, afterward being partaker of a supply from Wolline, he had escaped, drawing after him 30000, and at last goeth in an afflicted condition into Silesia. Thus the Proverb is fulfilled, *Yours to day, and Ours to morrow.*

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Before I go any farther, let me take notice of a Comet that in 1633 hung over Barcelona's head, in shape like a Launce. If any thing of that kind signifie, surely a sad token; especially being of such an unusual and warlike form: So that we may adde to that Philosophical Observation, (which is

Οὐδεὶς κομήτης, ὅστις ὐ κακὸν φέρει.

There's Comet none, which brings not evils dread)

this, *How much more, like a Launce when he doth spread?*

Also of three Marriages solemnized, the one in 1634, by Christian the 5th of Denmark, King, with *Magdalene Sybill* daughter to the Duke Elector of Saxony, at Coppenhague, on the 5th of October; the other the year following 1635, at *Vienna*, where *Maximilian* Duke, Elector of Bavaria took to wife, *Marian* of Austria, the Emperour's sister. Also *Uladislaus* King of Poland in 1637, couples to himself *Cicill Renate* the Arch-Dutchess, at *Vienna*, his brother representing him. In which year also a Plague passed through all Germany, with the United Provinces of the Low-Countreys. *Hot Anger.*

Which Polander had, on the third of January this year 1635, entred into Thuronia, and *Garde* the Swede hath under his banners sixty thousand footmen, and four thousand horsemen, in Borussia, and was attentively heedful on his opportunity; but a peace comes in between them, in the height of July, for a league of twenty four years. But how I pray was this league kept? have they not fought since? What then was this great shew for? Nay, is not the Swede at this day preparing for fear of him, and the 24 years are not yet up? All this then was little better than

The King of France with fourty thousand men
went up a hill, and so came down agen.

Yet this it appears, Polands peace, afforded a very ravenous mercenary homebred Souldier both to the Swede and Emperour, some taking one side, some another, according to their loose affections, or where was best pay; and hereupon the King of Hungary be-

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ſiegeth, Heidelberg, Hannove, and other places, his father the Emperour takes Lutrea by force and ſlaughter, Landſtuil by craft.

But the French King (great danger accompanying great worldly honour) was laid in wait for, in 1635, at three ſeveral places, Paris, Nance, and Abbevil, but the adverſaries attempts were fruſtrated; whereupon three were committed to a ſlaviſh impriſonment *Pylaurence*, *Fargyſe*, and *Monpenſer*: Having proclaimed war againſt the Spaniard, amongſt other atchievements, he overcometh him at Hoy (*Caſtilion* being General there) with an extraordinary advantage, there being 5000 of the Spaniards, and but 100 of the French ſlain: there were alſo taken then by the French, three of great note, *Ferian*, *Charls* of Auſtria, and *Ludro*, beſides twelve Captains, who afterwards, two of their keepers being by reward corrupted, made an eſcape. And in the year 1637, they make great preparations againſt the triumphing ſcorn of their enemies; and the French King maintains the two Iſlands of *Margaret* and *Honoratus* (being it ſeems of great concernment to his affairs) with great might and main. The Emperour's forces alſo invading Burgundy, he drives them out of that Province, where he vanquiſheth the Temple of [Love] ſo called. Love indeed is alway conquered, but doth not conquer, where the ſword bears ſway. But from the Rhetians he heard no good news, for two reaſons, becauſe the Souldiery was not paid off; and (no wonder) becauſe the Roman devotions were brought back again, with a ſuppreſſion of thoſe of a contrary opinion, the Duke of Rhoan much labouring therein.

The Engliſh King frames a huge Fleet in 1637, as it was then ſaid, for reſtraining, or ſubduing the Sea. But whether there might not be ſome other end in it; for he intercedes that year with the Emperour, in the behalf of the Palatinate; And (it ſeems the Spaniards were then in the Engliſh books) makes a ſtop of the Hollanders at Plymouth, for ſpoyling the Spaniards. Again he trimms and prepares a Navy in 1637, and 'twas queſtioned by ſome, whether to reſtore the Palſgrave by foul means, ſeeing fair would not do? or to ſubdue his own ſubjects upon occaſion at hand? We may think the latter; for after that *Burton*, *Pryn*, and *Baſtwick* had received their laſt Cenſure from Archbiſhop *Laud* in the Star-Chamber, (for the two laſt of theſe had been cenſured before in 1634, Febr. 12th.) on Jan. the 14th of this year 1637; (for writing againſt the pride and corruption of Prelates; ſcourging with a ſharp Pen Stage-Players and their abettors; ſpeaking againſt men given to change from better to worſe, according to that expreſſion in the *Proverbs*, by *turning inward ſincerity into outward Ceremonies*: which word *Ceremony*, takes its derivation either from the Latine word *Cerendo*, becauſe they are leaſt wanted; or from the Greek, *ἐκ καιρὸν μένειν* that is, to endure but for a time, and ſo was to give place unto, and not be brought in place of the true worſhip;) and on the 30th day of the ſame

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ſame January had ſtood in the Pillory and loſt their ears, and afterward were ſent away remote from London, and from each other, as was thought, unto perpetual impriſonment. And not onely in England, but about ſix moneths after ſending a book of Liturgy, ſo called, into Scotland, to be impoſed on them, that were generally leſſe able to bear it: and thereupon the Scots firſt Petitioning the King againſt it in the October following, and the ſame moneth entring into a Covenant againſt that and ſuch other things; the King (in whoſe name and authority all things were carried on) might well ſee a ſtorm ariſing, and ſo make preparation; which, although, at firſt, it was but as *Eliah*'s cloud, like a man's hand, yet it grew to ſuch an over-flowing ſcourge, as both Nations have ſince moſt ſadly experienced.

The Spaniard, amongſt the reſt, keeps doing; he beſiegeth Philippine (that he had loſt in 1633) in 1635, yet to no purpoſe; yet as he gets not that: So he renders the ſiege of Leody by *Orange* and *Caſtilion*, void. He loſeth of his Neapolitan Navy, by a tempeſt, nine Oar-Galleys, fifteen bigger ſhips, with ſix thouſand men of war, this year: and at *Lisbone* ten Gallies with Oars, and 30 ſayling Veſſels, with 6000 men of war.

The Dutch warr but ſlowly this year 1636; but in 1637, although they loſt *Greſſling* Fort by ſubtilty, it being, as it were, wrung out of their hands, yet they, after they had attempted Hulſt, beſiege Bredah with labour and difficulty, and conſtrain the Spaniards to yield, being nothing diſcouraged at the loſſe of *Venlo*. To cheer their hearts, they hear about this time good news from *Naſſave*, that they had ſent before into America, and receive great ſhips laden with Gold, Ivory, Copper, Pepper, Sugar, and Scarlet wood.

But the Turks and Perſians alſo contend (in 1635) in battel; the Turks took the Town called Rava, from the Perſians, not by ſtorm, but ſurrender; and in the battel were ſlain 90000 Turks, 20000 Perſians; and yet the Turk was the Conquerour, becauſe the more numerous. Then he burns four Villages belonging to Buda, and kills fifty poor mortals, and carryeth away ſeventy into ſlavery; when as the moneth of Auguſt before he had almoſt burn'd down Buda it ſelf with fire. *Behold the deſolations of the Earth, for want of the King of Peace to rule!*

Before I conclude this Chapter, I cannot but take notice of ſome remarkable Prodigies and Accidents that fell out in divers places in 1634, and 1635: An Eagle at Frankford of Menus, caſt down in a leaden bowl. England ſhook and trembled, about *London*, a Marſh there boyling with black waters, &c. At *Torune*, water turn'd into bloud. At *Witteberg* it rained brimſtone; with divers other like. There fell Hail of three pound weight in a field of *Dranſlade*, in 1636. At Paris in their religious Pilgrimages, a bridge brake as they paſſed over, thirty were choaked, eighty hurt. At Duſſeldorp three hundred barrels of Gunpowder took fire in a houſe, and laid fifty adjacent houſes level; all

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all the people thereof had almoſt ſome hurt: and a braſſe Gun is caſt abroad, off from a bullwark that was on the other ſide the River Rhene; in 1635, an Earthquake in Meſſina, the Veſuvian Mountain is again in a flame; and at the latter end of this year the Swedes loſt 30 ſhips by a ſtorm. There was alſo great companies of forreign birds, and madneſſe of dogs at *Straubinge*. And laſtly, (which is almoſt incredible, yet all things are poſſible unto God) one *Daniel Becker* telleth of a man whoſe name was *Andrew Grunheyd*, living in a place called *Grunevald*, ſeven miles from the City *Regimont*, who on the 29th day of May, 1635, going about to caſt out his nauſeouſneſſe, or that which he had a deſire to vomit up, before noon, lets a knife into his throat, to that end, above the breadth of ten fingers in length, and ſuffering it to ſlip out of the tops of his fingers, it ſticking there faſt, nor ſliding back again, although he were lifted upright on his head; moved it forward by drinking Beer or Ale. The Phyſitians of Regimont come to this man on the 9th of July following, which was above five weeks after, and they open his skin, fleſh, and ſtomach it ſelf, they draw out the knife, and reſtore the mangled, wounded man to health, who alſo afterwards married, and begat Children.

There is a time to live, and a time to dye; Death [*æquo pede pulſat pauperum tabernas, Regumq; turres,*] knocks alike at Princes Pallaces, as Poor mens Cottages. There dyed in the year 1632, *Maurice* Lantgrave of Heſſe, *Sigiſmund* the third, King of Poland, as abovesaid. *Leopold* Arch-Duke of Auſtria. *Tilly*, the Emperour's General at Ingolſtade of a wound; alſo *Papenheim*, another of his Captains, in the battel at *Lutzen*, where the King of Sweden, *Guſtavus*, was ſlain: As alſo *Nicolas Horn* one of his Captains dyed; the Dutcheſs of Lorrain, Couzen-german to the Empreſſe; *Charls* Prince of Spain. Alſo *Frederick* Electour Palatine on the 19th of November, with others. *John Caſimir*, Duke of Saxony, the 16th of July, 1633, departed from the living, whoſe brother *John Erneſt* ſucceded him. Famous *Iſabel*, called Governeſſe of Belgium, Novemb. 21. *Ulrick* ſon of the Daniſh King, by lyings in wait in Sileſia. *Lunæburgick*, at *Cella*, &c. *James Dubald*, who was a faithfull General of the Swedes, at Sileſia. The Archbiſhop of Bremes. *Otto Ludowick* Count of Rhene, who fell ſick through croſſing a River, and fear of an approaching enemy; theſe three in 1634, with others. Moreover, two brothers of the King of Poland fulfilled their dayes in 1635. *Caſimir* of *Padua*; and *Alexander* of Miſſe; *Frederick Niſſe* Counſellour to the Emperour's Court, in 1636. But in the year 1637, on the Nones of Febr. *Ferdinand* the ſecond, Emperour of Germany, being in the 59th year of his age, after all ſirings, dyed of a Dropſie, that is, a waterish diſeaſe, in the the 19th year of the Empire; in which year alſo danger of death, as he was going to *Prague*, is threatned to him by an *Italian* privy murtherer. Alſo *Boleſlaw* Duke of *Pomerania*, the 14th of that name. Cardinal *Baſmanne*.

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Baſmanne. *Alcalan*, Lievtenant of Mediolum in a journey. In England, Atturney General *Noy*, Aug. the 9th. 1634, as abovesaid.

Theſe came to untimely deaths by puniſhments. Duke *Montmorenſi*, Lievtenant of French Narbony, who for falling off to the Kings brother, was beheaded at Tolouſe, either on the third Kal. November, as above in the Account; or on the 17th of October, as others, in 1632. Five Tribunes or Maiors, with other Governours, and eight Senatours were beheaded at Pilſene by the Emperour, in 1634, about the buſineſſe of *Friedland*; but four Maiors ſeparated or pardoned by favour. Likewiſe this year the Governour of Fridberg was beheaded, for yielding up a Caſtle. Alſo *Schuggoiſch* (as aboveſaid) and *Schaffenberg* were beheaded by the Emperour in 1635. Finally, at *Rome*, the Marqueſs of *Bolognien* was beheaded for Libels or little books ſpread abroad, and his houſhold-ſervants hanged, in 1636.

CHAP. II.

Of warlique Paſſages and other memorable things that fell out in Germany, Britain, *and other parts*; Ferdinand *the third being Emperour, and* Charls *the firſt, King of England.*

From the year of Chriſt 1638, *to* 1642.

Ferdinand the ſecond being deceaſed; the year following, 1638, The Swediſh party (whether through the force of warlique valour, or partly occaſioned by the Emperour's death) proceeded againſt their Adverſaries with great ſucceſſe. For both the Duke of *Vinavien* returning ſuddenly and unthought of, out of Burgundy, unto Rhene; and alſo a little after, the Swediſh forces being brought back unto the Baltick Sea, performed divers noble Exploits.

The occaſion of his ſudden return thither, was the news that he heard, of about 14 Brigandines, or Coats of eruſt of clay made to caſt off the water, that were placed in Rhenes banks, to have yielded through the power of *werth*. After his coming, he beſieged *Rheinfield*, and fighting his enemies in two battels, being overcome, at length he overcometh, and took priſoners of war, *Werth*, *Enkford*, *Spereutea*, *Fruſtenberger*, with other Caprains, and *Savell*, who deceived his keepers, by ſlipping away in an old womans habit: unto this place, by incredible enforcement of endeavour, and conqueſt, he ſubdueth Fridburg, a Town or City of Briſgove, and he laid traps for *Briſack* Lord of the Rhene, to hinder it from proviſion, in as much as he knew the old ſtore of victual was beſtowed on the Army, and that himſelf might be able to ſtop the new. Whereupon two great Emperian Commanders, *Gæce*, and the Duke of Lorrain run to help; but both with ill luck and ſlaughter:

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ſlaughter: of which alſo *Lamboy* putting in for an oppoſer, made himſelf a partaker. And both parties (what about bringing in victual, deſtroying a bridge, and ſpoyling and overthrowing each others Camps) fought moſt ſharply, for the ſpace of 4 moneths, with a doubtful event of War and loſſe; but the *Vinurne* Duke kept them ſo long in play, untill that moſt fortified place, through moſt cruel famine, of which one thing alone, (and that enough) it knew the force, came to yield. But this place coſt hot water, conſuming on both ſides, above 80000 men: and ſpent the Conquerour of the Imperialiſts 1100000 pounds; which charge or principal ſumme, nevertheleſſe, being taken, my author tells me, it reſtored with a moſt large uſury. Then at the aforeſaid Baltick Sea; theſe Swedes were altogether dreadful to their enemies, both defenſively and offenſively: For they couragiouſly defend *Rugye* againſt the Emperour's forces: and having increaſed their own forces, wring (as it were) Gartiſe out of the hand of the Duke of *Brandenburg*; and from the Saxon Warbnian, Wolgaſt, beſides a Caſtle: and being ſuddenly overcharged in their moſt wary legions, they, in a military fury, riſle or caſt to the ground, or both, *Malchine* and *Bernave*.

While, or a little after, that the Emperour courted the King of Poland with ſumptuous entertainment at *Vienna*, and moſt courteouſly receiveth the Duke of Saxony, with his ſons at *Leutmerice*, ſends an Embaſſage by *Eggenberg* unto the Biſhop of Rome; and on the day before the Ides of December, undergoeth perill in hunting, the vehement force of a wind throwing down Trees; the Duke of Lorrain fights ſtoutly, throughout Burgundy, Alſatia, and Lorrain; but partly (as may be well ſuppoſed) through his bearing ill-will to *Gæce*, by reaſon of emulous ſtrife, the mother of confuſion, he is often beaten; whereby alſo the ſaid *Gæce* being diſarmed, was by *Mansfield* brought before the Duke of Bavaria to render an account of his ordering the warfare; and in which he gave him ſatisfaction. But the ſaid Duke of Lorrain, (who although he held Eſpinal and other places, that were judged to be of great concernment, either to withdraw from or overcome *Vinurn* at *Briſack*, yet he prevailed nothing, as above mentioned; Being himſelf diſperſed at *Thanne*, was conſtrained to betake himſelf into a Wood, out of which (by a witty device, to wit, ſmall ropes being made of ſhrubs, and hung upon every ſide, by the light of fire-balls when they are caſt) he by night brought forth all, one by one. There being alſo ſome Eccleſiaſticall tumult (as I may ſo ſpeak) about this time at *Bremes*, about a Cathedral, which their new Archbiſhop had given unto the lovers of his ſect.

But the Swediſh forces, the year following alſo *1639*, luſtily act *Mars* his part, when as the Emperour's forces did but little execution; for after the Duke of Viburn had *Briſack* ſurrendred unto him, he takes *Landiſcrone*, and muſtering 11000, goes away into Burgundy to winter: neither was he there idle, but by great endeavour

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endeavour ſubdueth *Pontarly*, and almoſt all *Burgundy*, he takes into poſſeſſion the narrow paſſages, even unto *Montaze*, and obtaineth the Caſtle of *Jaux*, the loſſe of which the Lievtenant or Governour purged away with the loſſe of his head; the *Spaniard* alſo a long time after beſieging it, but in vain. And at length *Thane*, (with two Temples of *Hippolytus* and *Claudius*) where the *Lorrainer* had been ſcattered, being ſubdued, recruiting his Army, he ſets foreward for upper *Germany*, but ſoon breathed his laſt, as is thought, by poyſon. Whereupon the top of affairs was committed to the guidance of four perſons, *Erlach*, *Otto* Earl of *Naſſau*, *Roſe*, and *Oeheme*; whom, that the *French* King (who it ſeemeth ſtood in as much, or more need of the *Swedes* friendſhip and aſſiſtance, than the other did of his) might make his own, (whether they loved him not, or ſuſpected him) he encounters mem with a great ſumme of Money, and reneweth his League with the States of High-*Germany*, alſo a Generall of the Army being added in *Vinurne's* room. But in the mean time theſe four Directours draw down unto the lower parts, where they poſſeſſe *Bungye*, *Oppenheyme*, with other places, and paſſing over the River *Rhene*, meeting with *Geleen* the Emperian, are beaten by him in *Rhingave*; from whence going unto the land of the Archbiſhop of *Triers*, or *Trevira*, by reaſon of the enmities of *Capitulum*, which being a City in *Italy*, I cannot learn what the ground of that enmity ſhould be, they uſe it in a hoſtile manner.

That I may not exceed the nature of this Account, let me include *Banner's*, with other *Swediſh* exploits of this year *1639*, in few words. The one, not preferring *Lipſia*, takes *Zwiccave Chemnice*, and *Altenburg* into his poſſeſſion, alſo attempting *Freyburg* again and again, to no purpoſe; but he ſubdueth *Pirnave*, *Auſige*, and *Leutimerice*, with *Teutſchine* Caſtle. Then being increaſed by *Tortenſon*, gets a victory at *Comnice*, where he takes thirty foot, and twenty Horſe Enſigns, beſides Priſoners of War, and (purſuing his Victory) followes *Fruſtenberger* into *Bohemia*, he quickly snatcheth *Melnice*, and *Brandiſe*, he fights again, and takes two great *Emperians*, *Hoffkirch*, and *Montecuculo*. But withall he receiveth no ſmall check, in ſeeing four legions (in ſnatching after all warlike neceſſaries) to be diſperſed by the *Hungarians*; notwithſtanding he conquers again at *Johnsbrode*; where, through luſt or inordinate deſire, his men had almoſt tumulted. While the other *Swediſh* parties are bringing under *Wolflag*, and *Halle*, *Wrangell* a Major, comes to them with 300 men, having before fallen off unto the Duke of *Brandenburg*. Alſo *Axel Lilly*, ſubdueth *Damnum*, *Hornburg*, and *Maurice* his Caſtle. Likewiſe other Captains take *Burgſdorffe*, the Duke of *Brandenburg* his chief Captain, and *Bernave* a Town, the ſecond time. Then *Koningſmart*, conquering at *Duderſtade*, makes that Town, together with *Gleychenſteyne*, and *Glettenburg*, his own, yet being buſied elſewhere, was thrown out of *Bileſield*. *Lily Holk*, and *Lily Spart*, coworking,

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make five Towns acknowledg *Swethland*, whereof *Frankford* was one; two Towns, *Dreiſia*, and *Beuzen*, are taken with the ſlaughter of the *Saxons*, with ſome other things, *quæ nunc perſcribere longum eſt*.

The Emperour performed little, therefore I will briefly recite his deeds. He calls *Hatsfield* into *Bohemia*, and conferreth the higheſt command on the Arch-Duke, he alſo encourageth the *Saxon* to ſubdue *Pirnave*, that *Bannier* had taken a little before, and he attempteth it often, but in vain, as alſo *Altville*, yet, not unſtoutly beſtirring himſelf at *Marburg*, he brings his *Griſons* unto certain laws or conditions. The Emperour alſo ſends away the Duke of *Brandenburg* into *Livonia*, where his Men under the command of his Captain *Hermanne Bottye* are ſcattered, and *Bottye* himſelf taken. He commands *George* Duke of *Lunæburg*, to reſtore him *Hildeſſe*; that *Koningſmart* had taken from him a little before. Being willing to be rid of *Bannters* company in *Bohemia*, he bids *Ohre* a Major to ſet upon *Oldendorp*, that ſo the other might be neceſſitated to depart thence, for its relief. And laſtly makes *Leopold willelme* the Arch-Duke, chief Commander of his Horſe.

'Tis high time to caſt an eye upon the affairs of other Nations, and eſpecially on *Brittain*, *Brittain* I ſay, which (being environed with the Sea, of ſo conſiderable a bigneſſe, it being reputed, if not the greateſt of all, yet ſave one, the greateſt of Iſlands in the whole World, ſo fertile for all kind of neceſſary ſuſtenance, (with contentment) eſpecially *England*, that its inhabitants may live of themſelves, without the help of other Countries) is of a temperate climate, and to be accounted amongſt the happieſt of Regions; and which for a conſiderable number of years, I do not find had been, ſo much as in any eminent perill of forreign enemies, unleſſe 'twere in 1588. by the *Spaniſh* Armado, nor but once in the jaws of death, by an undermining conſpiracy of a Powder-Plot, in its own bowels, from both which it received a deliverance by a high hand of providence; Now about the year 1638, begins as was ſaid of *Rome* [*ſuis viribus ruere*] to fall and undo it ſelf by its own ſtrength; for (after the impoſing of many Ceremonies by the *Engliſh* Biſhops, the Book for ſports, and the Pillorring and baniſhment of thoſe three men, mentioned in the former Chapter, the Liturgy enjoyned to the Scottiſh Nation, and afterwards, on Aprill the eighth, 1638. *John Lilburn* a young man ſadly whipped at a Carts tail in *London*, and then pillored, chiefly for ſpreading books in *Holland*, or elſewhere in behalf of *William Prin*, and Doctor *Baſtwick*, the Scots having firſt engaged themſelves by a Covenant, firſt are diſturbed among themſelves, (though with relation to what came from *England*) inſomuch that the Marqueſſe *Hamilton* their own countreyman and very eminent amongſt them, went into *Scotland*, on May the ſixth, that by his perſonall preſence, behaviour, threatning, or perſwaſion, he might appeaſe tumults that were there raiſed, and ſo prevent a War

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War, but however that hindered not their proceedings and ſome ſay he raiſed more diſſentions, as having an aim at the Scottiſh Crown, but about ſeven-Moneths after, the Earl of *Argile* a *Highlander*, declared for thoſe that were called Covenanters, and then they took up Arms, and that they might not be firſt invaded, and prevented of what they had engaged for in their Covenant, do March into *England* with a conſiderable Army of twenty or thirty thouſand, *David Leſley* being General, holding up, as is reported, the Bible, as a token of what they endeavoured to maintain: and comming ſome miles into the North of *England*, took New-Caſtle, (a noted Town for Sea-Coal) and fortified it as a principle Garriſon, and place of retiring. Hereupon without delay, the *Engliſh* King, who was King of all *Britain* and *Ireland*, reſolving (with his neareſt Counſellors, to aſſert and vindicate, what his Authority had before injoyned) raiſeth an Army nearly proportionable unto the other, fortifying as well by Sea as land, and on the 27th of March, he Marched into the North againſt them. The Scots went forward to meet the King, though not with diſplayed banners, and comming in ſight, as an humble token, that ſtubborn rebellion was not the cauſe of Arming, but rather a conſtrained neceſſity for defence and Vindication of their freedome, laid down their Arms on the ground before him. And when both ſides were ready to joyn battell (Whether as not willing to ſtrive with their fellow-ſubjects, or through a fear, at that time, poſſeſſing them) the *Engliſh* denied to fight; ſo that there was a neceſſity of a treaty with them, which began on the tenth of July following, and in eight dayes time was concluded, and the next day after, which was the 18th of July, the Armies began to be disbanded, the Scots had good conditions from the King, as with relation to their Covenant and charges, for ſuch was the bent of their ſpirits in that buſineſſe, that without thoſe, they were reſolved not to retreat. When the cloud was over the King, ſoon returned to his houſe at *Theobalds*, for on the firſt of Auguſt following he came thither, and was at his Court at *White-Hall*, on the third day of the ſame Moneth. This year there were two Parliaments in *Scotland*, the one began on May the fifteenth, and diſſolved by the King within a Moneths time; the other on Auguſt the one and thirtieth, which ſate till Decemb. the 18th, and then was adjourned uncill June the ſecond following: I hear not of any great matter done by the firſt, the time was ſhort; Nor by the ſecond, unleſſe it were to invade *England* the ſecond time. There was alſo a Parliament ſummoned in *Ireland* this year, in the latter part of the year by the Earl of *Strafford*, upon his return into *Ireland*, who ſome few Moneths before, in Auguſt, had come into *England*, where he received that Title from the King. This *Iriſh* Parliament, granted *Strafford* four ſubſidies indeed, but could do little good to that Common-Wealth, not being ſo happy, (through the cunning cloſe concealment of the bloudily intended Iriſh) as to foreſee and prevent that cruell and bloudy Tragedy, which in a

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Rebellion within two years after broke forth. The ſaid Earl of *Strafford* returned into *England* near the beginning of the next year.

The French (*Janus*-like) in the year 1638, turn their faces with their weapons, two wayes; againſt the *Spaniard*, and alſo againſt the *Lorrainer* with the Emperour's forces. For the king of *France* ſends the Prince of *Conde* with a great Army into *Spain*, who ſetting upon a place called *Fontarabe*, is by the *Spaniard* beaten off from the ſiege; yet fighting a hurtfull Sea-battel to both ſides, he gets the victory, at *Genua* in Italy; and then vanquiſheth a ſmall Caſtle of *Piccardy*. And in 1639, warring by land againſt the *Spaniard*, forceth *Heſdin*, a Town of theirs, to yield: but then *Feckier* beſieging *Theonsville*, he is repaid with advantage, being overthrown and taken by *Piccolomine* and *Beckye*. When he had beſieged a fortified Temple of *Audomare* to no purpoſe 1638, he notwithſtanding beat the Duke of *Lorrain* in Burgundy, the Duke of Longueville being chief Commander: Whereupon he vanquiſheth two places, Polignye, and Arbœſe; And afterwards Danviller in the Territories of Lucemburg. Then there being a Conſpiracy for the betraying, or at unawares taking the City of Metis or Metz in *Gallo-Belgia*, or *French Germany* (ſo called, from *Metius* a Roman, who (this City being vanquiſhed by *Julius Cæſar*) enlarged and encompaſſed it with Walls; as the City *Auguſta*, was named from *Auguſtus* that built it;) This French King ſent Ayds ſo ſufficiently ſeaſonable (which is the chiefeſt of prudential time) unto the Duke of Vinurn, that (before 'twas too late) he hindred that from taking effect. And this year alſo France began to be too hot to hold the King's or Queen-Mother; King *Lewis* her ſon not being pleaſed with her, the enmity againſt *Ricelieu* the Cardinal, it ſeems remaining; and the ſtir of her younger ſon the Duke of Orleance, ſhe not diſaffecting: So that ſhe muſt return thorow Flanders, to the Hollanders, with much French ſuſpition, and there not making much ſtay, came in the ſame year at the very latter end of October into England; which coming being even at the very time that the Scots began to arm, was judged by very many of the Engliſh, not a little to heighten, if not harden, Kingly oppoſition; which as it was increaſed, ſo the animoſity of many ſubjects there, having an antipathy againſt many things, was raiſed alſo: Contraries never yielding willingly to contraries; but rather (as fire in the coldeſt weather which ſcorcheth moſt) take ſtrength againſt each other. She ſtaying about 9 or 10 moneths time here, returned (not into *France*) out of *England*, rather unto moſt more welcome, than when ſhe came in; and not very long after departed life.

The young *Palatinate* this year 1638, obtaining ſome help from the Engliſh King his Uncle, muſters a Souldiery, and gets to himſelf *Meppene*, a Town in *Weſtphalia*; but *Hatsfield* the great Imperial Commander, ſcatters and put him to flight; and withall, takes his brother *Robert*, who was in the engagement: but he obtaining his liberty from the Emperour in the year 1641, the King of *England* himſelf had employment for him and his younger brother *Maurice*, in carrying on his War (as chief Commander) againſt the *Parliament*. And then (as an addition to the Actions of the Emperour's Forces this year) the ſaid *Hatsfield* ſubdueth *Vetta*, a ſtrong place, with labour and toyl.

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But the Spaniſh King alſo amongſt the reſt, ſtrikes, this year, on both ſides of him: for he on the one hand contends in Italy, and overcometh three places, *Breme*, *Vercella*, and *Pomara*; and in the *Juliacan* field, *Kerper*. On the other hand, he fights with the Dutch, with the like overthrow; for he puniſheth them moſt grievouſly at *Antwerp*, whither he defends the *Calloane* Fort, and *Geldre* moſt valiantly to their loſſe. And being ſome-body at Sea, as well as at Land, calls his Duke of *Modena* High-Admiral of three Seas. But (as a curb to a high ſpirit) the ſame year, in the very Haven of *Texel*, fourty of his ſhips periſhed by a tempeſt. But in the year following, 1639, *Bellona* or warlique affairs ſmiled upon him throughout Piedmont, a Province of the French: for the Spaniards make firſt of all the Camp of Gregui and Creſcence their own; then after that, the French, to withſtand them, joyning themſelves together in the Suburbs of Taurine, fought the Spaniard; but although the battle was doubtfull enough, yet the Spaniard added to the other two, the place called *Villa Nova*, or New Village, with three other Towns. And made Trine, a Town rich both in proviſion and plunder, yea and Taurine it ſelf, with its Caſtle, beſides two other places, to obey him as a Conquerour. The French King on the contrary, leſt he ſhould ſeem to do nothing againſt his enemy, by two Leaders poſſeſſeth four places, *Chivaſe*, and *Salſa* in the County of Roſſilion, by the Prince of *Conde*; *Lared* and *Anthonie*'s Temple, at the *Cantabrian* Ocean in Biſcay, by the Biſhop of Burdegale, (whether through valour or policy) he overcometh; and alſo quickly ſnatcheth away two ſhips of Spain laden with great ſpoyls. At length both of them taſted the ſeat or ſtate of warlique weapons in Italy, the which was ſo wearyed with toſſings and tumblings to and fro, that at the latter end of the year *Salſa* was again yielded to the *Spaniard*. Who doing diſpleaſure to the Trajectines of the River Moſe by Sea, felt the force of the Dutch Fleet in a Sea-fight at *Dunkirk* to his dammage, *Martin Trump* being Conquerour; and toward the end of this year 1639, in a far more fierce one, a far greater loſſe; the *Spaniard* of 50 ſhips ſaving but 15: The two Navies pitching on the Engliſh Coaſt, the Engliſh interrupted them.

While theſe things were acting in Europe, the Turks in Aſia vanquiſhed Babylon in 1639, which was defended by the *Perſians* untill the Beſieger ſlew 40000 of the beſieged, but who certainly knoweth what he himſelf loſt? This grand Sultan *Amurath* appoints a Navy to go, as far as the red Sea, againſt the *Coſſacks*, and runs toward Breger in Hungary, devouring the prey; notwithſtanding the Plague being in the City Aleppo, makes his

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his Imperiall Majeſty to depart the place for fear; all this in 1639.

That I may inſert a grain of Hony amongſt ſo much Gall, we may take notice, that in the year 1638, in a piece of ground belonging to Hungary, at the greater Waradine, amongſt the rubbiſh of a burying Chappell deſtroyed by *Bethlem* Prince of Tranſilvania, there was a treaſure found, with a port-mantle or ſome ſuch thing, with a diamond in bigneſſe of a hens egg. I find alſo three eminent marriages ſolemnized in theſe two years; one whereof was between *Francis Charls* Duke of Lawenburg, and the widow of *Bethlem Gabor* the foreſaid *Tranſylvanian* Prince, who dying in the year 1636, (I muſt recede a little) new troubles aroſe in *Tranſylvania*; after that, one *Ragotzy* enjoyed the affairs, *Salymye* of *Bethlem*'s family gathering 2000 Souldiers and more, in oppoſition of him, &c. Thus much in the general. And it is credibly reported, that in the ſame *Tranſylvania*, there is a viſible Church, who maintain their orderly ſucceſſion of Ordinances from the Apoſtles times, by an adminiſtraror of baptiſm, without intermiſſion. Be it ſo: yet what is a ſucceſſion of the form, without the life and power they lived in?

Alſo of two male-children born into the world; for which there is joy to the travailing mothers; the one to the Duke of *Bavaria*, *Jerome* by name, on the day before the Kal. of Octob. 1638; the other to the Duke of Lorrain's brother, named *Ferdinand* born at *Vienne* in 1639. But then again, the Duke of *Brandenburg* paſſing by, if I miſtake not, in *Pareuthe*, is ſmitten with a leaden bullet out of a window, in 1638; the committer of which treacherous fact being thitherto unknown.

By that time I have mentioned two or three things of note, it will be time to proceed unto the actions of the two other years, to be contained in this Chapter. At *Vienna*, the biggeſt Bell in the City ſounded of his own accord, none enforcing it, which to me ſeemeth not the leaſt of wonders. In the Prince's Court alſo of the ſame place, an Eagle of fifteen years old fell down dead: which ſeems not the leaſt of tokens. And (which is among the greateſt of wonderful things) a Chariot with 6 horſes, and five that were carried therein, was by the force of the wind caſt off from a long bridge into the River *Danubius* of the ſame *Vienna*. Theſe three in one year, to wit, in 1639.

Money (which is accounted the ſinews of War) being wanting to the Emperour; himſelf, with the Electors, Embaſſadours, and the Deputies of other States came together at Norimberg, in 1640; but there being nothing done at that meeting, there were the ſame year Aſſemblies of all ranks ſummoned at Ratisbone, where they treated both concerning raiſing money for carrying on the War, and alſo, of reſtoring the adminiſtration of Civil Juſtice in places where they could; which by reaſon of the wars, muſt needs have been either aboliſhed, or neglected. For,

Inter

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Inter arma ſilent leges.

Where warlique weapons bear command,
Lawes do hold their tongue in hand.

This Emperour, in a ſpecial manner, endeavours a peace with the Daniſh King this year; but luſtily encounters the Swediſh Forces; for (*George* Duke of Lunenburg recovering Steynbruck, a Town before loſt) the Imperialiſts having *Spork* for their Leader, perform two conſiderable Services, by beating *Ekard* and *Roſe*, two Swediſh Commanders; and which is more, by driving *Bannier* out of Bohemia: but being ſomewhat diſperſed hereby, they gather their Army together, and ſit down at Salfield, and with this ſecond Army they recover Telchine Caſtle: Moreover, forcing *Bannier* to retire himſelf in the Lower-Haſſia; but, following him thither, as it ſeemeth, too hotly, although they were joyned with *Geleen*, *Haeſe*, *Gonzage*, and *Hatsfield*, they are there ſcattered. Theſe alſo vanquiſh three Towns more, and under the command of *Golze*, force *Hirſchberg* in Sileſia unto a demoliſhment; the *Saxon* Duke, the Duke of *Brandenburg*, and *Truckmuller*, at three ſeveral places with like Martial force, in the mean time earneſtly labouring, although in vain, and with ſlaughter of their men. The Pope amongſt all this, being urgently buſied to make peace between the Kings.

Thoſe that had been under the command of the Duke of *Vinurn*, on the contrary, are not idle, but do divide their company into three parts, poſſeſſing Wetterave, and ſpreading themſelves in three chief places thereof. The Emperians aſſault *Bingium*, the which being a place fit for paſſage or conveyance; the other ſharply defend againſt them; yet at laſt they loſe it: and ſetting their warfare in order, a heap of battels imploying them, they joyn with *Bannier*; and at the latter end of the year, do ſcatter and beat the Baron of *Bredah* at *Zigenhayne*: where alſo *Roſe*, a Major, takes a French Earl (full of gold and Brigandines) unthought of.

But *Bannier* himſelf this year 1640, playes *Reſt*; he robbed and killed in Bohemia in the wayes as he went, and beheadeth the Conſuls or chief Magiſtrates of two Towns, *Satze* and *Cade*, together with a Judge: after that, when the Emperour's forces had recovered two garriſons, he ſleighting another place, takes ſpeedily, although with ſome loſſe, *Plane*-Caſtle, very full of all ſort of victual: thence, while the Emperians overcome *Chemnice*, he departed to *Erford*, and being increaſed by other Armies, he oppoſed himſelf againſt them, who going forward to Salfield, had there reſted with 70 thouſand men. His wife now dying, being grieved (when he had firſt taken *Fulda*, and had heard a voyce in the ayr, *Be gone*, *Bannier*, *be gone*, *for now the time is*,) he went away to *Eſchwege*, and then joyns the forces of *Durlace* to himſelf, whereby

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whereby he wreſted that honorable Victory at *Homburg* in *Haſſia* aforementioned, from the Imperialiſts; which Conqueſt, the ſurrender of *Amænoburg* followed; then returning back to *Erford*, he beſieged one place, and took another, now ready to ſtrive, if he could, to break into Bavaria: Into which to come, he bends himſelf in the beginning of 1641, and therefore calling to him *Guebrian*, who was the French General of *Vinum*'s Army, breaks thorow by fighting, and takes *Chamice*, as alſo cloaths appointed for the Emperour's Souldiers. But then letting go *Guebrian* to another place, while he was more ſecure than ordinary at a place ordained for hunting, that he had taken away from the Duke of *Brandenburg*, he is invaded by the Emperians; and unleſs *Schlange* of Neoburg had, before a Wood, valiantly reſiſted them, he had been quite overthrown. However, he was forced to redeem his eſcape into Bohemia with the loſſe of 26 Enſigns, and 1800 horſemen; yet perceiving the Conquerour to follow after him, he calls back *Guebrian*, and, at *Zwiccave*, is joyned with him.

Then again, at the River *Sale*, the chief of warlike matters (and the concluſion to *Bannier*) is joyned, where each party maintain a Bank; *Bannier* toughly, and (as I may ſay) with his teeth defending his; yet at length being forced to yield, he goeth to *Halberſtade*, where voyding much blood and matter, through an Impoſthume, or breaking of a vein, he put an end to his life, and ſo to all his toyl and labours; the Voyce, as may be well ſuppoſed, that he heard in the Ayr the year before, having reference rather unto this time of his death, than unto the Victory that he got a little after, at *Homburg*. But the Swediſh forces (what through this Arch-warriour's death, what through this laſt repulſe at *Sale*) were broken both in ſtrength, and courage: yet not being wholly diſmayed, they ſtand waiting upon the Senate of *Stockholm* for new orders, who commanded *Torſtenſohn* to undergo, as General, *Bannier*'s charge and burden, who having received his Commiſſion, paſſeth over the River Albis with a ſupply of his own, and joyns with the *Bannerians*; whereby they allayed the ſpirits of the Emperians that then were hot againſt them. Notwithſtanding they having renewed their League with the Lantgrave of Heſſe, and the Duke of Luneburg, break thorow Wolfebyte, and (being reſolvedly bent) they beat and are beaten, untill the Duke of Luneburg could paſſe over unto the Emperour's party; which gave an occaſion to the *Bannerians* of moving elſe-where.

Many places were yielded to the Emperour's Souldiers this year; firſt the Town *Crucinack* with its Caſtle; then ſeven other conſiderable Cities and Town, with other places of leſs note. *Dorſtene* (ſomewhat remote) was after two moneths ſiege taken. *Einbeck* and alſo *Clive* were forced to yield, and that with a ſlaughter of the Haſſians who had come for relief; and in the mean time the Duke of Saxony, through very much labour and induſtry brings *Oorlice* under his power. In which year alſo (being 1641) by the Emperour (at Aſſemblies held at Ratisbone concerning a right

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right managing the War, and ſupplying the ſaid War with ayds) *Edward* Duke of *Bregance*, the natural brother of the valiant and diligent King in *Portugal*, is committed to cuſtody.

But in *England*, after *Charls* King of *Britain* was again eſtranged from the Scots a little after the pacification between them, and had diſavowed that Paper which the Scots avouched to contein the true conditions of the ſame, and in teſtimony of his indignation againſt it, had commanded it to be burnt by the common Executioner, in the year 1639, he told his Privy-Councell about the beginning of December, the ſame year, that he intended to ſummon a Parliament, or Kingdom's Repreſentative in *England*, (which began on Aprill the thirteenth, in the year 1640) with which the ſubjects were even filled with hopes of redreſſes of many things amiſſe, and almoſt with wonder, at the having of that, the name of which ſeemed to be ſtrange amongſt them; But their hopes were not anſwered herein; for the King being very urgent at the ſaid Parliament for money to War a ſecond time with the Scots, and to pay the Army that he had already raiſed in order thereto, which was to be done by that which they call [*Subſidy*], ſome Members preferring a redreſſe of grievances before the other, made ſpeeches to the ſame purpoſe: but yet they taking the ſaid Subſidies into conſideration, while they were debating the buſineſſe, the King thinking (it ſeems) they were not Cordiall therein, and did it with delay, brake them up, on the fifth of May following, which was in the ſpace of three weeks. But after that, he continued the ſitting of the Convocation of their Clergy untill May the twenty ninth, (a thing never known ſo before) who, by his Authority, made Canons, and put Oaths upon ſome. And on the eighth of July following, the ſaid King had a third ſon born unto him, named *Henry*, and intituled Duke of *Glouceſter*. But the Scots upon new diſcontents enter *England* the ſecond time, on Auguſt the ſeventeenth, (their ſecond Parliament now ſitting again, June the ſecond, that had been adjourned from December the eighteenth, 1639.) againſt whom the King (having had contributions from the Clergy and others) and iſſuing out Writs for Ship-money, and other waies undertaken for defraying the charges of the war) ſet forward toward the North of *England* with an Army, on the twentieth day of the ſame Auguſt, under the command of the Deputy, Earl of *Strafford* (the Earl of *Northumberland*, who was appoynted as Generall, not being in health) where having a fight, or rather a skirmiſh, at *Newburn*, on the twenty eighth day, and at another place far North, the *Engliſh* ſouldiers, not willing to engage in that cauſe, and many mutinying againſt their Officers; the King (who had on September the twentieth, ſet up his Standard of War at the City of *York*, and his Councill meeting there on the twenty fourth day) by a choice of ſome Lords of both Kingdomes, to compoſe the matter, at length came to a ceſſation of Arms with the Scots upon ſeven Articles on Oct. the twenty ſixth of the ſame year, untill Decemb. the ſixteenth following,

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following, which Armies were not disbanded until the beginning of Auguſt following, in the year 1641. In the mean time ſome *Engliſh* Peers and Barons, being ſomewhat ſenſible of the condition of their Nation, and what the conſequence of this war with their fellow-ſubjects, might be; do Petition their King to call another Parliament with ſpeed; who ſeeing a neceſſity thereof, as well as the Petitioners, acquainted his Councell at *York* of his intentions for a Parliament, which ſhould begin on Novemb. the third following, which Parliament (having the ſame year, Jan. the Eleventh, exhibited a Bill for one to be had every three years, and alſo May the tenth, in 1641, another bill for their own continuance, untill they were willing to diſſolve, unto both which the King ſigned) ſate from November the third, 1640. unto Aprill the 20th, 1653. almoſt thirteen years, and therefore was by the *Engliſh* called the [*Long-winded*] Parliament. One of the firſt things this great Councel ſet upon, was to impeach thoſe whom they judged offenders againſt the Common-Wealth: the firſt of whom was the afore-ſaid Deputy of *Ireland*, the Earl of *Straſſord*, a deep Politician, who being committed to cuſtody, on the Eleventh day of November 1640. and to the Tower of *London*, the two and twentieth of the ſame, and began to be tryed in a Pompous and remarkable manner on March the two and twentieth following, upon nine Grand Articles, in the Hall of *Weſtminſter*, whoſe triall ending April the fifteenth, 1641. was (being by his Judges, adjudged Guilty of High Treaſon) beheaded (the King having firſt ſigned to his Execution) on the 12th of May of the ſame year.

Another was, to cenſure and remove divers Miniſters of the Church that were ſcandalous, or ſuperſtitious, and to relieve and recompence thoſe who had been diligent, and Conſcientious ſufferers.

The Parliament and people of *England* (at this time) loving the Scots, becauſe they looked on them as inſtruments, (by oppoſing the King) of procuring this means of their redreſſe, Commiſſioners from *Scotland*, had acceptable reſidence in *London* on the 19th of November 1640. the Parliament on the twelfth day of the ſame Moneth, before their comming thither, having by Vote ordered the Scots, in part of 300000 lb. no leſſe then 100000 lb. to be payed them, for ſupplying their loſſes and neceſſities. At the latter end of which Moneth, *Pryn*, and *Burton*, and within a Fortnights time, *Baſtwick*, who had three years before, ſuffered as aboveſaid, were brought with triumph into the City from exile, about which time alſo there was Petitioning by the Londoners, againſt, not onely the miſdemeanors, but the very ſtanding of the Biſhops of their Church; and *William Laud*, Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, was on the eighteenth day of December 1640. by the Great Councell of the Kingdome, ſequeſtred from all his dignities, and (to the Kings grief) committed, firſt into the hands of the Uſher of the upperhouſe, which they call the black Rod, and on the

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eight and twentieth day of January following, unto a cloſer confinement in the Tower of *London*: and afterwards in the Moneth of November, 1641. there being tumults of the Citizens of *London*, in the midſt of which, they declared againſt, and threatned the Biſhops; twelve of whom (having proteſted againſt the validity of the Parliaments votes in their abſence, the which, they ſaid, the danger of the tumultuous occaſioned) were accuſed thereupon of High Treaſon; ten whereof were ſent Priſoners to the Tower, the other two to the black Rod. Amongſt theſe things the *Britiſh* King eſpouſed his eldeſt daughter *Mary*, unto *William* of *Naſſaw*, ſon of *Henry* Prince of *Orange* in the year 1640 and the ſaid young Prince comming to *London* on Aprill the twentieth 1641. (the Parliament being pleaſed with the marriage, the States of *Holland's* Ambaſſadours, make fair propoſals to the King) was with great ſolemnity married unto her on the ſecond of *May*, the ſame year, ſhe being then not above ten years of age, and the Prince about ſixteen.

The king alſo took a journey this year, on Auguſt the tenth, into *Scotland* (the Parliament intreating his longer ſtay, by reaſon of the kingdomes occaſions). Which proved a hinderance unto *Englands* affairs. And although the kings end of going at that time, was not by the *Engliſh* underſtood, yet a Scottiſh Writer ſaith, (for it was about the time of the two Armies disbanding) it was ſecretly to engage them againſt the *Engliſh* Parliament by large and fair promiſes, and alſo to take ſome Noble men of *Scotland* out of the way, whoſe willingneſſe therein he ſuſpected. But in the mean time, on October the three and twentieth, 1641. the conſpiracy of the *Iriſh* in *Ireland* (ſo long kept cloſe) broke forth in a moſt bloudy manner againſt the *Engliſh*, and Proteſtants there, ſo that in two Moneths ſpace, (beſides many great and grievous torments, and ſpoylings of worldly goods and eſtates) were murdered no leſſe, (as is credibly reported) then 200000 Souls. Amongſt other places of ſtrength, the Caſtle of *Dublin*, *Irelands* Mother-City, and that kingdomes chief Magazine, was to be ſeized on this very day; but by a Countreyman of their own, ſervant to an *Engliſh* knight, through a providential relation over-night, by *Mac-Mohone*, of ſome paſſages unto him, it was diſcovered; whereby this *Macmohone*, and *Maguire* an *Iriſh* Lord, were ſuddenly apprehended, who afterwards ſuffered death in *England* for the ſame, the *Iriſh* being on the firſt of January following, openly proclaimed Rebells; and the *Engliſh* Parliament, taking what care they could (in ſo ſudden a caſe) for ſupplies againſt them.

But on January the third (next after the ſaid king returns from *Scotland*, which was on November the twenty fifth, on which day he was with pompous ſolemnity, and coſtly equipage received into *London* by the Citizens) he exhibited ſeven Articles of High Treaſon againſt ſix Members of that repreſentative, (chiefly moved hereto as ſome ſay, by his Queens being begun to be accuſed about the troubles of Ireland) and the day following came perſo-

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nally into the Lower-houſe, (two or three hundred armed men attending him) and ſitting down in their Speaker's Chair, demanded five of their Members; but they having abſented themſelves upon information, and that houſe judging the King to have broken their priviledge thereby, he being urged as for other things, ſo for that he could not have his will on thoſe men; the people alſo flocking to Weſtminſter in great throngs, from diſcontent, took (as he thought) a juſt occaſion to depart from the City unto an houſe of his about 12 miles from London, called Hampton-Court, on the very 10th day of the ſame Jan. 1641; Who (being petitioned for the Militia on the 27 day, to be put into the Parliaments hands, which he refuſed,) after divers movings from place to place, came, at length, on March 19th, unto York, where we found him, when he firſt divulged his intent of ſummoning this Parliament, with whom now he was diſcontented. Who alſo had this year publiſhed a Law for the reſtoring the *Palatinate* his Couzen, (in whoſe place, his father being dead, the Daniſh King is ſet) but to little or no purpoſe, beginning to have enough to do at home. *Wales* alſo, a dominion belonging unto *England*, being in the year 1640, what with Sea and rain waters, almoſt drowned, which may be accounted a preſage of the miſery, that for ſome few years overſpread, and almoſt overwhelmed that Nation.

The French King, in the mean time, minds his own affairs, taking care to have two places (concerning Germany) fortified, *Briſack* and *Rheinfield*; and gives increaſes unto *Vinurn*'s Army under the command of *Guebrian*; yet looſeth *Salſe*; theſe in 1641. But againſt the Spaniard the ſame year he prevails not a little; for they beſieging *Caſale*, he beats them off, and ſtripping them of their Camps, obtains a prey to the value of 60 thouſand Duckets, which was for the Souldiers pay; the other almoſt ineſtimable, for there was a lofty Chariot that coſt (it ſelf) 8000 Duckets. They fight again at Pade, where the French had the maſterdome, and gets *Taurine* by ſurrender. Moreover, he performed a notable piece of ſervice in the Netherlands againſt him; for coming upon *Airebate* unthought of, he ſurrounds it, and within three moneths time ſubdueth it; which Town, had for the ſpace of 148 years renounced the Rule of France, and therefore by the French King's Anceſtors had been ſeven times beſieged; yet all in vain. And whereas the *Catalonians* (who by reaſon of nearneſſe of ſituation, are ſubject to Spaniſh Incurſions) were dealt unworthily withall by them, they humbly craving ayd, the French begins this year by great Armies to ſet them at liberty; and in the year 1641, goes about the buſineſſe with the *Spaniard*, and gives him often overthrowes at *Barcellona*; and then beſiegeth *Tarragon* of *Catalonia*; which the *Spaniard* (loath to loſe) often attempts to beat them off, and as often fruſtrated by the French, untill at length being overpowred in number, he is forced to leave it. The Prince of *Conde* likewiſe robbing and killing in the *Spaniard*'s County

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County of *Ruſſilio*. The King of Spain alſo having ſomewhat to ſay unto *John* the 4th, King of *Luſitania* or *Portugal* this year, by diſſwaſory letters, he is not at all moved thereat, but ſends his Embaſſadours every way even to the Dutch and Swedes, endeavouring to get their favour. Diſcovering alſo, and quenching a moſt deſtructive Conſpiracy againſt him at Lisbone.

Moreover, the Pope being a partaker againſt the *French*, occaſions him to fight at *Balloign*, and he ſeeth all the Dukes of Italy to take in hand that which they had made a common cauſe againſt him. But when as the Governour of Sueſſo, being ſupported by other helps, had made an inroad into *France* nigh the Wood or Forreſt of *Arduen*, he turned thither all his power, overthrew the other, the *Sueſſonian* himſelf falling in battel, and who was the laſt of that ſtock and ambition. The *French* after this, ſubdued three Towns of their enemies, but were forced to reſtore *Arre* after four moneths, by reaſon of other diſtractions.

The Dutch ſeems to be more enriched with Tuns of gold out of both the Indies this year 1640, than impoveriſhed by battels; for they receive from thence 150 of them: yet they feel the force and damage of ſome great ſtorms in their havens; and fight bloodily againſt the Spaniard at *Hulſt*, attempting two places, *Sluſe*, and *Bruge* in vain. But ſtoutly beſieging the ſmall Fortreſs of *Gennepe* in 1641, they conſtrain it to yield. Arming the year before by reaſon of the daſhings begun in England; and being then alſo forbidden to ride on the Daniſh Sea.

Amurath, Emperour of the Turks (who had the report of a good Souldier, but a great Tyrant) dying in the year 1640, the 33d year, the flowr of his age, his brother *Ibraim*, in the 27th year of his age, ſucceeded him; who continued his buſie endeavour of peace with the Perſian: but calling the Tartarians into his fellowſhip, threatneth a moſt cruel War on Poland; whoſe Pyrats alſo of Argier take a Spaniſh ſhip, valued to be worth 300000 Florens.

Three or four ſtrange and unuſual things happened in divers places within two years ſpace: The one was a Whale, which being (in a Province of France) left without water, on a place where the Tide ebbeth and floweth, was found to be 320 foot long, and 162 foot broad: This monſtrous King of Fiſhes, was nine dayes in deſtroying with Guns, as if 'twere ſhooting againſt a Caſtle; afterwards being drawn to ſhoar by 500 ſtrong armed men, opening his chaps, they ſaw them eaſily to receive a horſe with his rider. Another was, a ſeven-fold off-ſpring brought forth at one birth in the Swediſh Camps, in the year 1640, four whereof were male-children, three female; the laſt of which received a baptiſm, and then gave up the ghoſt. Alſo at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*, on the 4th of the Ides of January, 1641, the whole Princes Court ſeemed to be very bright and ſhining with lights; and, which is the greateſt thing, three great Guns were heard to be diſcharged, without the moving of any mans hand, or fire unto them. But throughout

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throughout *Bavaria*, in 1640, was there a ſpatious hunting made, as they ſay, by the Prince of darkneſſe, with howling cries, dogs, fleſh, and a company of ſervants, and divers wild beaſts; now ready after a while to go (as he ſaid) a fiſhing. This being true, as it is related, ſurely a lively ſign both of violence, by the hunting; and of deceit, by the fiſhing, in the earth,

Beſides thoſe mentioned in our diſcourſe by the way, theſe may be taken notice of in their deaths both naturall and violent. *Chriſtian*, Prince of *Portugal*; and *Marodas* Duke of *Prague*; *Francis Jacinth*, Prince of Subaudia, a child; which three departed life in the year 1638. And the ſame year, one *Cyril* a Patriarch, that is, a chief father of the Greek Church, through the inſtigations or movings of his adverſaries at *Conſtantinople*, was ſtrangled with a rope. *Columna*, Maſter of the Stable, dyed at Rome in the year 1639; in which year the Emperour of *Germany* loſt *Philip* and *Auguſtine*, his ſecond and third ſons, by death. And *Lewis*, ſon to the Prince of *Orange*, was almoſt born, and dead in a moment. *Kirchbaw* an Emperian Major, being taken among the *Swedes*, was beheaded at *Vienna* in this year 1639; and within the compaſſe of the ſame year the Earl of *Buchaim* being mortally wounded in a ſporting-exerciſe, in a ſhort time after exchanged life for death. In 1640, beſides *Amurath* the Turk, dyed *George Con*, (one of the Pope's three Ambaſſadours, that (by the Queens prevalency with the *Engliſh* king her husband) had been lately ſent unto him, and with great honour received by him, in his return out of *England* to Rome. Alſo *George Wilhelm*, Duke Elector of *Brandenburg*; whom *Frederick Wilhelm* ſucceeded. Which *Frederick* the year following began to diminiſh the Emperour, by little and little, making his Garriſons his own, and therefore is honourably and bountifully received in the Aſſemblies at *Warſove*. But *Chriſtian Ulrick*, a Prince of *Denmark*, departing from *Colone*, a City on this ſide the River *Rhene*, by the hands of the provoked *Hollanders* (for this very year 1640, they were fordidden the Daniſh Sea) periſhed. Beſides *John Bannier* the Swediſh Champion, this year 1641, dyed *Arnheym*, Chief Commander of the Duke of *Saxony*'s Souldiery. *John George*, Duke of *Brunſwick*, and *Luneburg* this year departed at *Hildeſe*, who would have obtained his Wolfebyte; but died without what he fought after. Likewiſe *Otto*, a ſingle man, Earl of *Schaumburg*, and the laſt of that Earldome. Amongſt the reſt *Anthony Caraffa* in the Province of *Barryen*, in the kingdome of *Neapolis*, is to be minded, who in 1641, for new burthens (a fair warning) impoſed on the people, was by the common people ſlain. And to conclude this Chapter with a moſt ſad accident that happened in the year 1640. At *Forcheym* of *Francony*, a Countreyman killing a Hog, went away about other occaſions; in whoſe abſence two little Boyes, one of ſix, another of three years old, in imitation of their father, kill a little brother of theirs under three Moneths old; and as though they had well done, tell the horrid act to their father, being in the Garden. He beholding the buſineſſe, ſineſſe, chides them with harſh words. Whereupon the children for fear of rods, hide the child in the oven. Their Mother, being about her work and knowing nothing, running from the cattle, ſets fire on dry wood to bake, and departs: when ſhe came to draw out the coals, ſhe ſeeth (as I may ſay) her own bowels in her childs, burned: which cauſed her to ruſh head-long into a Well and drown her ſelf; and her Husband (through this double grief) to hang himſelf.

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CHAP. III.

An account of what noted Paſſages happened in Germany, England, and other places.

From the year of Chriſt 1642, *to* 1646.

ALthough *England* might now begin to be the chief Subject of our ſurveying Account, her billowes of trouble and civil diſſentions riſing high; yet ſince Germanie's calamity was before her in order and continuance of time; it ſhall be alſo in order of declaring.

Torſtenſon therefore having taken on him *Bannier*'s truſt in behalf of the Swedes, playes *Bannier*'s part; for, having condemned one *Seckendorff* (a Commander) to be beheaded, for treachery to the Army at the ſiege of Wolfebyte; and by *Koningſmark* raiſed the ſiege of *Mansfield*; hearing that *Stalhanſe* was overcharged by the Duke of *Lawenburg* throughout Sileſia, he runs to him, and having reduced four places of ſtrength; in the moneth of June 1642, ſcatters the ſaid *Lawenburg* his forces, and at *Swenice*, takes him, with 38 Waggons. Thence (having fortified another place as a refuge in doubtfull caſes) he goeth to *Sittave*, and undertaking to beſiege Lipſie, the Emperians coming to oppoſe him, he goes to meet them, and gave them a great overthrow; there were ſlain to the number of 5000, he took 83 great and choyſe Officers priſoners, and above 4000 and 400 common Souldiers, 122 Enſigns, 46 great guns, together with 69 Waggons: and when this was done, returns to *Lipſie*, and on the 24 of October the ſame year, receives it by ſurrender. And (that he might the better deal with the Emperour) perſwades the Duke of *Brandenburg* to ſtand as a neuter; but the Duke of *Saxony* not ſo.

Guebrian, likewiſe the French General, and *Eberſtein* the Commander of the *Haſſians*, by the ſufferance of the Dutch, paſſe over the River Rhene unto Veſalia, where they fall upon and beat *Lamboy*, (who had aſſiſted the Duke of Sueſſo the year before in his in-breach into France) about to depart into his Winter-quarters; there are 3000 ſlain, and 4000 taken; amongſt whom their chief Captain himſelf, with two others, 14 Colonels, nine Embaſſadours, eight chief men of the guard, 28 Maſters of horſe, 38 Centurions

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turions or Captains of foot; *Roſe* alſo the Tribune, ſcattering the reſidue that gathered themſelves together; four ſtrong holds being afterwards vanquiſhed and poſſeſſed, and 500 wagons taken, that were carrying things of great value unto more ſecure places.

But the Emperour (about to ſet his Souldiery in order) exchanges *Horn* for *werth*, two grand Commanders that had been mutually taken: yet he is rather affected this year 1642, with grief and anger for the two overthrowes received (as aboveſaid) at Sileſia, (whereby Moravia, the very Center of the Land is poſſeſſed by the Conquerour) and at Lipſia, which by reaſon of nearneſſe made *Prague* to tremble; (This overthrow was by flight, whereupon he branded that Legion that chiefly fled, with diſgrace, and cut off the head of *Mandeſloh* the Major) than with any great joy for warlique ſucceſſe; yet this ſupplyed the place of all comfort, that he recovereth *Oelſa* of *Sileſia*, as alſo *Marcodure* in the *Juliacan* field, affording ſuccour (by joyning with the Duke of *Bavaria*) unto the Province of Colone. About the beginning of this year, he confirms a peace with the Turk at *Buda* the chief City in *Hungary*, for 20 years. And, being now worſted, (through the labour and endeavour of the King of Denmark) toward the end of the year, he admits of a Treaty of peace with the Swedes; and to this end, are Aſſemblies gathered together at *Frankford* upon the River Mentz. Nevertheleſſe, the war going on, and being every where ſtrove againſt; not forgetting the ſlaughter and overthrow at *Lipſia*, he beheadeth in 1643 more of the chief, and authors of that flight, publiſhing his Brigades to be infamous. And for his aſſiſtance, would have drawn forth the *Hungarians* without their Kingdom's bounds, but could not obtain them. This year alſo he grants *Piccolominie* to the King of Spain for a General: yet the ſaid *Piccolominie* in 1643, before that conceſſion, haſtening againſt *Torſthenſon*, makes him to quit *Freyberg* of *Miſnia*; but he ſcatters *Bruoy*, and ſetting *Olmuce* at liberty, finding there a conſiderable treaſure, he ſends it away into *Swethland*. Now alſo he receives bands of Souldiers from the *Dacians*, having taken Neoſtade and other places into poſſeſſion. And having firſt redeemed ſome Captains of three Legions (that were through ſloath ſurprized by the enemy) with money, he afterward hangs ſome, and caſhiereth others. But beſieging *Brunne*, a ſtrong place, to his great dammage, he over-recruited the ſaid loſſe, by diſperſing *Rucheym* an Emperian Commander, and vanquiſhing *Eulenburg*, a Town (in the borders of *Moravia* and *Sileſia*) containing in it a million of gold. Yet while he moſt haſtily leads away into *Holſatia*, and diſperſeth ſome Troops of horſemen that firſt came againſt him, he loſeth *Sittavia* of *Sileſia*, *Lemberg*, and other places.

Horn leads an Army out of *Swethland* thorow the main Land, conſiſting of 20000 men, and a double Navy was trimmed up at *Stockholm*; for they fell out with the *Dane* this year, for three cauſes;

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es; for hindering their paſſage by Sea, cleaving to the Muſcovite and Polander, and for ſupplying *Cracove* in *Pomerania* (their enemies garriſon) with money and Souldiers, againſt which *Koningſmark* the ſame year 1643, oppoſed himſelf, who departing out of Haſſia, impoſeth tribute on the people, as he wandred up and down, intercepting two Towns, *Halberſtade*, and *Oſterwick*. But the French under the command of *Guebrian*, who in 1642 after the victory againſt *Lamboy*, had returned on this ſide *Rhene* again, and in 1643 had taken up their Winter-quarters in *Franconv*, do ſend the Forces of *werth* to crop them, and at *Milteburg* to beat them. Whereupon they flee to *Briſack*; but making no ſtay there, ſtraightway return into the Badian field: And joyning battel at *Ravensburg*, they are Conquerours, two chief Commanders, *Uterce* and *Witgenſtein*, falling by their hands. They alſo receive ſupplyes from *France*, under the conduct of the Duke of *Enguienne*. Then they take the Town of *Rothweile*, but it coſt them the loſſe of four Legions, and at *Durling* they are quite overwhelmed, three thouſand being ſlain, and above four thouſand common Souldiers (beſides chief Captains) taken. *Eberſtein* the head of the *Haſſian* Souldiery, having before left them, returning out of the Badian field unto Heydelberg, where he took the Duke of Lorrain's houſhold-ſtuff at unawares, and had almoſt taken the Duke himſelf. Who alſo robbed and killed in the *Colonian* Land; and whereas there had been cruelty exerciſed in *Gronſeld*, a place under the power of the Emperour, he from Noveſe, that was a Town yielded to him the year before, renders them like for like. Thus the Proverb is verified,

Homo homini Lupus.

Man that ſhould be a fellow-brother,
Prey's like the Wolf upon each other.

The King of *England*, being at the City of York, whither he came toward the latter end of the year 1641, ſent to the Parliament, Apr. 8. 1642, to acquaint them, that he would perſonally go over into *Ireland* to engage (as he ſaid) againſt thoſe bloudy Rebels there; and therefore would arm a Life-guard (which he intended to raiſe about Weſtcheſter, a near and convenient place of paſſage into that Kingdom) for himſelf, of about 2000 and 200 horſe and foot, out of the Magazine of *Hull*, a very ſtrong Sea-Port Town in the North. But, there having been a letter not long before, of *George Digbie*'s, a Lord, unto the Queen, out of Zealand intercepted, in which he ſpake of the King's declaring himſelf, and retiring to ſome ſafe place, &c. beſides other grounds, this Court ſuſpected his intentions, and appointed *John Hotham*, a Knight of that Countrey to prevent the King of taking that ſtrong hold with its ammunition, into his poſſeſſion. At which the King being greatly moved, and coming in perſon with ſome Soul-

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diers in arms, beſides ſome of the Nobility and Gentry, on the 23 day of the ſame moneth, to demand entrance into that Town; the ſaid *Hotham* denying him on his knees, upon the Town-wall, was proclaimed Traytor by the King: whoſe act nevertheleſſe the Parliament juſtified on the 25 day, and endeavoured to appeaſe the King, but in vain. For the King daily ſummoning by Proclamations both the chief and common ſort of thoſe parts, to attend him as a Guard for his Perſon, who (ſaid he) was in danger of the Parliament; (about which time alſo *Thomas Roe* Knight, was by him ſent over as an Embaſſadour to *Vienna* in Germany, to preſſe on the cauſe of the Palatinate,) the Parliament likewiſe declared, that ſuch arming of men in an extraordinary way, was againſt the Lawes and Kingdom's Liberties. And when about the latter end of this moneth of April, 1642, 36 Lords, as alſo many of the Commons houſe, within a moneths time, went from the Parliament unto the King at York; then the Kingdom in generall feared a Civill War, which before was by many ſuſpected; ſo that on the ſecond of July following, propoſitions being by that high Court, ſent unto the King for his conſent, and no concluſion made concerning them; It was ordered on June the 10th, by Parliament, That Money and Plate ſhould be brought in, either by gift or loan, which they profeſſed was to levy Forces for the maintaining the Proteſtant Religion, the King's Perſon, authority and dignity, the peace of the Kingdom, together with the Laws of the Land, and priviledges of the People's Repreſentative, the Parliament. The King alſo did the like, inviting people to the ſame thing in the ſame words. And (toward the latter end of June) his Great Seal being conveyed unto him from the Lord Keeper of it, *Littleton*, he iſſued forth Proclamations, one whereof was, That the Parliaments Warrants about ſettling the Militia in their hands ſhould not be obeyed. And they (on the contrary) forbade raiſing arms by the King's Warrant, without their authority. The King alſo having pawned the Jewels of his Crown for 200000 l. ſterling, (which his Queen had carried over into Holland, in the moneth of Febr. 1641, to that purpoſe, when ſhe went over with her daughter the Princeſs of Orange) at this time, received money, with Arms and Ammunition, ſo that now he ſent out Commiſſions of *Array*, for the arming men in all Counties; which Commiſſion was proclaimed in *London*, for which the Lord Mayor of that City was turned out, and diſabled of any Office, and committed priſoner to the Tower, July the 11th; and on the next day, the Earl of *Eſſex* was by the Parliament voted General of their Army. The Earl of *Warwick* alſo, skillfull in Sea-Affairs, was by their Ordinance choſen Admiral of the Navy, who a little after took a conſiderable ſhip coming out of the Netherlands, laden with Gun-powder for the King's ſervice; which was not a ſmall addition to his Sea-ſtrength. The ſaid Earl of *Eſſex* raiſing an Army upon the Parliaments Vote, on the firſt of Auguſt following, began to divide his men into Regiments, which in

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in a ſhort time amounted to nigh 14000 horſe and foot; when in the mean time, the King with 3000 foot, and 1000 horſemen on the 15th of July began to beſiege *Hull*; which ſiege (what by opening a ſluce, and drowning the Countrey thereabout, what by two ſallies made out of the Town, by one *John Meldrum* Knight; in the firſt of which, the beſiegers were made to retreat with ſome ſmall loſſe; and in the ſecond, after the ſtrengthening of the Town with more men, making them diſorderly to retire, with the ſlaughter of 21 perſons, and ſome taken priſoners, taking alſo the King's Ammunition, and firing the barn in which it was kept) was broken up. And now [*furor arma miniſtrat*] both ſides beginning to aſſault one another with fury, divers places began to be taken and retaken. Amongſt which, the ſtrong Sea-garriſon of *Portſmouth* was on Septemb. 7. 1642, ſurrendred to the Parliaments forces under the command of Sir *William waller* Knight.

The King on the 22 of Auguſt the ſame year ſets up his Standard (which I may call an actual Marriage of that War, which was but before eſpouſed) and the third day after ſent to the Parliament to compoſe the difference between him and them by a Treaty. Of which that Court ſaid they were not in a condition to do, unleſſe the Standard were taken down, and Proclamations (wherein they were called Rebels and Traytors) were revoked. So that on the 9th of Septemb. General *Eſſex* departed from *London* towards his Army, who expected his coming unto them to their Rendezvouz at *North-hampton*; Unto whom alſo the Parliament ſent a Petition, which he ſhould preſent unto the King, to withdraw himſelf from thoſe perſons about him, &c. But he was too far prejudiced to grant the ſame; the Biſhops, (to make the ſore the wider, whom he loved, and without whom, he thought he could be no King,) being on Septemb. 1. 1642, voted powerleſſe in Church-Government, who not long before had power both in Church and State. So, *Eſſex* attending the King's motion (after ſome skirmiſhes of parties) Octob. 23, on a Plain called, *The Vale of Red-Horſe*, ſituate at the foot of a ſteep Hill, called *Edge-Hill*, near to a Village called *Keynton*, in the County of Warwick, joyned the firſt pitched battle with the King's Army, (the Earl of *Lindſey* being the king's General) his Army conſiſting of about 11000 horſe and foot. *Eſſex* (having, for haſte of following them, left no ſmall part of his forces and Artillery behind him) had ſcarce ſo many. This fight was bloudy and dubious; *Robert* the king's Couzen charging furiouſly on the Parliaments left wing, put both horſe and foot to flight, ſeizing on his enemies Carriages and baggage. A valiant Knight on the other ſide, brake the foot of the King's left wing, and ſeized on his Artillery; the King's Standard was taken, but ſoon retaken: both ſides had Trophies of victory, Enſigns, priſoners, and great guns; ſo that neither party could much upbraid each other. Notwithſtanding, of the 5000 and upwards that were ſlain in all, more of the King's ſide

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were ſlain; and beſides, *Landſey* his General was taken priſoner, and ſoon after dyed of wounds received.

The King, after the fight, marched to the City and Univerſity of Oxford; which place he took up, as it were, the Metropolis of his reſidence in the time of the War; and *Eſſex* unto Coventry for refreſhment, who came Novemb. 7. to *Weſtminſter*, his Army quartering in Villages adjacent, by reaſon of the King's wide excurſions out of *Oxford*, which put *London* in fear. At which time, (while the Parliament was petitioning him for an accommodation of peace, being but 15 miles from the City, and he had manifeſted a grief for the peoples ſufferings, with a deſire to treat with them near *London* upon Propoſitions) his forces fell unexpectedly upon a Parliament broken Regiment at *Brainford*, ſeven miles diſtance, killing many, on the 12th day of November; and the next day there was a bloody fight maintained by two other Regiments coming for aſſiſtance. *Eſſex*, ſoon hearing of it at *London*, came ſpeedily with ſtrength for relief, with a great number of armed men out of *London*; So that, had there not been an overſight committed, in withdrawing 3000 men from *Kingſtone* upon *Thames*, a Town 10 miles off, the King (being by a far greater number encloſed) would ſcarce have eſcaped; the which now he did, ſafely returning to Oxford: But this action did not a little engage *London* againſt him.

Amongſt divers beſiegings, ſtormings, taking of places this year, that of *Cyrenceſter*, a Town of Glouceſterſhire, is remarkable, which being entred by the King's Forces, the reſiſters were very rigidly and too too cruelly dealt withall, many of them being brought (in the winter ſeaſon) from that place to Oxford thorow mire and dirt barefoot; this was in the beginning of February; On the 22d day of which moneth, the Queen of *England* landed at *Burlington*, a Sea-Town in Yorkſhire, with arms againſt the Parliament, whence ſhe went to York on March the 7th; and was by the Parliament voted a Traytor to the Common-wealth, May the 23d, 1643. A little after whoſe landing, March the ſecond, 1642, the Lord *Brook*, a Parliament Commander, who was accounted both valorous, learned, and virtuous, is by a Muſket ſhot from the Minſter of *Lichfield* in Leiceſterſhire, ſtricken dead, as he looked out of a window toward the encloſed enemy, to the ſorrow and enragement of his Souldiery. About the middle of which moneth alſo, divers Capuchin-Fryers, that had before belonged unto the Queen, were by order of the ſaid Parliament ſent away into *France*, from whence they came. And whereas now the Prince of *Orange* had begun to help the King, he is by the States of the United Provinces, either through good will, or Policy reſtrained.

But the year following 1643, (raging hatred and reſolution now ſtriving, as it were, to exceed) the kindled fire was broken forth into devouring flames in many or moſt Counties of the Land; ſo that I ſhall not undertake here particularly to view the variety

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variety and multiplicity of actions, ſome following years in *Brittain*, eſpecially in *England*; but ſhall confine my ſelf unto ſome few moſt remarkable things. Yet this I ſay, There were very few Wars in the World ever carried on with more vigour, enmity, and deſire of conqueſt, than this, for the time: but, the greateſt ſtorms being uſually ſooneſt over, makes that naturall Axiome true in a moral ſenſe,

Nullum violentum eſt perpetuum,

No violent thing (but comes with blaſting)
Yet it is not alway laſting.

This Summer, the chief time for action, the Parliament went down the wind; for *Ferdinand* Lord *Fairfax*, with his ſon, was routed by the Earl of New-caſtle on Barmtham Moor, March 29, 1643, and then by him beſieged in *Hull*. The Earl of *Eſſex* indeed beſieging *Reading*, April 16, had it ſurrendred unto him within 12 dayes after. But his Army, after that, what by reaſon of ſickneſſe, what through want of neceſſaries, for which many forſook their Colours, himſelf was forced to retreat to *London*, waiting for a recruit. About which time alſo, Sir *William Waller* Knight (beſieging the Town of *Devizes* Weſtward, where the beſieged were put to hard ſhifts) was by a party of the King's from Oxford, through viciſſitude of fortune in July, totally defeated; and loſing his Army, came to *London* alſo; whereupon the City of *Briſtol* was on the 24th day of the ſame moneth beſieged by the King, and within four dayes time yielded up unto him, (which ſudden ſurrender, many imputed unto the ſoftneſſe of the Governour's ſpirit) ſtrong holds now falling into the hands of his forces, as it were untimely fruit, or leafs ſhaken with the wind. *Exeter*, a ſtrong City in the Weſt, was begirt by Prince *Maurice*, which was taken Sept. 3. following: Onely *Glouceſter* (in which the Governour *Maſſey*'s courage and reſolution was famous) ſtood out nigh a moneths ſpace, ſtraightly beſieged, and furiouſly aſſaulted, yet unconquered: the ſucceſſefull King, through his over-much emulouſneſſe of ſubduing that place, neglected (like *Hannibal* of old) to improve his victories to the beſt advantage, who (in all likelihood) if he had then come for *London*, might have been maſter of it; untill, *Eſſex* being well recruited, came, at the laſt pinch, for that Citie's relief, which was on September the 8th, fighting the King's Army on the 20th day in a ſet-battel at Newberry in Barkſhire, where they were vanquiſhed; and ſo the Parliaments ſtrength revived, and came even to an equal weight, who before were very much over-ballanced.

The Parliament wanting money to maintain their Armies, an Exciſe on Victual, and divers Commodities, was thought of, at the very beginning of the year, March 28, the firſt mover being Mr. *William Tryn*, one of the three Sufferers; which Exciſe, ſome

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in deteſtation, called the *Dutch-Devil*, becauſe it was an imitation of that people, and lay heavy upon the poorer ſort. It was ſettled by Ordinance, July 18 following.

This was the time alſo wherein a joynt Covenant was entred into by the Engliſh with the Scots, called a ſolemn vow and Covenant, one main head (as to maintain the King's Perſon and juſt dignity, whereof was, to endeavour the bringing of the three Nations into one-neſſe of conformity in Religion and worſhip according to the Word of God: which clauſe, *Word of God*, being afterwards thought of by many, gave them (in their apprehenſions) a liberty of diſſenting from any conformity, that they judged not agreeable thereto. Which Covenant, the Parliament (as an example to the reſt) took, June 6. 1643.

About the ſame time there was a ſad deſign againſt the Parliament and City of *London* diſcovered, which was for armed men to ariſe, killing and ſlaying, while the City was in divers places burning; for the which, two chiefly ſuffered death before their own doors, *Thompkins*, who had ſome relation to the Queen; and *Challenour*, a Citizen, on July the 5th. The books of the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* being given unto another Doctor who was their friend, by the Parliament, Octob. 3. who alſo in the moneth November, had a new Great Seal made; againſt which, the King (the ſame November 21,) openly declared.

The Biſhop of Rome (who had excommunicated the Duke of *Parma*, whereupon he renounced the Protection of *France* in 1641) having fallen out with him, treats of a peace with the ſaid Duke in 1642; in which year alſo Rome is fortified, becauſe they there feared the weapons of their Spaniſh Catholique King, who was offended with the Pope, for entertaining a *Portugal* Embaſſadour. But the year following, the Biſhop and the Duke (not agreeing) wage a hot war; he demanding ayds (as his due) from the Viceroy of Naples, arming alſo the Princes of Italy againſt the Duke. And would have had *Piccolominie* for his General, but could not obtain him. But the *Florentines* this year, give him an overthrow, killing one thouſand of his Souldiers, and taking another, with all his warlike proviſion: notwithſtanding, within a little time, he revengeth himſelf upon him. So he that kills with the ſword, ſhall be killed with the ſword; Yet this did not *Peter*.

The *French* and *Spaniard* in 1642, affect one onother with mutuall overthrows, although the *French* exceed. The one in *Catalonia*, overcommeth the ſon of the Duke of *Lordon* a *Spaniſh* Commander, ſlaying 3000, taking many, and but few eſcaping; finding alſo among ſome of the prey, 60000 double Crowns. The *Spaniard* alſo conquers the *French* at *Caſtellatum*, killing 3000 and ſix hundred, 3000 and 400 being taken. He recovered the Town *Baſſæa*. But the *French* take from him *Colibria* and *Argillet* in *Catalonia*, beſieging *Perpinian*, and by the extreameſt hunger tames it, avoiding the treachery, and layings in wait of their enemies, in which ſiege, 300 perſons yielded to the hungry for the ſupport

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ſupport of life; diſperſing alſo the *Spaniards*, who by night ſet upon *Excluſana*. He obtains likewiſe this year, ſome Victory both by Sea and land at *Barcellona*; by land, ſnatching withall the enemies victual; by Sea, in a Sea-fight, though not without loſſe to himſelf, ſubduing two ſtrong holds in Italy this year, and in 1643, as many; lengthening his league with the *Swede* for three years longer. The *Spaniard* indeed makes *Tortone* yield to him this year 1643. As alſo vanquiſheth *Monſone* in *Catalonia*, receiving moſt rich ſhips out of the Indies. But the *French*-man vanquiſheth the *Spaniards* at *Rocroy*, where there was much bloud ſpilt, 12000 being ſlain on both ſides; ſo that, although the *French* had the day, taking many of the Conquered (which Captives they redeemed with 22000, 288 *Florenes*, as before 800 priſoners of war at *Antwerp* for 50000 *Florenes*) and 180 Enſigns, all their Guns, bag and baggage; yet they might ſay with *Livy* the Hiſtorian concerning a *Roman* Victory.

Multo ſanguine ac vulneribus ea victoria ſtetit.

That Victory (although the enemy loſt)
To get, yet it, much bloud and wound it coſt.

He alſo beſiegeth the *Spaniſh* in *Theonville*, and vanquiſheth it, and joyning with the *Portugall* King, is proſperous at Sea. But the *Dutch* and he, do not many great matters; the *Spaniard* vanquiſhing them at the River *Moſe* in 1642. The *Dutch* the next year attempting the Garriſon of *Hulſt* in vain; but obtaining out of the Indies a Maſſe of Treaſure, to wit, 200 Tuns of Gold. The King of *Spain* amidſt all, affording help to his bloudy fellow-Catholiques, the *Iriſh* in 1642.

Now alſo the Queen of *France* being conſcious of her vow made to the Lady of *Lauretta* for health reſtored to the *Dolphine*, ſent a Meſſenger thither with 1200 l. of Silver, and in his arm the Image of the child *Jeſus*, of 250 pounds of Gold. This would ſtop a hole in the Pope's Coffers.

The *Daniſh* King, being at ods with the *Swede*, is the ſame year 1643, reconciled with them of *Hamburg*; whoſe naturall ſon *Voldamar* yet illegitimate, goes now into *Moſcovia*, to take in marriage their Great Duke's Daughter. In which year, the Governour of *Sueinice*, a Garriſon of the *Swedes*, eſcapes the ſubtile Devices of the Deputy, Senatours, and Jeſuites againſt him. And Cardinall *Mazerine* in *France*, whoſe power is ſo large, as to be the orderer of the *French* affairs, is conſpired againſt, and the conſpiratours fruſtrated. And in the Moneth of *Febr*, a Councel (which the *Germans* call a *Diet*) is begun at *Frankford* at the River *Mænum*.

The Emperour in 1644, (by reaſon of *Torſtenſons* abſence, who was gone to fight with the *Dane*) recovereth (at length) the ſtrong Garriſon of *Wohlave*; vanquiſhing alſo *Sueinice*, (where the year before

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before, were deſignes againſt the Governour, as was but now ſaid) And who not long before, bruiſed (though but lightly) his ſhoulder and leg, being ſhaken off his Horſe, by a wild Boar overturning him. He likewiſe commands *Galaſſe*, a chiefrain of his, to bring aid to the King of *Denmark*; the ſame *Galaſſe* takes quickly the Caſtle of *Zeize*, ſending away the Souldiery by virtue of the Emperours Oath or promiſe made unto them; and fighting with the *Swedes* at *Odesloe*, there was little noiſe of that conflict. But laying ſiege unto *Pinneburg*, he is by them beaten off thence, whom *Torſtenſon* ſuffers to return to *Bernburg*, and follows him thither, where he beateth 3000 Purveyors. And comming for relief to *Eiſlebe* that was beſieged, *Galaſſe* ſlips away, but other 2000 of his purveyors are beaten by him, with the Garriſon Souldiers, he purſueth the Victory, following after *Galaſſe's* laſt troop, the which he chaſeth with *Enkefort* that was their leader, and takes the ſaid *Enkefort* in the narrow paſſages lying between *Magdeburg* and *Witteberg*. Then by a fearfull aſſault, he winneth *Pegave*; and prevailing over the Caſtle of *Zeize*, that *Galaſſe* had but even now taken, he demoliſheth it, and then like a carefull Commander, refreſheth his ſouldiers, who were almoſt tired with theſe toils. *Koningſmart* (in the mean time) is buſied in gathering contributions on every ſide; who poſſeſſeth and deſtroyeth the Town of *Langwele*, that was ſubdued by the Archbiſhops Army. But he is beaten by the Emperians at *Akerſlebe*, even as the *Swedes* that were too ſecure, were at another place but a little before. But *Wrangel* taketh three ſtrong holds, under whoſe conduct, alſo the ſiege of *Pinneburg* (above-mentioned) was quit.

Moreover, although *Torſtenſon* fought this year againſt the *Danes*, with equall ſucceſſe of Victory, yet *Horn*, with the Army that the year before he led out of *Swethland*, invading *Scandia*, and the *Fleming* (who was alſo engaged againſt him) entring *Norway*; could not but much moleſt him. Whoſe King (although the *Swedes* were ſomewhat overcome at *Colding*, where, of four Legions, 34. men were ſlain, 137 taken, & 15 wounded) every where complains of breaking into his Dominions, as well as they of him, for ſtopping up the paſſage of his Sea from them, whereby they were hindered of their Northern Traffique. And although the *Fleming* gave place unto a greater number of the *Daniſh* troops this year then he had, yet it was celebrated by him with much bloud. The *Swedes* and he have a treble Sea-fight alſo; the firſt was doubtfull to either, the ſecond was more acceptable to the *Swedes*: and the third moſt acceptable unto them, diſperſing therein the *Daniſh* Fleet, whoſe King committing himſelf in perſon to his Sea, is this year wounded. Who likewiſe recovered *Breydenburg* from the *Swedes* by land; and turns them out of the Caſtles of *Ripe* and *Haderſlebe*, places within his command that they Garriſonned. And further, being offended with one *Peter* a *French*-man, his Vice-Admiral, for ſuffering the enemy to ſlip out of the *Chelonian* Haven, where he had him at an advantage, he cuts off his head. He diſ-

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diſmiſſeth the Emperours Captain (willingly enough) his aids afforded, being too chargeable and ſlow in comming; which being gone, he finds it enough to do, to extirpate the Swediſh Remainders that had taken root in his Countrey.

Laſtly, his ſon *Voldamar*, who is received by the white *Ruſſians* or *Muſcovites* (this year 1644) in a ſtately manner, as him that was to be the ſon in Law, and heir of their Prince; When he refuſed to take on him their Mungrell-Religion, (there being not envy wanting to ſpurre it on) he is leſſe trimly obſerved, and being confined from his liberty in *Muſcovy* (whether that were the ſole cauſe of it, I know not) untill the Great Duke cloſed his laſt day, he neither by the craft or force of the *Polanders*, nor by the earneſt intreaty of the King of *Denmark* his father, in 1644. could obtain the ſame.

Much was the action both in *Germany* and *Britain*, and not a little in ſome other places, in the year 1645. For the Emperour who had to deal with, as alſo fearing, an unwearied enemy, the *Swede*; having received unto him his Army (out of *Holſatia*) that was ſhattered, and greatly leſſened, muſters a new Army; and that he might have proſperous ſucceſſe, appoints publick prayers to be made in his behalf, and withall, goeth to *Brandiſe* unto the Image of the Virgin *Mary*, which was there ſet in its firſt ſtate, for he had redeemed it out of the hands of the *Swedes* for 10000 Florenes. Nevertheleſſe *Torſtenſon* (who thought to be at hand with the Emperour before he ſhould renew his Army) when he had in his march waſted *Bruxy* with fire, paſſing thorow *Ottove*, and *Moldavia*, ſtops at *Jancoa*, which place was between him and the Emperians, and for want of room, poſſeſſing a hill, he fights moſt ſtifly with *Goce* (who was chief Commander for the Emperour) for eight hours ſpace (this battell was on the twenty fourth of February, 1645) and he vanquiſheth the ſaid *Goce* his Army, taking from the Emperour 289 Officers of note, even to the Trumpeters, 4000 common ſouldiers were taken, beſides 45 Wagons, 32 Enſignes, 26 Engines; with the loſſe of five Captains. Theſe leaders of his thus taken, he redeems out of *Torſtenſons* hands with 80000 Royals, and ſo by force requires tribute from the people for this purpoſe. The Conquerour after this is not idle, he diſperſed 2000 of many ſorts or companies, that had gathered themſelves together after this rout, and beſides, freeing *Olmuce* a Garriſon that the enemy had poſſeſſed, he forced in eight or nine conſiderable places, even to *Vienna* the Emperour's place of reſidence, ſo that that City it ſelf was miſtruſted: but that he might not too much triumph in ſucceſſe, he beſiegeth *Brunne* in vain, with the great dammage of his foot ſouldiery; yet the occaſion of deſerting that ſiege, was from one *Gerſdorf*, being intercepted with Letters of great moment in *Sileſia*; ſo that having fortified the Town of *Cornuburg*, he viſiteth *Moravia*, and ſtraightway after *Bohemia*, where he wipes their noſe both of Gold and Bread-Corn, which being ſent before into *Sileſia*, he followeth; then vanquiſheth

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other places, he puts the City *Prague* into a fright; and paſſing over the River *Albis* that was frozen up with cold, he haſteneth to win *Tetchine* Caſtle by aſſault; but being ſick of the Gout, he is brought to *Lypſye*; committing unto *Wrangle* the whole charge of his office; who had *Bruxia* now yielded up unto him, which *Torſtenſon*, had hurt by fire before, as aboveſaid.

The Emperour alſo this year, being an enemy unto *Ragotzy* Prince of *Tranſilvania*, ſends *Bucheym* a chieftain to oppoſe him, which *Tranſilvanian*, *Torſtenſon* was buſied in, infolding a continual War, as we may judge, to keep (ſuch is the Policy of Warlike enemies) the Emperour the more in action; yet he comes to an agreement this year with the ſaid *Ragotzy*, ſending *Bucheyme* with ſix thouſand men, and furniture to aid the Duke of *Bavaria* who was in danger, ſtriving alſo what he could to drive the *Swedes* out of *Bohemia*, whoſe Camps, (through the exceeding fierceneſſe of the cold) were (at *Glatlove*) in the latter end of the year, pitched one againſt the other for lodgeing.

The King of *Denmark* is this year beaten by *Wrangle* before he undertook *Torſtenſons* truſt; expecting nothing but war with the *Dutch*: He loſt alſo a great Ship called the *Sophia* by Shipwrack, that his mother had beautified with the Charge of 120000 Royals, carrying ſixty four pieces of Ordinance; and although he recovered *Bremervoerd* by craft, and took priſoner the Governour of *Wartisberg*, with a company of 800 Collectours of money. Yet at length (fortune having forſaken him) and being bent thereto through the intreaties of his States, after a Negotiation ſufficiently long, he enters a peace both with the *Swedes* and *Dutch*, through the vehement labour of the *French* King therein.

Whiles *Wrangle* was afflicting the *Dane* throughout Holſatia, *Koningſmark* ſubdueth the Archbiſhoprick of *Bremes*, vanquiſhing five ſtrong holds there: then joyning their Forces together, they deſtroy *Buchwald* the Emperian, with a great ſlaughter. And about the middle of this Summer, *Wrangle* himſelf overcomes an Iſland, called the Iſle of *Bornholm*, *Koningſmark* departing from him into Haſſia, that he might repair the French, that had been under *Vinurn*, who were beaten by *Werth*, the General of the Bavarians, at *Mergentheym*; Where, the *Vinurn-French*, *Koningſmark*, *Grece*, and the General of the Haſſians, joyning in one, they drive the *Bavarians* from *Kirchain*, and croſſing the River *Rhene*, they win three places by aſſault, overflowing the Valley *Tauber*: and then *Koningſmark* being called back into *Saxony*, the Duke of *Enguien* adding by a ſupply of ſtrength, courage unto them, they fight moſt ſharply July 24, at Albersheyme; in which conflict, the right Wing, in which the *French* were placed, is diſperſed; bet the left Wing, in which the valour of the *Haſſians* chiefly appeared, overcame; *Geleene* was here taken, and *Merce* ſlain, to the grief of the conquered. And then gathering themſelves together from the chaſe, they drive the *Bavarians* over the River *Danubius*.

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Hereupon two Garriſons, *Nordlinge* and *Dunkelspule*, are made the Conquerour's, *Hailbrunne* being beſieged, but left, when as the Emperour had ſent the Bavarian large aſſiſtance by *Bucheyme* aforeſaid, that they might make them ruſh, as it were, headlong, leaving their greater guns behind them, toward *Philippiburg*. Then the *Bavarian* recovered three places, whereof *Dunkelspule* is one. *Koningſmark* having (before this battle) taken three ſtrong holds in *Saxony*, and brought the Electour thereof unto a truce for ſix moneths. By all which may be gathered, what ground the Emperour loſt this year.

Some other things were done, as *Bugsdorff*, poſſeſſing himſelf of *Hornburg*, and another place, &c. But I ſhall ſtop here with *Germany* for this year, when I have added theſe two things, That *William* of *Bade* undergoeth the protection of France, *Halle* admitting a garriſon of Swedes into it for defence. And *Maurice* of Naſſaw is returned from exile out of *Sigeum*, a Town and Promontory near *Troy*, unto his own Countrey.

In *Brittain*, the Engliſh Parliament ſeeing a need of aſſiſtance from their Neighbour-Nation the Scots, in 1643, and ſending Commiſſioners to *Edinburg* for the drawing of them into *England*; upon condition of a joynt-taking the Covenant aforeſaid, and paying them 100000 l. towards raiſing the Army, promiſed them 21000 horſe and foot. Which accordingly, either about the middle of January, or the beginning of March the ſame year, paſſed over the River *Tyne*, and came in; when as now, as I have ſaid, the Parliament were in an indifferent equality of ſtrength by their own Armies.

The King alſo, not to be wanting in the like kind of endeavour, grants a Ceſſation of arms unto the Rebellious in Ireland, (the which was made Septemb. 15. 1643.) whereby he might have Forces out of Ireland for his help: and it being at that time not a diſcommodity, but a benefit unto them, the King received a pretty ſum of money from them for it, to wit, 30000 l. (which Ceſſation being againſt the Parliaments Act formerly ſigned unto by him, was much ſpoken againſt by many). The landing of which Iriſh forces in behalf of the King, being Novemb. 19 following at *Moſton*, was two or three moneths before the Scots coming in behalf of the Parliament, in execution; although the other might be firſt in reſolution.

Neither were theſe mutuall aids alike proſperous; for they that had victoriouſly fought againſt thoſe that Rebelled in *Ireland*, now fighting againſt the Parliament, being but a little while arrived, were quite broken by forces under the command of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, moſt or all their principall commanders, together with 1700 Common ſouldiers being taken; when as it was not ſo with the Scottiſh Army. Who under the Earl of *Leven* their Generall, marching againſt the Earl of *Newcaſtle*, who had a great Army for the King in the North, took ſome ſtrong holds, and (though there was ſome heat of fighting) by enduring the great

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cold and hardneſſe of weather at that ſeaſon, weakned and leſſened the ſaid *Newcaſtles* Army. And in the year 1644. two other Generalls, Earl of *Manchester* (where that ſtout, and I may ſay, Iron ſouldier *Oliver Cromwell* commanded) and Lord *Fairfax* after their ſeveral ſervices, joyning with the Scottiſh General, they went all together with concord (by the which, as *Maſiniſſa* King of *Numidia* ſaid to his ſons, dying; *Res parvæ creſcunt, Small matters gather ſtrength, and increaſe*) and then beſieged *York*, the ſecond chief City in *England*, in which the Earl of *Newcaſtle* himſelf was incloſed; which place being of great moment, Prince *Rupert* the Kings Couſin came with great forces to relieve; whereby the three Generalls being engaged to draw off, the Earl of *Newcaſtle*, having freedome to bring his forces out of *York*, joyned with *Rupert*, and ſo on a place called *Marſton Moor* adjoyning, July the ſecond 1644 was fought the greateſt battell of that Civil war. In which battel, although (through ſome diſadvantage of ground) the Parliaments right wing was put to flight; yet *Cromwell* brake by a furious force the right wing of the King's, and put them to flight, and with *Leſley* the Scottiſh Lievtenant-General, purſued in chaſe. *Cromwell* alſo coming about again with his horſemen, and relieving the other wing, whereby at length a full Victory was gotten, and all *Ruperts* great Guns, Carriages, Bag and Baggage, with above a hundred Enſigns, were in the Conquerours poſſeſſion. Who returned unto the ſiege of *York*, and ſoon had it ſurrendred unto them upon conditions, *Rupert* being before gone or rather fled into the South, and the Earl of *Newcaſtle* paſſing into *Germany*. *Leven*, (the forces being parted aſſunder) a while after, taking (by his Scots) the Town of *Newcaſtle*, farther North, which by reaſon of the trade of Sea-col chiefly, is eſteemed rich.

But although (by reaſon of divers, and not ſmall Armies that were raiſed on both ſides at the Spring of this year 1644, under ſeveral valiant Commanders, and their almoſt equal ſucceſſe,) *England* ſeemed to be unhappy, yet about the latter end of the Summer, there was (as it were) a retaliation of this Northern Conqueſt, by the defeating the Parliaments General, *Eſſex*, in the Weſt of the Land, (beſides the prevailing of the King's Forces over the Parliaments, in the Southern and Midland parts,) who with Sir *William Waller*, having begun to beſiege or block up *Oxford* on both ſides, the King eſcaping with a few horſe out of the City, that deſign was left off; and (*Waller* not being with him, but dividing their forces on May the 29th) the ſaid General *Eſſex* marched into the Weſt, even as far as *Cornwall*, (when at *Burford*, he had appointed *Waller* to purſue the King on June the 6th, who had marched with his Army towards *Worceſter* from *Oxford*, June the third, who could not hinder the King of his deſign, and returned to encounter other forces;) where being environed, by the King's Army that came upon them (in *Cornwall*, the latter end of *Auguſt*, the fartheſt County Weſtward) he was diſperſed, his whole Infantry

Infantry or foot ſubmitting to the King, the horſe eſcaping as well as they could, the Earl himſelf fleeing to *Plymouth*, Septemb. 1. whoſe Souldiers alſo through the enmity of the Inhabitants unto the Parliaments cauſe, ſuffered injuries. After this, he being again recruited, on Octob. 27. following, there was a ſecond battel fought near *Newberry* in Berkſhire, where although there were loſſes on both ſides, yet no great cauſe of triumph there was to either.

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The Queen in the moneth of April 1644, journeying Weſtward, came to *Exeter*, where June the 16th, ſhe was delivered of a daughter Princeſs *Henrietta*, and the 15th of the next moneth July, ſhe arrived at the Sea-Port Town of *Breſt* in *Britany*, a Dukedome of *France*. Who went over, to uſe (though fruitleſſe) endeavours for ayd from the French King and the Catholiques; and ſome ſay, that Cardinal *Mazarine* was a great hinderer of *French* ayds againſt the Parliament. Likewiſe after much earneſtneſſe, the Duke of *Lorrain* gave King *Charls* hope of 10000 men, of thoſe that he for ſome years had taken the Emperour's part with, againſt the *Swede* and the *French*. But although there were a Negotiatour ſent into *Holland* about the buſineſs, and their conveyance; yet they never ſet footing in *England*.

At the ſame time alſo the King ſought aſſiſtance from the Rebels of *Ireland*, giving the Earl of *Ormond* the Lievtenant, power to make peace with them, as well as a Ceſſation before made; (aſſuring them both of the free exerciſe of their Religion, and, when his War was ended, of an abrogation of all Laws made againſt Papiſts there,) which he wiſhed them to haſten, for reaſons in a Letter to *Ormond*. But when their demands were ſo high, that in many Treaties with them *Ormond* could effect nothing, He fully impowreth the Lord *Herbert*, whom he had made Earl of *Glamorgan*, being a ſtrict Papiſt, to make peace with them, and indulge them, with as much ſecreſie as might be: which was concealed for a time both from *Ormond*, and Lord *Digby* the Secretary: which politique and cunning working afterwards between *Digby* and *Glamorgan*, for fear of reflecting upon the King, who would not be ſeen to treat and make peace with them by a Papiſt; and alſo of diſpleaſing the Proteſtants of *Ireland*; having a doubt, in the mean time, leſt they ſhould offend the Iriſh Rebels, eſpecially ſeeing all thoſe devices for bringing an Army of thoſe Iriſh into *England*, were fruſtrated, I ſhall forbear any further to mention.

Amongſt all which miſeries and doubtfull events of War this year 1644, Propoſitions being ſent to Oxford in the moneth of November, the King and the Parliament came to a Treaty concerning three particulars; Of their Church-Government and Religion; of the Militia or ſtanding Holds and Magazine of *England*; and about proſecuting the war of *Ireland*, where there had been nigh a year and half Ceſſation of arms. It began on Januar. 30 this year, by Commiſſioners from both, beſides Commiſſioners from *Scotland*, and continued a little above three weeks, until Februry

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bruary 22. None of the three being conſented unto by the King, but the iſſue of war was left to decide all.

The Parliament therefore, who, after debate between the Lords and Commons, wherein the Lords at firſt diſſented, on Decem. 31 foregoing, had voted Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, ſon of the Lord *Fairfax*, ſole General of their Armies, who was highly eſteemed both for Valour and Modeſty. Which change, the emulation of great Commanders partly occaſioned, whereby ſome good deſigns had not proſpered; and the Earl of *Eſſex*, with two other Earls by Land, and the Earl of *Warwick* by Sea, giving up their Commiſſions; modelled a new Army, conſiſting of 21000 horſe and foot. In which were many Colonels and Officers of full bent and active reſolution to go thorow the buſineſſe of War, that they had undertaken. The King alſo not wanting divers Commanders, and great forces under them which poſſeſſed their ſeveral Coaſts, with many ſtrong Garriſons that were in his hands. But before I ſpeak of the archievements of that *Fairfaxian* Army, which were great and manifold in the year 1645, I ſhall take notice of ſome obſervable things in 1644. Which were, (beſides divers Embaſſadours that came from *France*, from the *Dutch*, from *Spain*, to *London*, and ſo to *Oxford*, in 1643, and 1644, to mediate between the King and Parliament; which all took no effect; and Commiſſioners from the Iriſh Proteſtants to *Oxford*, Novem. 23. 1644; as alſo Commiſſioners from the Romaniſts in *Ireland*, Decemb. 3. following,) of a great fire that happened in the moneth October this year in *Oxford*, burning down a great deal of building from *Carfhux* toward the Caſtle Yard. Of three Suns or *Parhelii* that were ſeen in *London*, Novemb. 19. two being made by the image or likeneſſe of the One Sun, in a thick and even, quiet and watery cloud, lively ſet forth through the breaking in of the Sun beams. In which year alſo the two *Hothams*, father and ſon, who had July the 15th, 1643, been brought priſoners out of the North to *London*, for conſpiracy to betray *Hull* to the King, breaking their truſt, &c. were on the very Kalends of January, 1644, beheaded. (A ſad diſaſter, ſhewing, 'tis better never to engage in any thing, than not to be conſtant to what is undertaken.) On the third day of which January, the Common-Prayer-book (which before (together with Croſſes and Images, in which number Cheap-ſide Croſſe was demoliſhed) Cathedral Service and Organs, &c. had been in moſt places taken away by Army-force, and Parliamentary-permiſſion) yieldeth unto a Directory, made by an Aſſembly or Synod at *Weſtminſter*, which was eſtabliſhed in its room, by Parliament-ordination. Within eight dayes after which, as though it had been on purpoſe, The Archbiſhop, *William Laud*, after almoſt four years impriſonment in the Tower of *London*, was ſmitten with the Ax for Crimes of a various kind; who ſeemed to behave himſelf with confidence at the place of his execution, taking that place of Scripture, as a ſubject to ſpeak on to the people, *Let us run with patience the race that is ſet before us.* The which matter he did

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did read unto them; the which was printed. Mr. *Burton* alſo the ſuffering-Miniſter under him, ſoon after, ſetting forth ſomething as to ſhew the falſe application of the ſame Scripture unto himſelf. Likewiſe the Anti-Parliament, which were the Members that went from *Weſtminſter*, who had aſſembled as a Parliament at *Oxford*, Jan. 22. 1643, were adjourned for ſeven moneths, from March the 10th 1644, till Octob. 10th, 1645; whom alſo the King himſelf in a Letter to his Queen in *France*, called a *Mungrel Parliament*.

Charls alſo, Prince of *Wales*, in the ſame moneth of March, departing into *France*. And (as though they would now make their King a Delinquent, the Commons houſe, on the 24th day of this moneth, as a concluſion of the year, voted, That that clauſe [*For preſervation of his Majeſties Perſon*] which was before in *Eſſex*'s, ſhould be left out in their new General's Commiſſion.

Who now being in a fit and ſtrong poſture, (although not ſeeming ſo, either in the honourable wertinneſſe of Commanders, or in the experienced antiquity of the Souldiers,) one of the firſt enterprizes that was undertaken by this new-modelled Army, was to beſiege *Oxford*, which began on *May* 22, 1645; (the King about 15 dayes before marching out of the ſame, who being joyned with his two Couſins, *Rupert* and *Maurice*, amongſt other intended deſigns, in the mean time beſieged *Leiceſter*, May 30, and the day following took it by ſtorming; which place was conſiderable in regard of ſtrength and ſituation,) *Cromwell*, *Fairfax* his Lievtenant General, above a month before doing ſome execution on a party of the Kings, at a place called *Iſlip-bridge*, beſieging alſo *Blechington* houſe, a Garriſon, whither ſome of them had fled, and had it ſurrendred unto him April 24; for which the Governor Colonel *Windebank* was the next day ſhot to death. While *Oxford* was beſieged, there was an eminent ſalley made by the encloſed, which gave ſome affront to the beſiegers, June the 2d; and within a few dayes after, General *Fairfax* raiſed his ſiege, time having been loſt by that unſeaſonable undertaking.

Time now drew nigh for a pitch'd battle, the which in *Northhamptonſhire*, in the fields of *Naſeby*, was on the 14th day of the ſame June, joyned; many (as well they might) calling it, *The Fatall battle of Naſeby*; becauſe (like the Vertical point in the Zodiack) it made the King's ſucceſſes, which were now raiſed high, to go, from that day, retrograde, and decay. In this fight, although at the firſt, through the routing of the left Wing of the *Fairfaxians*, and Prince *Rupert*'s purſuit thereof, the day of victory ſeemed to ſhine upon the King's Army; (For they were ſomewhat ſtronger in horſe) yet *Cromwell*'s force doing the like to the Royaliſts, together with Major General *Skippon*'s magnanimouſneſſe amongſt his foot, though much wounded, brought a night upon the former likelihoods; and gave both an abſolute and happy victory to the Parliament: The horſe fleeing to the late taken Garriſon of *Leiceſter*, by *Cromwell*'s purſuit, no ſmall number were taken

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taken priſoners; the Footmen (in general) deſiring quarter for their lives, having firſt thrown down their Arms, were to the number of four or five thouſand brought priſoners to *London*. Trophies alſo of this Conqueſt were the King's Standard of War, with 100 Colours, beſides the King's Coach, with his Letters of Secreſie; all their great Guns, bag and baggage, rich pillage, with much gold and ſilver; and (which made it more acceptable) it was, though not [*ſine ſudore*] without pains; yet [*ſine multo ſanguine*] it coſt not much bloud, hardly 500 being ſlain in all; whereof almoſt 400 were of the conquered. *Leiceſter* hereupon (as *York* before, upon the like dyſaſter) quickly yielding to this conquering Army. The which by diligence and courage, without delay defeated remaining Forces, relieved *Taunton*, took ſtrong holds and Garriſons, faſter than ever the other party had taken them before; amongſt which, that tough and ſtrong garriſon of *Baſing*-houſe, belonging to the Marqueſs of *Winchester*, and by him defended, (that had been more than once attempted, but in vain, and with the loſſe of many lives, was on Septemb. 14 this year 1645, taken (under the Command of Lievtenant General *Cromwell*) by ſtorm, in which the Marqueſſe himſelf was a Priſoner, and one *Benjamin Johnſon*, a notable Stage-Player formerly at *London*, amongſt the after-heat of the ſtormers, was by ſome Souldier ſlain.

The ſurprizal alſo of *Hereford* by Colonel *Birch* his ſtratagem, is remarkable, who under ſhew of bringing in Pioneers out of the Country in the night; the which the defendants for the King, had ſent for, to ſtrengthen their works, had the Draw-bridge pulled up unto a bold Souldier (with his company) that pretended the Conſtables Office, who ſtoutly kept up the bridge from being put down, untill the watchful approaching Souldiers came in, and with no ſmall hurly-burly poſſeſſed that ſtrong City. It happened on Decemb. 17th following, and amongſt divers Sea tranſactions, five ſhips this year were taken by the Parliament at Sea, one whereof carried an Apoſtolique Meſſenger, ſo called, with 180000 Piſtolets.

The King now ſeeing unto what paſſe things were brought, and bringing againſt him, deſired to treat in perſon with the Parliament, Jan. 13, which was denyed by them, chiefly (I underſtand) for fear leſt his Perſonal preſence in *London*, (where were a multitude affecting both his Cauſe and Perſon) ſhould either cauſe diſturbance, or incurr danger. They having alſo perceived from his letters that were taken in the aforeſaid fight at *Naſeby*, which had been publiquely read in *London*, as divers things, ſo, that he treated not with them at *Uxbridge* out of a candid mind, neither would he willingly have given the name of a Parliament unto them; ſaying, *It was one thing to call them ſo, and another thing ſo to acknowledg them.* After which refuſal of the Parliament to treat amongſt the reſt, *Weſt-Cheſter* (which the King was very loath to part with, it being ſo convenient a landing place from *Ireland*, and would fain have had *Iriſh* to relieve it,) was in February ſurrendred.

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dred. And at the cloſure of this year 1645, the Lord *Hopton*, on conditions granted him by General *Fairfax*, who had marched into the Weſt parts, (which *Hopton*, had about the beginning of the War divers encounters with Sir *William Waller*, and was worſted by him, who was ſtill on his legs, and did great and long ſervice for the King) ſuffered all his forces to be disbanded, March the 14th.

Scotland alſo (who were helping their fellow-covenanters in *England*, and after a long ſiege of 42 weeks, had the City and ſtrong Garriſon of *Carlile* delivered unto them *June* 28, 1645. who garriſonning the ſame with their own men, cauſed the Parliament to write unto the Scottiſh Generall, to give it into Engliſh hands; Ordaining alſo thence-forward Engliſh Commiſſioners to reſide in *Scotland*, as Scotch Commiſſioners did in *England* at this time felt the plaguing force of the Earl of *Montroſſe*, who, from the time that his Countrey-men came into *England* in 1643, attempted to moleſt *Scotland* in the Kings behalf. Who receiving about 1200 of the Rebellious in Ireland, with others added to them in Scotland, for almoſt a year and an halfs ſpace, untill the battle of *Kilſieth*, by excurſions, and retreats into craggy and difficult places, getting one Victory, and loſing two, lay like a gawling ſore, or peſtilentious diſeaſe in his Countrey. On whoſe ſucceſſe the King having no ſmall reliance, earneſtly attempted to joyn, but could by no means accompliſh it, being hindred by Parliament Commanders. (The Kirk of *Scotland*, in the mean time, having given a ſerious admonition unto the King, ſhewing the danger of thoſe courſes; which he little or nothing regarded;) Nevertheleſſe, *Montroſſe*, ſuddenly appearing, with ſcarce 4000, out of his retiring places, Aug. 17. 1645, in *Kilſieth* field, near the Town of *Glaſcow*, gave a great defeat and ſlaughter unto the Army of that State, by reaſon of ambuſhes laid in places that were there fit for them, killing above 5000 men; moſt of the Towns ſuddenly yielding unto him, and many perſons, ſhewing their concealed good wills, now joyning with him; for which calamity of that Nation, the Engliſh ſympathizing, kept a publique Faſt. The Engliſh chief Army-Officers ſhewing alſo a freeneſs to adventure their lives for them, if domeſtique affairs would ſuffer. But *David Leſley* marching into *Scotland* out of *England*, to relieve his diſtreſſed Countrey, with his horſemen, within a moneths time, Septemb. 13. at *Selkirk* or *Philip-haugh*, wholly ruined the ſame *Montroſſe*; and the changeable condition of this kingdom, was reſtored, as it were, into its former ſtate: the King being at *Rouſton-Heath* (by Major General *Pointz*) overcome with the loſſe of 800 men, Sept. 24, deſigning either to joyn with *Montroſſe*, or to relieve beſieged *Weſt-Cheſter*. The Lord *Digby* being as unfortunate, who Octob. 15. following, was defeated at *Sherburn* in Yorkſhire, and put to flight.

The *French*-man aſſailing *Graveling*, a ſtrong Town that was garriſoned

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Garriſonned by the *Spaniard* 1644, reduceth it under his power, by a ſhort, yet labourſome, ſiege; but in *Catalonia* he was leſſe proſperous, whereupon (as is uſuall in bad ſucceſſes of war) one *Hodencurt* a *French*-Commander there, returning home, is encompaſſed in with a Priſon. He poſſeſſed alſo two places in *Italy*, being angry with Cardinal *Barbarine*, (Cardinals being his choofers) about the Election of the new Pope. The *Spaniard*, who (in his Idolatry) committed both his ſouldiers, and all his affairs unto the Patronage of the Virgin *Mary*, had (however) better ſucceſs then the Emperour of *Germany*, in the ſame way, the year after; for he beat at *Lerida* 6000 French, and 2000 *Portugals*, forcing *Lerida* it ſelf unto a ſurrender: (as alſo the ſame year, the Caſtle of *Aſtia* in *Italy*, that the *French* had before poſſeſſed). But that he might have no cauſe to dote upon that imaginary protection; they repayed him again the ſame with uſury, the next year 1645. Who (beſides taking the Town of *Roſate*, which it ſeems was ſo battered, that there were ſcarce ten whole houſes remaining in it at the yielding; as alſo a ſtrong hold called Trinity-Fort) beat the *Spaniards* at *Balaquere*, chaſing them unto a place, called *Cantelme*. And by intercepting the proviſion that was for its relief, forces the Town to yield to him. And hangs ſome *Catalonians*, that were convicted of treachery againſt him. In *Italy*, he ſnatcheth alſo (as it were) this year, the Town *Vigenane*, in which there was a Million of prey, yet loſt it again. But in *Flanders* he overcame *Mardike*, two holds more, with a great Bulwark adjoyning to *Dunkirk* of the *Spaniards*, and alſo that notable Garriſon of *Motte* of *Lorrain*, unto which no leſſe then 1800 Country-Towns, and Villages belonging to the *French*-Title, were conſtrained to pay Tribute; carrying away unto *Airebate* a Town and Garriſon of his, a prey with two hundred Wagons, 1200 head of Cattle, laying 200 Countrey Towns deſolate. Yet loſing *Mardike* again in *Flanders*, as he did *Vigenane* in *Italy*. And whereas *Anthony Barbarine* (whether through fear, jealouſy, or diſcontent) had departed out of *Rome* by night, he undertakes (this year) the cauſe of him and his, with the Biſhop of *Rome*.

Which Biſhop in 1644 had made peace with the Duke of *Parma*, and the *Florentines*, which was received with the great joy of all *Italy*.

The Emperour and his ſucceſſour ſetting the Arch-biſhop of *Triers* at liberty the year following 1645, who being pompouſly received by *Torſtenſon*, enters into his Dioceſſe.

This year alſo the Maiden-Queen of *Swethland*, layes hold of the ſtern of Government in that Kingdome.

The *Portugall* alſo acting proſperouſly enough thorow the Ocean, the *Spaniard* being this year 1644. inferiour to him in Shipping.

The *Tartars* alſo making an inroad into *Poland*, are now beaten.

But

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But in *Turky*, the Great *Vizier* preſents himſelf armed before the *Sultan*, and reproveth evill affected perſons. Who being received by the Emperour or *Sultan*'s mother, an invective Woman, he notwithſtanding repreſſeth by laying to her charge, the unruly deſire of Women to bear command, of which (it appears) ſhe was guilty; for the which he is aſſaulted with a dagger, and ſtriving to ſlip away is ſlain; this was in 1644. Now alſo the Offices or charges of the Turkiſh Court are changed. And *Uſur Piall* the High Admirall at Sea, who was this yea, ſcattered by the Ships and people of *Malta*, where was a Ship taken by them, having in it many Concubines, deſcended of a Noble Pedigree, and likewiſe of a great value, eſteemed at four Millions, which is 4000000 lb. is (after ſome endeavour to eſcape) choaked by the command of the Great *Turk*; who in 1645, gave peace unto *Rageozy* of *Tranſilvania*, through the earneſtneſſe of *Tſcherine* his Embaſſadour preſſing the ſame. Which *Turk* alſo, now arms himſelf by Sea and Land, as threatning the *European* world that own not his *Mahomet*: but, according to the Proverb, *Threatned folks live long*. However, he beſiegeth and overcometh *Canea*. And deals injuriouſly with the *French* and *Venetian* Embaſſadours at *Conſtantinople*.

But the *Dutch* before peace made with the *Daniſh* King, paſſe thorow his Sea in 1645, whether he would or no; receiving alſo ſeven Ships of great value out of the Indies. They take counſell likewiſe with the *French*, of ſetting upon *Flanders* on both ſides of it. And themſelves, who the year before attempted (as was ſaid) *Hulſt* in vain, do now make it yield by breaking thorow the ſame, vanquiſhing alſo two other fortreſſes. But then, that they might not be too proud of their wealth; fourteen of their Ships, accounted to be worth four Millions of money, by reaſon of a Sea-Tower in the *Daniſh*-Sea, which (giving light unto Marriners to ſee their ſafe way into the Haven) was removed to another place, being daſhed againſt the Rocks, were drowned.

Memorable accidents in four years ſpace, are theſe; A miſchance happened at *Veſalia*, where hundreds of pounds of Gunpowder, being in the open Market-place laid into a Wagon by reaſon of the gaping chaps of the barrells, through the ſtriking of a horſes foot with his iron ſhooe againſt a flint ſtone, took fire; whereby, the adjoyning houſes were caſt down, and 30 people killed. Likewiſe at *Vienna*, out of a boat or Barque that was overwhelmed in the great River *Danubius*, one ſervant was ſaved from drowning, by vertue of two hunting dogs, that were tied together, by the which he held. At the City of *Buda* in *Hungary*, it rained lead and Tin. And at *Strigone* a Town ſcituate on *Danubius*, the fiſhes flocking together, covered the River, ſhewing their heads above water, which thing the aged inhabitants, (it ſeems) from former obſervation, foretold to be a token of the change of their Lord and Maſter: theſe in 1642. But in the year 1644, in the

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Month of May, a great Wood (belonging to the Dukedome of *Norimberg*) of 8000 Acres of Land, burned in a flame, which is extraordinarily notable, if not ominous. The same year also *Koningsmark* the *Swedish* Commander, had a strange and sad accident befell his children and household-servants by lightning, at the solemnities of the Funeral of a Major, at *Minda*; flashing upon his sons: It defaced the first born's face, it smote the right side and arm of the second, and the right arm of his third born; yet the eldest and youngest of his daughters had no hurt, but the servants, one and th' other were destroyed.

Chances by fire in 1645, amongst which these two were the saddest. At *Vilna*, 3000 houses burned: But at *Constantinople*, one thousand dwelling houses, and fifteen thousand Merchants Warehouses, two hundred Temples, four consecrated places, and thirty stately dwellings or Palaces, were spoyled by the flame. The great winds at *Basil* in *Germany*, doing above 200000 Florences damage; the Sea-coasts also of the Low-Countries and *France* feeling the same thing.

These closed their last day. The Queen Mother of *France*, dyed at the City *Agrippina* in *Germany* 1642, having departed out of *England* the year before. Also Cardinal *Cajetan*, this year. *Francis Albert* Duke of *Lawenburg*, of a wound received, fighting against the Swedes; with others. In *England*, the Lord *Brook*, slain, as aforesaid.

The year following 1643, in *France*, dyed *Lewis* the 13th, King of *France*, son to the deceased Mother the year before; as also *Philip* Landgrave of *Hesse* the Upper, in Germany, who deceased at *Butsbach*. In *England*, *Hambden* a Colonel, one of the five accused Members by the English King, who was in June, 1643, at a place called Chalgrove field in a fight, mortally wounded, of which he dyed within six dayes after: and on December the 8th, the same year, *John Pym*, another of those five Members; who was esteemed a great Statesman, gave up the ghost.

The Queen of Poland the following year, 1644, when she had brought forth a daughter named *Claudia*, breathed out her life in child-bed. Pope *Urban* the 8th, being above seventy years of age, and having been chief Bishop 21 years, now also deceased. Whence arose four Factions of Cardinals about the choyce of a new Pope, the *Spanish*, *French*, *Roman*, and *Barbarine*: but the Roman party prevailed, and chose *John Baptista Pamphilius*, named *Innocent* the 10th.

Two this year dyed of an Apoplexy, the Duke of *Bavaria* his Embassadour, at the Council of Frankford; and *Albert* Duke of Saxony. One, with suspition of drinking poyson, to wit, the Queen of Spain. But the Archbishop of Burgedale departing the World, left a yearly mustering of 4000 Target-men (as a Legacy to Cardinal *Mazarine*) in *France*, that King so commanding it.

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it. And in *England*, besides the *Hothams*, and their Arch-bishop already mentioned by us, *John Steward*, Lord, of the King's party, and, I suppose, (by his name) his Kinsman, dyed naturally at *Abbington* five miles from Oxford at the beginning of April, and was interred at Oxford on the 5th day.

And *Alexander Carew* Knight, was beheaded five dayes before the *Hothams*, for crimes of the like nature objected against him, by the Parliament. *Macquire* also the Irish Baron, (who by pleading Peerage, protracted his life a little longer than *Mahone*, who dyed the same death a while before him) was on February the 20th, 1644, hanged and quartered at *London's* Tyburn.

Amongst others, dyed *Goce*, a General of the Emperour's; in Bohemia *Wolmar Rose* a German, through a box of the ear given him by one *Widmare*. The great Duke of Muscovy. These three in 1645.

Of the English; Lord *Littleton*, Keeper of the Broad Seal at Oxford, August the 27th. And to conclude, one Dr. *Featley*, a man of much reading, and of a sharp Wit, who was chosen a Member of the Parliamentary Synod at *WESTMINSTER*, upon some secret compliance, or intelligence given to the King's party at Oxford, was committed a prisoner unto *Peter*-house in *London*, in 1643, or 1644; and at length writing a book in a tart manner against those called Baptists, or Anabaptists, had shortly after, a liberty granted of going abroad, yet still a prisoner at large, who a very little time enjoyed that freedom, dying on April 17, 1645.

CHAP.

Anno 1646 of Chriſt, to 1650.

CHAP. IV.

Of things which were done in divers parts of the World, Ferdinand *the third being Emperour of* Germany, *and* Charls *the firſt, for a while, King of* Britain.

From the year 1646, *unto* 1650, *incluſively taken.*

THe Emperour in 1646, who by the aſſent of the Duke of *Saxony*, that had prolonged his Ceſſation of arms with the *Swedes*, quitting the garriſon of *Magdeburg*, (*Wrangle* having departed unto *Cremſie*, a place out of the way) recovereth three Towns from the Swedes, and afterwards *Cornuburg*, a Garriſon of great concernment. And then being increaſed in ſtrength of Forces by the *Bavarians*, goeth down thorow *Francony* into *Wetterave* and *Haſſia*, where he labours (though all in vain) to intercept or foreſtall both the Swediſh Camps and proviſion of victual. For, he triumphing in his Camps for the joy of his ſon *Ferdinand* the 4th, ſo called, who was choſen King of Bohemia, (whom toward the end of this year he ſo crowned) and alſo for the late return of *Cornuburg* into his hands. *Wrangle* ſlipping away, environeth the Emperour's Souldiers, and paſſing over the River *Mœnus*, he bends his march unto *Danubius*. But *Koningſmark* the Swediſh Commander after one or two ſervices, and eſtſoon ſubduing the Town of *Breververd* this year, doth joyn himſelf with *Wrangle*, when he had deſcended from *Ilmene* thorow *Erford* and *Eichfield* unto *Viſurg*. For he paſſed over the *Mindean* Foords, and had taken eight Towns, of which *Paderborn* was one. He fortifying his Camps at *Amœnoburg*, withſtood the *Bavarians* coming on with great force, and being by *French* Ayds made ſtronger, he preſſeth upon, and encompaſſeth them, that ſo they being kept apart from the River *Mœnus*, he making haſte, might come before them unto *Danubius* to hinder their paſſage over that River, and leaving *Schorndorf* to win *Turain* by aſſault, he himſelf takes *Nordling* and two other conſiderable holds: which being done, he calls him unto him again, and fights againſt the City *Auguſta* of the *Vindelicians*, but overcame it not. He alſo had almoſt made Lyce or Lycum his own, notwithſtanding he intercepted warlique furniture, and large ſtore of victuall of the enemies more than once. But more than this, returning unto Memminge, he with the greateſt boldneſſe violently takes both the narrow paſſages that were between the Hills, and the Town of *Brigant* it ſelf, which is, as it were, the Key, opening unto, or ſhutting out of many Countreys, wherein was great ſpoyl and prey: as alſo *Langenarch* at the end of this year 1646, by ſurrender. In the mean time, the Caſtle of *Marpurg* being beſieged, is yielded to the beſiegers. But it coſt one *Willick* the Defender thereof, his head, at *Gieſſe*. Two places ſoon after following that Caſtle's example,

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example. *Butsback* (notwithſtanding) being taken by *Eberſtein* the Emperian. In the upper parts of the Country this year are ſubdued *Smalcald*, with four other places by the Emperour's Souldiers, of which two, *Kirichain*, and *Rauſchenburg*, are loſt, with no proſperous conflict. *Geiſe* recovering *Kirichain*, demoliſheth the ſame, and vanquiſheth *Aliſeld*; getting alſo a victory over *Eberſtein*, who was increaſed in number by *Melander*, carrying back eight Waggons, with 500 priſoners of War, and 700 horſes; but this was after that *Rabenhaupt* had returned from the ſiege of *Zonſe*, and *Melander* had taken *Euskirk* and *Flemburg*; the which example *Paderborn* followed at the end of the year, taken before by *Koningſmark*. But the Duke of Wittemburg, bringing a ſupply unto the Swediſh forces in *Sileſia*, much troubleth or tyreth *Montecuculo* the Emperian, who at the firſt of the year had the upper-hand, and followes him, going back into Bohemia; he takes alſo *Haſelcher*, and two Towns more from the Emperians in the ſaid Sileſia; but beſieging *Troppave* a ſtrong Garriſon in *Moravia*, he loſt his labour.

The year following 1647, when as *Wrangle* had fortified the Iſland of *Menave*, together with the Caſtle of *Lagenarch*, and receiving Meſſengers from Helvetia, had diſmiſſed them with a friendly anſwer, he departs there-hence for lack of graſſe or fodder; confirming alſo a ceſſation of arms at Monaſtere, and afterwards at Ulme, between the Swediſh, French, the Haſſians, and the Bavarian and Colonian. Then after ſome other paſſages of War, *Koningſmark* having beſieged Warendorf, there was a ſtout fight at Sea, when their Ships were brought unto the Podanian Lake, at four places. The *Noveſians* taking Nidek in the Juliacan field, and *Wrangle*, receiving ſupply, by his Captain *Lowenhaupt*, *Nordling*, and *Sweinfurt*. The Duke of *Wittenberg* alſo returnes ſtoutly into *Sileſia*, and *Dewage* being caſt out of two places betook himſelf to Breſlave. Whoſe forces alſo taking the Town of Trautenave, take alſo the Glogavians therein, with 146 Horſemen, 40 Footmen, 270 Horſes with bag and baggage. *Bucheim* and *Spork* Emperians make haſt, who beſieging Olave loſe their labour. But *Mortane* is ſent away unto Heſſe of Caſſella, who ſubdued unto his power 9 Garriſons, whereof Fridberg, and a place called *the Palatinate Fort*, were two; but then beſieging *Rheinfelſe*, he dyed with a mortall wound; whereupon there was a Truce made between the Haſſians and Emperians. But the Emperour not only diſliking, but diſdaining the conditions of the former Ceſſation of Arms, moſt violently aſſaults the Town and Garriſon of Weiſſenburg, and wins it from his enemies the defenders. Appointing alſo the Earl of *Holtſapfell*, (who was of late known throughout Haſſia, where he warred, by the name of *Melander*, General, in the room of *Gallaſſe*, who was by little & little in a decaying ſtate of body, and thereupon repairing his Army, he fortifieth alſo three very conſiderable places, to wit, *Prague* in Bohemia, *Pilſene*, & *Vienna*, the City of his Palace in Germany on *Danubius*; and having done this, (as thinking

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thinking he had done ſome great matter toward his protection and ſucceſſe) he bequeaths a Feaſt-day or holiday to be kept in remembrance of the Virgin *Maries* Conception, and ſo commits himſelf, his affairs, and Souldiers unto her Guardianſhip. Being impatient of a ceſſation, he withdrawes *Werth* and *Spork*, two chief Commanders of the *Bavarian* Army, from the ſaid Duke of *Bavaria*, (although they were condemned by him of treachery) and joyns them unto his new General *Holtſapfel*; but he excuſed that deed unto the Swedes and French, it having been perfidiouſneſſe in him, to have voluntarily ſent any of his, unto his aſſiſtance, againſt thoſe with whom he had a ceſſation from arms, within the limited time: He ſubdueth *Falkenave*, but going to hinder *Egere* from beſieging, he ſlackened his pace, being often ſtopped by over or fool-hardy *Wrangle*, (for that was his Epethite) in his very Camps, while he would break violently thorow unto a little bridge belonging unto a houſe of the Emperour's, for the entertainment of friends. He fights at *Plane*, and two other places, with a diverſe iſſue, untill the *Bavarian*, the ceſſation of arms being ended, joyned himſelf unto him again; as alſo untill that *Wrangle* (calling *Koningſmark* unto him) ſhould ſnatch away, as it were, his Army thorow Bohemia toward *Anneberg*, and ſhould paſſe over unto Miſnia, Erford, and Viſurge of Hoxtere, that he might refreſh Souldiers at divers places, and then ſhew himſelf in Haſſia: whither the Emperour's and Bavarian forces following him; (for a cauſe moving them thereunto) they were pleaſed to beſiege the City Marpurg, where *Holtſapfel*, formerly *Melander*, the Emperour's General, through a Splinter of a beam (which was occaſioned by the Caſtle's or Tower's Guns thundring into the place of his abode) breaking a vein of his neck, had almoſt breathed out his life, together with his bloud, by that open paſſage. But (after one or two places vanquiſhed by the Emperour, one whereof, to wit, Iglave, very hardly; and Nordling (that was taken this year, before, by *Lawenhaupt* the Swediſh Captain; as ſaith *Mercurius Gallobelgicus*) wickedly or unhappily retaken by the *Bavarian*) the Swediſh Noveſians perform'd notable exploits, killing *Goſſe* or *Goce* with 100 common Souldiers, and taking the ſaid Earl of *Holtſapfell*, ſome Majors, with 200 common Souldiers priſoners. Nevertheleſſe *Lamboy* (on the other ſide) watching his opportunity, vanquiſheth *Windeke* with three other ſtrong holds in Colonia, and from thence goes into Weſtphalia, although he was commanded by the Emperour to come with his Brigade unto the chief of his warlique affairs.

Moreover, the ſame year, being 1647, the Souldiers of Turain are overcharged by Neighbouring garriſons of the Emperours, at *Zwingenberg*: and do aſſure the City *Mentz*, and *Worms*, againſt the ſubtile devices of both *Garner* and *Boninghauſe*. But there was like to be a falling out with their own fellow-Souldiers, about *Roſe* the Tribune, whom ſome Regiments required from the Army, to be reſtored their Captain; neither could they be brought to return to their duty by any means; but yet on ſome certain conditions they do joyn to *Koningſmark*. *Roſe* himſelf being brought to *Paris*, to declare the cauſe hereof. And when as the Colonian, now renounceth his ceſſation of arms made a while before, with the Swede, French, and Haſſians, by reaſon of a Town that was taken of theirs, in the mean time, and ſome other unworthineſſes received from the enemy; then *Koningſmark*, increaſing his number with *Rabenhaupt*'s Souldiers, (that proſpered in ſome atchievements the year before) begirts *Paderborn* that had been taken and retaken in 1646, and ſtoutly oppoſeth himſelf againſt *Lamboy* at *Steynford*, as he pierced into *Oſtro-Friſia*, or Eaſt-Frieſland, and that, untill both Armies were ſummoned away unto the higheſt matters.

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And truly, (as though things were now coming to the higheſt pitch) the Swediſh Commanders and Armies do hotly encounter the Imperial Forces (in the year 1648) to their diſadvantage. For *Wrangle* in the firſt place takes from the Duke of *Luneburg* 1400 horſes, and the cloathing for his Army; and calling a Council of War at *Stade*, he moveth toward *Paderborn*, where he drives away the Emperians and Bavarians out of Haſſia, where they wanted Victual, into Francony, having been ſufficiently worn out at the ſiege of Marpurg. Then increaſing his Army, he paſſeth over the River *Mænus* at Aſciburg, being 23000 ſtrong, 15000 footmen, 8000 horſemen, 160 great Guns, and 200 waggons, and by force wreſted 9 piece of Ordinance that were left by the Emperour's Army at *Forcheym*. And coming unto *Feuchwange*, he ſets his Army in array; but the Emperour's forces do part aſunder, the Emperians departing unto Ratisbone, and the Bavarians unto Eichſtade; but *Wrangle* himſelf ſits down at Guntsburg; *Koningſmark* in the mean while wandring up and down, unto whom the aboveſaid diſcontented *Turanian* Souldier then came. Then after three places yielded, poſſeſſed, and laid waſte, and three others fortified: And the upper Palatinate put to extream villany by the rude and cruel Souldiers, at length there was a conflict about croſſing the River *Lyce*, (the French before that, coming to the Swedes, and covering *Bavaria*, upon which *Bucheym* and *Spork* are called out of Sileſia) toward the City *Auguſta*, and that, an unhappy one to the *Emperians*, *Holtſapfell* their General being in the very rear ſlain, alſo *Konigſmark* brings away their Secretary, with 200 and 70 Common men, and ſo opened their paſſage in *Bavaria*, whither it appeares they were tending. (Two reaſons were given of this misfortune; either becauſe *Gronsfeld*, Leader of the *Bavarian* Souldiery, had been Commanded (in imitation of the *Haſſians*) to decline the Front of the Battle, and bring his Souldiers to defend rather the more ſound or ſtrong parts thereof: or becauſe he envyed *Holtſapfell*, the ſaid *Holtſapfell* having his Chief Officers the leſſe obedient unto him, both in regard of the Rigour of his Army diſcipline,

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and likewiſe, for that his Religious Rites were very much eſtranged from theirs. But *Koningſmark* breaking into *Bohemia*, and on July 16, making a free Egreſſe and Regreſſe unto the Town and Gariſon of *Eger*, that was ſhut up by the Enemy; on the 26 of the ſame moneth, he encompaſſing and taking 300 Scouts, or a party ſent forth, by a cunning Stratagem, brought a greater mishap unto the Emperour, than the other: who ſending forth by night as many of his own Souldiers unto *Colored* the Vice-King of Bohemia, under a colour of being his party that was ſent out, now returning, their Watch-word being firſt ſtollen; took by this diſguiſe before day, that which is called *Little Prague*, with the Caſtle of *Rets* or *Retiſe* thereto belonging, with more than 200 men of a great fame, whom he made them to ranſom. A prey alſo of above ſeven millions value, fell hereby into his hands, the richer part of which he ſends away in 60 Waggons unto Lipſia, *Colored* alſo the Vice-roy, hardly eſcaping from being ſeized on in his bed. *Wrangle* alſo croſſing Lyce, confirmeth one garriſon, and takes two into his poſſeſſion; the Emperour's fliding away unto *Viltshove*, the *Bavarians* ſpreading themſelves into Garriſons to defend thoſe more ſtrong places, who, upon the loſing of Lyce, quitted or departed from *Iſare*, the which *Wrangle* poſſeſſeth wholly: who beſieging Waſſerburg, was fruſtrated of his attempt, and ſeeking a paſſage over the River *Oene*, could not obtain it, the Bavarian ſtoutly defending the right bank againſt him. Then he hath a conflict with the Emperians and Bavarians who revived again, at *Dinckelſinge*, and ſits down at *Landſhute*, being repulſed by *Werth*, who with great violence aſſailed them; the ſaid *Werth*, having been newly received into favour by the Duke of Bavaria, who before had a prejudice againſt him.

Leſt I ſhould be too tedious, let me briefly run over ſome actions of two or three more chief Swediſh Warriours this year. The Duke of Wittenberg (who was of that party, and was Lievtenant of the Ordnance,) that he might make amends for ſome loſſe that *Dewage* had ſuffered through a miſtake, which was 136 horſemen, and 336 horſes, runs to him; demoliſhing *Oelſa*, and preying upon Sileſia, and being increaſed with a ſupply of 6000 men from Pomerania and Moravia, breaks thorow into Bohemia, where, at Brandiſe, (the place where the image of the Virgin *Mary* trimly ſtood) he takes 600 of the enemies, and being put into the room of *Koningſmark*, who was abſent, he ſhews himſelf before old *Prague*: and then poſſeſſeth a Town, and a Caſtle in that Kingdom; after that, paſſing thorow to *Moldavia*, about to come ſuddenly upon *Miſling* of *Crumavia*, he, at *Budovice*, lights upon *Bucheym*, with three other of eminency, that were bring 120 Waggons unto places of more ſafety; he takes them with their wagons, onely one *Garner* eſcaping, and ſo goes to meet their new General; who came out of Swethland amongſt theſe ſlaſhings this year, with 8000 moſt choyſe Souldiers: (This was

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was *Charls Guſtave*, who being begotten of his father *John Caſimir*, who was of the family of the Palatinates of *Bipont*, and his mother being the ſiſter of *Guſtave Adolphus* King of *Sweden*) was Couzen-german unto the Queen thereof; and unto whom ſhe afterwards reſigned that Kingdom;) leading them from ſeveral places, untill he brought them into Bohemia, where he is received by *Koningſmark*, and the Duke of Wittenberg aforeſaid. His deſign was for the ſiege of Prague, unto which he breaks thorow: But of this by and by, when I have ſpoken a few things concerning ſome others.

Therefore *Rabenhaupt* the Haſſian, together with *Duglas* the Swede, (while that thoſe chiefeſt matters by the main Armies were tumbled out of *Haſſia* thorow *Francony*, unto *Lyce*, and into Bohemia) recovereth ſome places that the enemy had poſſeſſed, taking *Homburg* by force, where were 20 Ordnance very well fitted, another place by a ſlight, but raced or ſpoyled *Gleichenſtein*, and at length *Geiſe* is put in his place, with whom this year 1648, *Lamboy* contended: who cloſely beſieging *Geiſe* at Giſeck; through the valour of *Erneſt* the Lantgrave, who with 300 common Souldiers brake in upon the beſiegers, ſets the beſieged at liberty, *Lamboy* loſing ſome hundreds of his men, (yet *Erneſt* himſelf was taken in the enterprize) who returning unto *Bonne*, and demoliſhing another place, he preſents himſelf at *Grevenbruge* before the Camps of *Geiſe*, and joyning battle, he routs the left wing of *Geiſe* his Army, taking priſoners the Earl of *Weide*, with 200 common men, and ſeven waggons. But while (as oft-times comes to paſſe) he the more ſharply purſues the diſperſed left wing, all his great guns were taken from his own right wing, and turned againſt him, ſo that he loſt what he had gotten, *Geiſe* recovering the Captives of the left wing, and beſides ſlew above a thouſand of *Lamboy*'s Army, took 500, above 13 Wagons, and 15 Enſignes, with the loſſe of but 160 men. *Lamboy* being thus worſted, (whom the Emperour indeed had commanded (as in the year before, 1647,) to come to his main Army; but the *Colonian* prevented it by ſhewing him, how much it concerned, not to leave Weſtphalia deſtitute of ſtrength) the Arch-Duke of Auſtria affords him money, and the garriſons of Weſtphalia ſupply of men, making prayers to make God their friend. The firſt atchievement after this recruit and ſupplication was the ſurrender of *Caſtorium* unto him: after which, he oppoſeth his Camps to the Haſſian Army almoſt within ſight of Agrippine a City of Colonia. *Geiſe* notwithſtanding (eſpecially when *Frederick* the Lantgrave had brought him 1500 horſe) valiantly conquered the Town of Marcodure, *Lamboy* imploying his Auxiliaries in vain to hinder it: notwithſtanding he ſtoutly looſeth *Paderborn* from beſieging; and then both parties ſitting down over-againſt each other at *Brakell* in the ſaid Colonia; news is brought them of a concluded peace between them.

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Which peace (without doubt) between such accustomed and stomachful enemies, the prevalency of the Swedish Forces this year, together with this new General's coming into Germany with such fresh supplyes, caused; who sets upon the City of Great *Prague* in good earnest, making Mines under the ground, whither *Bucheym*, lest it should be subdued, swiftly came, that he might manfully withstand the Forces of *Charls*, the said new Swedish Commander. Yet surely it was sorely endangered; for into both *Pragues*, are carried no lesse than 3286 stroaks of discharged Ordnance; the besieger likewise possessing two places of residence within the Territories of new Prague, whither also the concluded peace is (not sorrowfully) brought tydings of. It was first concluded of by most noble Embassadours on all sides, in Westphalia, on the 14th and 24th day of October, 1648, whose Masters established it by their assent the two next moneths; the Emperour on the 13, and 23 of November, the French King on the 14, and 24 of the same; by the Swedes on the 12 and 24 of December; in which peace, the Duke of *Lorrain* (whether through prejudice conceived against him for the notoriousnesse of his Armies villany in Germany and Flanders, besides spoyls done to the French) could not be included therein: and the King of Spain would not, whether out of enmity to the French, or hatred to the Protestants with whom it was concluded; for the Bishop of Rome his most Great fat[illegible], pursued with a Protestation against it, because hereby his Church should lose both rich Territories and dignities. Yet the Spaniard the same year enters a peace with the United Provinces of the Low-Countries at *Munster*, laying aside all authority and privilegious right over those Provinces, as also the lower Hassians with the Upper, on some hard conditions made betwixt them.

Thus (Reader) I have brought thee to the Walls of *Prague*, within which, the cause & foundation of nigh twenty eight years cruell tedious and depopulating war, (to wit) by the choyce and Crowning of *Frederick* the Electour Palatine there, unto which he was pushed forward by some *Germane* Princes, was laid and given; and here now ends; expecting for the future that brief saying to be fulfilled, *Pax invidiam prosternit*, *Peace prostrates or buriеth envy*; the which (questionlesse) was by long broils, slaughters, and cruelties much contracted,

In the mean time in *England* (after the defeating of Lord *Astly*, a Royalist in a field battel, by *Morgan* a Parliament Colonell, himself with 1600 being taken Prisoners, which was on the very brim of the year 1646, March 21. of 1645, and some other strong holds, delivered into their hands, amongst which was *Corf* Castle in *Dorset-shire*, by storm, and a stratagem (not much unlike to that of *Hereford*) Aprill the eighth, 1646, Prince *Ruperts* Troops being also disbanded on the twenty fifth day: and *Oxford* it self (wherein the King was) after a blocking up, was ready to be closely

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ly besieged by Generall *Fairfax*, the said King escaped out of the City (under colour of one of his favourites man, with whom he rode) unto the Scottish Army, who were encamped at *Southwel* straightly besieging (with some Parliament *English* forces) that most strong and infesting Garrison of *Newark*, who having had a sore plague, together with hunger and straits, upon their Kings comming unto the besiegers, the Scots yielded the Town on conditions. He came thither May the fifth following; which comming, caused (there having newly been some jarring between the English and Scots about want of their pay, and neglect of Church-discipline according to the Covenant) no smal dissentions and divers harsh writings between the Scots and the English Parliament, about the dispossall of his person (which the *English*, for divers the more just reasons, demanded out of their hands, whom they carried farther North) for some Moneths. Notwithstanding, in the very interim there was such a prudentiall management of things; that both the Nations friendlily conjoyned (amongst other translactions) in sending nineteen propositions, as was said, for a safe and well-grounded peace, strained not very much higher than those of *Uxbridge*, unto the King by *English* Commissioners, at *Newcastle*, *Scotlands* Parliament Commissioners being also there, and assenting; this was Jul. the 15th of this year, Unto which (after perswasions, and pressings, amongst which Lord *Lowdens* Oration the Scot was eminent) he would not agree. So that the *English* Parliament voting the Scots 400000 ℔ for their assistance; of which, 200000 l. they were presently to receive, and accordingly, about the latter end of *January* they did. Upon which receipt (as they were to do) they delivered up three strong Garrisons that were in the North of *England*; *Newcastle*, *Barwick*, and *Carliste*, into the Parliaments hand, and withall the King, (whom many say they sold) for they would not carry him to *Edenburgh*, though they had free leave of the *English* so to do, for fear of new disturbances) whom the *English* Commissioners brought into one of his Southern Pallaces, (*Holmby*, the 17th of February) according to his desire, with great honour and respect, in all this he not being used as a conquered Captive, but a King. The Scottish Army, on February the Eleventh following, marched over the River *Tweed* into their own Countrey, three Commissioners also (at the same time) being sent thither to the Scotch Parliament concerning publique matters. For they had begun to consult how to settle the affairs of both Nations without the King.

Oxford the mean while, which on May the second, 1646. was by General *Fairfax* besieged, and summoned, was in about six weeks time surrendred, (for it was on June the twenty fourth after) the besieged having very fair and large conditions allowed them. (They treated above a Moneths space of the time, and the Parliament debated the businesse.) For they had five thousand choyse souldiers in that strongly fortified City, good store of provisions: the first day of opening, which was May the sixth, between four

and

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and five thousand are reported to have been fed thereby, besides no want of Arms or Ammunition. None except *Rupert* and *Maurice*, who were to depart the land, were forbidden to come to *London*, and the Kings son, the Duke of *York*, was with honour thither conducted. But the old Broad Seal which they left behind them, was August the eighteenth, (the Parliament having made a new one) broken and defaced at *London*.

Five or six other most strong places, soon yielding themselves after *Oxford* (of which the Island and Castle of *Scilly*, at the West end of the Land, was one Sept. 16. Which was a great harbourer of Men of War for the King by Sea, that took great spoil of Merchants Ships, and from whence Prince *Charls* had not long before fled into *Jersey*) and Colonel *Masseys* brigade being by *Fairfax* quietly disbanded in the West, among whom (about the difference of Presbytery and Independency in Church-Government, of which there were great factions then in *England*) a mutiny was feared, the war was even finished, and Generall *Fairfax* came Novemb. the 12th with triumph into *London*, where by both houses of Parliament, he was (in order) most amply and heartily congratulated, unto which he replyed with a short modest answer. The Earl of *Essex* their first Generall, that brake the Ice, dying (as is said) of an Apoplexy, the 13th of Sept. aforegoing, who on the 22th of Octob. following, was most pompously (by the Parliament) interred.

But the next year 1647, was partly spent in the divisions of fellow-Conquerours, and many others, divided under the name of Presbyterians and Independants; the former complaining that the solemn Covenant was not kept, the latter, that it was misinterpreted: the Royalists in the mean time ready to joyn with either for their own advantage, very many having out of taken-Garrisons reforted to *London*. These dissentions increasing, Petitions were both presented to the Parliament against the Army as Independants, and the Parliament themselves debated of disbanding them, against which (as wronged) they Petitioned the Generall, because they neither had their Arrears, nor the Laws and Liberties they had fought for, were obtained. And although the other party much stomached and complained of the said Petition, yet on June the fourth, 1647, the King was by a party (under the command of one Cornet *Joyce*) taken from *Holmby*, and carried unto severall places, according to the removing of the Armies quarters. Whereupon, the Parliament ordered where he should reside, which was at *Richmond*, but eight miles from *London*, and also who should attend and Guard him. But in stead of fullfilling the same order, there was sent from the Army an impeachment against eleven members of the Commons, as hinderers of right, doing something against the Army it self, and hindering *Irelands* relief, the which, had been, as was thought, too long obstructed already by reason of the Kings going to the Scots. This caused halfa years separation of these members from the house, although

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though voluntary. Notwithstanding through the associating of many Citizens and Apprentices of *London* (that were for the restoring of the King and the Covenant) with some that had been chief Officers of the Army, (as Sir *William Waller*, Colonel *Massey*, Major Generall *Pointz*, after that the houses, through the violation of their sitting, and free voting, by some of the aforesaid Citizens and Apprentices, had adjourned for four dayes, and in the mean while many went from *London* to the Army) the matters swelled up to that height, that on July the thirtieth, the City of *London* openly declared against the Army, (being strengthened on the very same day by three votes of the Members that remained at *London*, (two new speakers being chosen) choosing *Massey* Generall of their forces and Militia, that they then raised to oppose the Army: Which Army hereupon drawing nigh to *London*, did something allay the Citizens courage; so that they both deserted the Parliament of July the 30th, with the eleven Members, disbanded and delivered up all Forces, Forts, and Militia into *Fairfax* his hand, recalling also their late Declaration. And on *Aug.* the sixth, the departed Members, were (by the Army) restored to their sitting. Who with a full body, the next day, Aug. 7. Marching thorow the City, slighting its Works and Forts, taking possession of the Tower, and confining its Militia to its own onely bounds, receiving also a Moneths pay from the Parliament in gratification; all this being to the gladding of some, and the grief and vexation of others.

This being done, the Army Aug. the 18th, 1647. remonstrated their desires for the Parliaments closing with the King, and that he might come to *London* upon that closure; Yet the Scotch Commissioners (who, before satisfaction given unto his people, had denied the justnesse of his accession thither) would have had him now out of the Armies hands, personally to treat at *London*; however to stay at *Hampton* Court, whither he came, Aug. 24. Propositions were sent him thither, unto which to consent he denied; More were again framed, and in the mean time, Nov. 11. he privily fled into the Isle of *Wight*, leaving a Letter behind him, shewing, the end of it was, to preserve his own safety, against whose life some laid wait. About seven dayes after his coming thither from *Carisbrook* Castle, he sent to the Parliament a Letter, in which he was earnest for a personall treaty at *London*, that might be accompanied with three appendices, honour, freedome, and safety; they voted, Novemb. 26. that upon signing four propositions, in order to security, which seemed not unreasonable, that should be admitted: who nevertheless, the Scots being averse unto the said bills presenting, and people divided into parties in *London*, flatly refused to confirm the same, for which cause, they voted Jan. the third, that no further addresses should be made unto him, or message received from him by themselves, or any other without their leave. Which Votes, the Generall, and Army-Councell on the eleventh day seconded with a Declaration,

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ration, resolving to cleave to the Parliament in setling the Kingdomes affairs, both without, and against the King, or any of his partakers.

These Votes, and Army-Declaration, inflamed rather than appeased the anger and fury of many people, who not onely longed for, but expected the King to be restored unto his former dignity, although the Parliament fought by another Declaration, (shewing how often they had applyed themselves unto the King, yet all in vain) to asswage their disturbed minds: so that tumults and insurrections (the beginnings of a second war) were not onely feared, but raised; the first of which was that in the Isle of Wight it self, near the very Castle in which the King was; for which, the principal Leader, Captain *Burleigh*, was at an Assizes, called at *Wincheſter* on purpose, condemned for Treason, and executed Febr. 10. 1647. Notwithstanding in the moneth of April 1648, *London*'s Apprentices, and other young people, gave a notable example of war and sedition unto adjacent places, who saying they were for *Charls* their King, put the whole City in great fear, the Lord Maior being constrained to betake himself unto the Tower, who the next day by a party sent by General *Fairfax*, were vanquished and quieted, and a thousand pound given to the Souldiers for the service. The Duke of *York* escaping (in the same April) from *James* his house near *Westminster*, out of the Parliaments hands. And the Prince being as a banished man in the peoples eye, by private Commissions from his Father the King, raised war; which war seemed more formidable and dangerous unto the Parliament and Army than the former, both in regard of the Scots, who from assisting friends, were turned threatening enemies, and chiefly those that were called *Presbyterians*, siding both in *London* and the Countrey with the Royalists upon the *Covenant*-account.

Now divers strong holds were seized on for the King, as *Barwick*, April the 30th, by Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*; and *Carlile* about the beginning of May following; *Pontfract* Castle, (where also Colonel *Rainsborough* was treacherously by the enemy afterwards, Octob. 29, taken in his bed and slain, as he lay at the siege thereof,) was June the third surprized by a Major and Captain of the King's, having first killed the Governour. Before which, on May the 12th, there was an Insurrection at *St. Edmondsbury* not far from *London*, and a seditious Petition by the *Surrey*-men on the 16th day, the Petitioners besides hurting, killing one of the Parliament's guard; for which, themselves were by some horse scattered, and some killed. A far greater on the 24th day was by the Men of *Kent*, with whom divers great ones of that Country joyned; Great toyl it cost *Fairfax* (who was with seven Regiments engaged against these risers) to subdue them: the greatest conflict was at the Town of *Maidstone*, where with very much difficulty, and no small danger, with the losse of 40 men, the place was obtained, against about 2000 defendants, 200 being slain,

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slain, most of them taken prisoners, besides horses and arms. Thousands of their Countrey-men of the same party, looking on, in the mean time, and not daring to oppose the General. A remnant of this *Kentish*-Army under the Lord *Goring*'s conduct, approached nigh *London*, to see the affections of the Citizens, who being pursued by some Horsemen of the Army, *Goring* with four or five hundred of them crossed the River into Essex, where the Lord *Capell*, and Sir *Charls Lucas* with forces joyned with them, who notwithstanding were soon afterwards driven into the City of *Colcheſter* (unto whom many from *London* resorted) by *Fairfax*, and after a pretty long siege, the besieged having no hopes of relief, and being brought to great straights, horse-flesh being accounted good meat, Aug. 28. yielded themselves into the Conqueiour's hands, two of whom were shot to death, to wit, Sir *Charls Lucas*, and Sir *George Lisle*.

But (to leave other risings in the West and other places, because they were soon quelled) much danger threatened the Parliaments Cause in *Wales*, by *Laughorn*, *Poyer*, and *Powell*'s conjoyning, who before had done the Parliament (especially *Laughorn*) good service. The said *Laughorn* with *Powell* having an Army of 8000 men in the field; unto the which one Colonel *Horton* with but 3000 gave a compleat overthrow, killing many, and taking about 3000 prisoners; this was in *May*. Those two flying unto *Poyer* in *Pembrook*-Castle, a most strong place, (after that *Chepstow*-Castle was surrendred unto another Parliament Commander, whose chief Defendant Sir *Nicholas Kemish*, was after the yielding, *May* 25, slain,) *Cromwell* after a while about July had it yielded unto him, with the opposers all prisoners; extremities within constraining them thereunto.

The Earl of *Holland* also (who before had played fast and loose) now taking his opportunity, with the Duke of *Buckingham*, was in arms at *Kingston* upon *Thames* with 500 horsemen, who was put to flight by Sir *Michael Levesey*, and afterwards taken and sent to *Warwick* Castle; the Lord *Francis*, the Duke's brother, being in the Combate slain.

The plundring forces also belonging unto *Pomfret* Castle were quite vanquished by Colonel *Rossiter*, who, in that action, was sorely, though not mortally wounded.

But the greatest block to leap over, was a Scottish Army under Duke *Hamilton*'s Command, who (though they were judged to be both that Kirks and Kingdoms enemies, and so had not their good wishes for their successe) invaded *England* about or in the moneth of June, and a little after being added unto by *Langdale*'s forces, were strong in number, having no lesse than 25000, and cruel and terrible unto the Inhabitants where they came. This Army Major General *Lambert* kept in play, untill Lievtenant General *Cromwell* (*Pembroke*-Castle being seasonably delivered unto him) could come to joyn with him, who being in all not full ten thousand strong, Aug. 17. 1648, wholly vanquished and defeated

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that Army, took the Lievtenant General, and ſoon after the Duke himſelf in flight with 3000 horſe, 3000 having been before ſlain, and 9000 taken priſoners. The Conquerour, *Cromwell*, after this, entring *Scotland* with a happy ſucceſſe, ayded that Nation againſt ſome enemies, that there ſtood up, (reducing alſo *Barwick* and *Carlile*) and was by them both magnificently entertained, and ingenuouſly acknowledged (under God) *Scotland's Preſerver*, whoſe Army was before called by many of them, A company of Sectaries.

Divers ſhips likewiſe revolted from the Parliament unto the Prince by Sea, at the beginning of June, not ſuffering *Rainsborough* the Vice-Admiral to come aboard: ſo that the Prince within two moneths after, was with near 20 ſayl upon Thames, out-daring the Earl of *Warwick*, who was too weak for him: But through the prudence of Sir *George Ayſcough*, the Portſmouth Fleet was brought by the Princes ſhips ſafe unto the Earl, and then they followed the Prince upon the coaſt of *Holland*, whither he was gone to victual.

In the midſt of theſe ſtirs, (whether in love or fear of the King and his Cauſe, the Parliament themſelves altered their former Votes, nulling on June 30, 1648, thoſe for no further Addreſſes to the King, Jan. 30. before, (having admitted the 11 impeached Members) And voted, (though not a Perſonal Treaty at *London*, yet an honourable one to be had with him, he firſt accepting thereof, upon Propoſitions, in the Iſle of Wight, which began Septemb. 18 this year, 5 Lords, and 10 Commons being choſen as Commiſſioners to treat, and 10000 l. to defray the charges of the ſame. It laſted about 9 weeks, untill Novemb. 27.

But in the mean time, this new war being now over, and the Army at ſome leiſure, it's Councel of Officers altogether diſliking that Treaty, gave a prevalency (by a *Remonſtrance* of theirs unto the Parliament, Novemb. 20) unto divers County Petitions delivered in the moneths September and October, for the execution of impartial Juſtice upon ſome aforementioned, as *Hamilton*, &c. authors of much bloud and calamity, and eſpecially on King *Charls* himſelf, as the raiſer of the whole War, and that God's wrath might be feared to attend them, if he were unpuniſhed. Whereupon, when as the King's Conceſſions in the Iſle of Wight, were Decemb. 5. following, voted ſatisfactory by the Parliament; the next day, divers Members that had ſo voted, were both ſecluded from ſitting, and confined, by the Army; and a little after, the King was brought out of the Iſland unto *Hurſt* Caſtle, by a party of Horſe, and ſo to *Windſor*, Decemb. 23. And after the Supream authority voted to be in the Houſe of Commons, Jan. 4. there was an Ordnance made for the King's Tryal on the 6th day; in order to which, an unuſual Court, called, an *High Court of Juſtice*, was erected, on the 9th day, before whom the King appeared Jan. 20, and when as he would not plead to his Accuſation, as being unſatisfied in that Courts power to judge him, (but rather forbad the Clerk to ſtop, and hold his peace, after his earneſt deſire to ſpeak with the Houſes in the Painted Chamber, which would not by the Preſident *Bradſhaw* and the Court be ſuffered) he was ſentenced to be beheaded by the ſaid Preſident, the which was accordingly executed on Jan. 30, on a Scaffold erected before *White-Hall*, who there teſtified unto the people, That he dyed a Proteſtant according to the Church of *England's* Doctrine, (delivering his *George* unto Dr. *Juxon*, who was his boſome-attendant, that, as was ſuppoſed, he might ſend it unto the Prince) and ſpeaking not much in the vindication of his innocency. He was afterwards Febr. 9th, by 4 Lords, and Dr. *Juxon* weeping, inhumed at *Windſor* in *Georges* Chappel, where *Henry* the eighth was formerly buried: after this, Proclamation was made, in Towns, That none ſhould dare to proclaim *Charls Stuart* his ſon, or any of that race or other, King of *England*, upon pain of death for Treaſon; for the which, one *Beaumont* a Miniſter, was on the 16th of February executed at *Pontfract*; the Scotch Commiſſioners having before, Jan. 10. diſavowed thoſe proceedings of the Engliſh, and therefore, young *Charls* was on Febr. 5th proclaimed King in *Scotland*, and on the 16 day likewiſe proclaimed in *Ireland*. The houſe of Lords being on the 6 day of the ſame Feb. voted by the Commons, uſeleſſe and dangerous, (a neceſſary conſequence of the fall of Monarchy) and on the 17 day a Democratical Government of 40 chief ones, called a Committee or Councel of State, was by and under the Parliament Senate appointed. Amongſt which actions, Duke *Hamilton*, Earl of *Norwich*, who had likewiſe raiſed Forces for the King in this laſt War, Earl of *Holland*, Lord *Capell*, and Sir *John Owen*, were all brought to a Tryall before a ſecond High Court of Juſtice, which began Febr. 10, and after ſentence of death paſſed on all five, March the 6th, two, to wit, Earl of *Norwich*, and Sir *John Owen*, were on March the 8th reprieved, and the next day the other three beheaded in the Palace-Yard of *Weſtminſter*, Lord *Capell* behaving himſelf the moſt confidently, and undauntedly at the time of execution. And to cloſe up this year in *England*, after the voting down of the Lords in Parliament, the Earl of *Warwick*, a Peer, was removed from his Admiralſhip at Sea, Febr. 21; and the next day, a conſiderable ſhip called the *Hart*-Frigot revolted from this new State. But *Pontfract* Caſtle, that tough relique of Garriſons, which all this time held out, was on March the 22, 1648, conſtrained to ſurrender.

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In the mean time, the *Frenchman* by the Duke of *Turain* well handleth the League with the Swedes in 1646, and receiveth *Anthony Barberine* the Cardinal at Paris, endowing him with ſome yearly profits belonging to *Spain*: and among other actions of this year, he ſets his Army in Array at *Genoa* in Italy, againſt whom the Pope oppoſeth the Duke of *Savile*. He alſo fits a Navy, and takes poſſeſſion of the Haven of *Stephen* and *Telamon*, beſieging the

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Sea-Town of *Orbitell*, and fighting proſperouſly enough in a Sea-battel, though he loſt *Breſe* his Sea-Commander, he gains the place: he was indeed by the Pope's forces caſt out of Tuſcia, yet he ſubdued *Portologona*, together with *Plumbine*, and ſo makes the agreement of the *Barbarines* to be eaſie, with the Pope. But there was a Conſpiracy by the *Spaniard* againſt his Vice-Roy or King at *Barcellona*, the *Spaniard* proclaiming the Duke of *Arcoſe* Vice-King of Naples: yet he vanquiſheth the Fort of *Arragon*, and beſiegeth *Lerida*; but he received after eight moneths ſiege, a moſt valiant repulſe by two Spaniſh Commanders, 70 of his Ordnance being taken, the *Spaniſh* Souldiers being ſpread abroad for the prey. But it was otherwiſe in *Flanders* this year: for by his Captains, the Duke of *Orleance* and *Enguienne*, he firſt obtains the Town and garriſon of *Cortrack* from the *Spaniards*, although they had a ſharp conflict with him at *Cuerne* about it; and then wins *Vinocilerg* and *Mardike* by aſſault, and at length that notable place for Pyrates, *Dunkirk*; a very great help and ſafety to his affairs, if he could have kept it.

But the *Dutch*, who (as was ſaid) had conſulted with the *French*, of aſſailing the *Spaniard* on both ſides of *Flanders*, do intercept *Tiene* by the croſſing paſſage of the River *Moſe*, taking therewith many Captives of no ſmall name and fame; yet they vainly endeavour this year, 1646, to take *Venloe* by ſiege. Neither indeed is any thing performed by them beſides, worth the price of their warfare, unleſſe it were, that by buſying the *Spaniard*, they helped the *French* Expedition. They agree alſo to reſtore places that were poſſeſſed by them in the *Juliacan* field, unto the Electour of *Brandenburg*, who married *Ludovica*, daughter to the Prince of *Orange*.

The ſame year the King of *Poland* having joyned himſelf in marriage to *Nivernia* at *Warſove*, he gives a hearing unto an Embaſſadour of the great Duke of *Moſcovy*, concerning a League to be mutually made againſt the *Tartars*. And fearing war from both Turks and Tartars, he ſtudies warfare; againſt which, the States (fearing an oppreſſion of their Country thereby) do ſtrongly endeavour. Whoſe brother *Caſimir* is now counted or enrolled amongſt the number of Cardinals: but being diſappointed of the title of a Kingly brightneſſe conferred on him, (ſuch was his zeal) he quite left that pretended holy order.

Now alſo the Turk and Venetian do ſtruggle, *John Capello* being declared General for theſe, in the room of *Francis Erizzo*, who dyed this year 1646, and *Francis Molino* chief Captain of the Dukes Navy, both aged men, the firſt above ſeventy years of age, the ſecond one under. *Degenfield* commanding his forces throughout *Dalmatia*, the which, Turkiſh weapons made to tremble, for *Noviograde* is yielded unto him, and *Zare* is overcome; yet the *Venetian* recovered them both again, freeing another place from ſiege, and ſlaying the *Baſhaw* of *Boſnia*, the Turk vanquiſheth *Schiſſanion* Caſtle, but he is overcome at *Dardanelly*, and again by Sea, loſing

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loſing three Oar-Galleys; yet had the upper hand at *Canea* through the errour or obſtinacy of the Commander *Valettane*. *Capello* alſo, craving excuſe for his age, had *John Baptiſta* of *Grimane* for ſucceſſour in his General-ſhip, after which, they joyning a doubtfull battel with the Turks at *Retime*, a Town that yielded it ſelf unto their violence, the *Venetians* (who think their contention againſt the Turk a kind of holy War) run to three remedies; Prayers, Alms-Deeds, and Embaſſages to other Princes to intreat their aid and aſſiſtance. The Jews alſo being taken in the very act in paſſing over or conveighing Weapons to the Turks.

Moreover the *Moſcovite* the ſame year, ſends an Embaſſadour into *Swethland*, being by all neighbourlineſſe ſtudious of peace. A Swediſh Embaſſadour *de la Garde* going likewiſe to *Paris*, and another from the *Tranſilvanian*, comming unto Lypſia, the *Hungarians* at the ſame time, treating in their publique Aſſemblies about confirming peace with the ſaid *Tranſilvanian* Prince, and likewiſe with their Emperour (who before had Crowned his ſon their King) concerning rooting out the *Jeſuites* from amongſt them. This honour alſo (at *Stockholm*) the *Swedes* afford unto *Guſtave Guſtaviſon* the illegitimate ſon of their late King, to be reckoned among their Earls, although not capable of a Kingdome.

But the Biſhop of *Rome* (who it ſeems is full of money) beſtoweth 18000 Crowns on a Chain to ſhut up the Haven of *Civita Vecchia* in 1647. Yet (as not having enough) in 1649, he is at variance with the Duke of *Parma* about the Dutchy of *Caſtro*, whether it be the Fee-farm of the Church, They joyn battel about it, but the Duke hath the upper hand, and then the Biſhop layes the blame of moving that war, on *Godfride* a Marqueſſe; but comes to an agreement with the Duke for a round ſumme, paying him 300000 Crownes preſently down, and 600000 Crowns to be told out to him a while after. Notwithſtanding the *Caſtro* (which I underſtand to be the houſe or Pallace belonging to the land) is laid equall with the ground. And before the year was ended, a Jubilee or Feaſt of joy and rejoycing is in a ſolemn (though Jewiſh) manner opened or prepared at *Rome*.

The ſame year there is a new Governour for the *Spaniard* in the Netherlands, to wit, *Leopold*, Arch-Duke of Auſtria; he ſubdueth three Towns, *Armentere* that was laden with all kind of Victual, alſo *Comene* and *Lenſe*; and afterwards *Landreſe*, the *French* (at the ſame time) quickly taking *Baſſea* and *Dixmude*, attempting alſo *Newport*, and at *Wawer* at *Bruxells*, carrying all the ſpoil out of the place, turned 80 houſes into aſhes. Yet now as a forerunner of a league, there is a ceſſation of arms beween the *Spaniards* and *Dutch*, but *Chemleve* returns with diſgrace unto *Dixmude*, while *Ranzove* another *French* man retakes (with great pains) *Lenſe* from the *Spaniard*, loſing ſix eminent perſons in the atchievement, unto this Countrey alſo are brought out of the Indies ten Millions and a half of Gold.

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Somewhat there was to do likewise between the *French* and *Spanish* on the other side of *France*, this taking one place from the *French*, &c. But this was remarkable, that *Lerida* was now strongly defended against the Prince of *Condee*, who was General there in the room of *Harcourt*.

But the next year, 1648, the King of *Spain* (setting forth his Souldiers, and laying out his money at *Ostend*, brings an Army into the field of 27000, subduing *Cortrack*, and yielding *Ypre* to the Prince of *Condy*, and afflicts *Ranzove* the *French* Commander, who was now gaping for *Ostend* it self. Yet he suffers a notable slaughter and overthrow at *Lense*, for the *French* being increased by the Army of *Erlack*, beats the *Spaniard* grievously; *Beck* and his son being both slain, and taking the Prince of *Ligne*, and the Marquesse of *Grana*, with twenty Captains, 6000 & 200 Common Souldiers, fourty Great Guns, 90 Ensignes. Through *Italy* the *Spaniard* takes *Furn*, but loseth it again, and receiveth losse by the Duke of *Modena* at *Pade*, who scattered 700 *Spaniards*, and again, kills 300 of them, taking 1000 and 300. The *French* King also sending the Duke of *Guise* privily amongst the seditious *Neopolitans*, was disappointed of betraying the Towre or Castle of *Carmine*; the Duke was taken, and was not let go but with a ransome. Moreover homebred troubles arise now in *France*, (a chief cause being the oppression of the people, which is not small in that Kingdome) the Duke of *Orleans*, together with the Senate striking at the Court, yet there was a present quietnesse, when as the King had changed the Judges of criminall causes, and somewhat eased the people by Parliament. But (as a sore not healed to the bottome) the distemper grew fresh again, when as the Duke of *Brussells*, more freely pleading the peoples cause, was cast into bonds, the King going aside unto the Temple of Saint *Germanes*. But at length, before this year's expiration, which is 1648, when the Captive Duke was restored, there is a second rest, the King returning unto *Paris*, though with very much intreaty. A homebred conspiracy (likewise) there was made at *Madrid* the chief City in *Spain*, for the which, two chief actours, *Charls* of *Padigle*, and *Peter* of *Sylvapegme*, Princes, lost their lives.

While these things were in action, the *Tartars*, and *Cossacks* offend *Poland*: the one wasting the Countrey, being instant for their tribute: and the other, for the restraining their antient Religious rites, and the robberies of the Lievtenants of their Countries. They take two considerable places of *Poland* this year 1648 into possession. And *Dominick* the *Polanders* General, despising the counsell of *Wiesnewick*, a chief Officer of that Army, is by these *Cossacks* put to flight, losing 72 piece of Ordnance, and 20000 Souldiers, requiring for the ransome of the Captive General, a great sum: this great losse caused great strife in their publick assemblies, so that they fought there about it. But *Chmielinsky* the leader of the *Cossacks*, will have it decreed amongst them concerning the Religious matters of his Countrey, and Family, and the next year

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year the new King of *Poland*, *John Cassimir* who was chosen the year before 1648, and now in 1649 Crowned, (who also married his brothers Widow bound in her bed) moving against both the *Cossacks* and *Tartars*, the *Cossacks* by force obtain both their antient ceremonies of Religion, and an amendment of the Government of their Common-wealth. But the *Cossacks* slew in *Poland* in the year 1648 (*So cruel were they*) 8000 Jews, and above 200000 Natives.

Toward the latter end of this year, *Frederick*, who was of late Arch-bishop of *Bremes*, is Crowned King of *Denmark*, this Churchman could not say, *My Kingdome is not of this World*. And *Mary Ellenor* the Queen Widow of *Gustave Adolphus*, is brought, (Peace being now concluded in *Germany*) from *Wolgast* with honour and solemnity unto *Stockholm*.

But the *Venetians* afflict the Turks both by Sea and land, in 1647 and 1648. for the Christian Navy under the Knights of *Malta* possesse some places in their enemies Land, taking many Oar-galleys, their land Army doing the like throughout *Dalmatia*, which losses made the Turkish Emperour gnash his teeth for anger, at his Captains. Preys also being taken from him in *Hungary*, where he keeps a Bashaw. And in 1648, *Foscol* the Land-Generall scourgeth them in *Dalmatia*, vanquishing three Towns, and then dispersing 4000 of these Infidels, two places more yielded themselves unto *Foscol*, yet he lost *Licca*, and elsewhere the Turk had some Masterdome. But the *Venetians* get *Mirabell* in *Creet* or *Candy*, with the Victualling ships: and his losse by shipwrack was great; *Grimmane* the High-Admirall with 1000 and 600 Souldiers, with the value of 14 Millions: the *Venetian* fights prosperously against him also at the Forts of *Dardanell*; for which businesse, the Governour and three Bashaws were slain at *Constantinople*, thirty Galleys come laden to *Cannea* with Souldiers and Victualls from the Turk this year, where two Forts are lost and recovered by the *Venetians*, and that with much bloud, the Earl of *Solm* falls in battel, with seventeen Captains of a hundred men. The *Venetians* maintaining also the Haven of the pleasant Vale of *Suda* in that fruitfull Island, against the opposing Turks, whose Emperour or *Sultan Ibraim*, is reported about the same time, by reason of his Tyranny, to have given place unto his son, which if so, must be, by the *Timariots*, and however the *Janizaries* willing it so to be.

The year following, 1649, (which according to the *Germane* account, takes its beginning at *January*, but according to the *English*, not untill March 25.) the *Swedish* and Emperian-weapons are changed into consultations for establishing and confirming that peace, which was the year before agreed on. For the which, three Dukes come togethar at *Norimberg*, the Duke of *Amalse* from the Emperour, of *Ersken* for *Sweden*, and of *Vandort* in the name of *France*; where they treat of four things, restitution of what was possessed, satisfaction for injuries, emptying or quitting of Garrisons,

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risons, and paying of the Souldiers. Amongst other things, this was done. The *Swedish* Souldier was spread thorow seven Circles allotted them by the Emperour, untill the final confirmation of the peace. And five Millions are wrung out for discharging the said *Swedish* Souldiers. The emptying was begun at three several distances of time, by equall estimations; so now, when at length he had the Articles of highest concernment confirmed, then *Ludovick* the *Palatinate* is suffered to return unto *Heidleberg*, the cause of whose Countries restoring we see, was not upon submission unto the Emperour, so much as upon conditions of Peace. This being done, the Emperour was present this year at *Posone*, among the publick Assemblies of the land, where he would not admit of the burdens of his Clergy, that had been tossed to and agen in debate since the year 1603. against the Protestants, whatever opposition the Arch-bishop made against the Palatinate.

Yet the Conditions of peace were not fully agreed on untill the next year, 1650; for they now also stoutly labour thereabout at *Norimberg*; but when as *Hailbrunne*, with 3000 Royals a month, out of the publique Treasury, were allowed for three moneths time unto the Palatinate, untill the matter could be otherwise composed, and four times five unto the Garrison of *Francodale*; there were three terms of time appointed, in which places that were kept of the Emperour's by others, (of whom, the Duke of *Lorrain* held three, *Hammerstein*, *Landstule*, and *Homburg*) should be voyded: The *French* King lets go all Towns in the Coast of *Rhene*, besides the Cities of the Wood. The Emperour strengthens Prague and Eger, with the same frontier that lay against the Turks; he receiveth Olmuce, and other places, as the Duke of *Luneburg* did Nieburg at Visurge; and then the Souldier was payd off and discharged, who goes down by Companies unto the pay of the *Spaniard*: from whence some fearful minds in *Germany* (the *Spaniard* being hereby strengthened, and the hired being Souldiers of fortune) foretold some hurtfull and unhappy thing to ensue.

But to leave *German*-events, and return unto *Brittains* transactions; after that *Charls* the late King was taken out of the way, and other Capital enemies, amongst whom, Colonel *Poyer* was shot to death, April 25. 1649, this second (though but short) War being over in *England*, that Common-wealth speedily set about the transporting a considerable part of their victorious Army into *Ireland*, that had been too long hindered of relief by domestique interruptions, whereby the united parties there (having proclaimed young *Charls* their King) had very much prevailed, as by and by we shall speak: But there was a present stop made hereto by parties in the Army it self, sirnamed, if not nick-named, *Levellers*, as that they should professe to lay every man's estate equal by force: Yet this I onely find, that those so called, refused to pass over into *Ireland*, untill they should see (the King being now gone, who

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who was by them and his Judges accounted a Tyrant) some footsteps of reformation in the Common-wealth touching the Law, Tythes, &c. according to some former vows made both by Officers and Army; and chiefly according unto something not long before drawn up, which was called, *An Agreement of the People*, presented to the Parliament, Jan. 19. 1648. This refusal, or rather resistance of theirs, was at this time esteemed both unseasonable, and giving an ill example unto others; so that April 27, 1649, one *Lockier* was shot to death in *London* (after some resistance made against his apprehenders) as an arch-stickler in this design: whom that party openly carried to his grave, in a kind of stately affront (as was judged) with Sea-green colours, at that time, the badge of such. Then they gathered themselves together in arms at *Burford* in Oxfordshire, whither not a few of the Army were coming to joyn with them. But General *Fairfax*, and the Lievtenant General *Cromwell* in heat and speed marched *May* the 9th against them, and an Officer being the day before sent unto them in way of treaty and affability; instead of what they expected, they were surprized on the 15th day by the General's parties, three of the chief actors being shot to death, and another (a preaching Cornet) upon recantation pardoned. But one *Thompson*, a stout-fellow, escaping, stood in his own defence, who being pursued, was at length slain in a place called *Wellingborough*-Wood; their former fellow-Souldiers, now being enemies, behaving themselves fiercely and roughly towards the surprized. And at the same time that this was doing, (which was on the 16th of May) *England* was voted a free-State. (General *Fairfax* returning from this reducement three dayes after, *May* 29, 1649) Whereupon an Act for abolishing Kingly Government was *May* the 30th, proclaimed in *London* by the Lord Mayor of that City.

The Impediments of *Ireland* being now removed, *Cromwell*, now made Lord Deputy of that Kingdom, thought upon his march thitherward, the which he began July the 30th following: But the City of *Dublin* being hardly besieged by the Irish Marquesse, *Ormond*, with an Army of 22000 men, which began June the 21, (and *London-Derry* by some of the rebellious there, for these two strong holds were onely left unto the Parliament) about 3000 horse and foot were posted away before-hand to *Dublin*, who joyning themselves with 6000 more at the most, under the Command of Colonel *Jones*, sallied out, and totally routed and defeated *Ormond*'s besieging Army, killing nigh 2000, taking many, with all their great Guns, Ammunition, &c. as also a wealthy spoyl; This was on August 2. 1649, about 14 dayes before L. G. *Cromwell*'s arriving there with his considerable Army; who being come, lost no time, but soon after besieged *Drogheda*, a stubborn place, and, by storming, made it yield indeed, in a short time, but not without sweat and bloud unto the Conquerour, who (for terrour's sake to others) killed with the sword nigh 3000 armed

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armed men after entrance therein: and then the confederates mouldred down apace, garriſons being taken and yielded, and field-parties routed, in great number. Nevertheleſs, the Natives being expert in the Bogs and Woods of that Country, whither they retired and ſheltred themſelves, made a perfect reducement thereof, much longer than otherwiſe it would have been.

In the mean time, the *Covenant* in *England*, was turned into an *Engagement*, for the which there was an Act made Jan. 2. 1649, by the Parliament for its ſubſcription; it ran thus, *I do hereby, promiſe and engage to be true and faithful unto this Common-wealth, as it is now eſtabliſhed without King or houſe of Lords.* Upon this, many were tryed and outed of their places and Offices, as in the Univerſities and elſewhere; neither could any one have any publique imployment either in that National Church or State, that refuſed to ſubſcribe; nor indeed could he challenge any protection from the ſaid Common-wealth.

A little before this, news was brought to *England* of ſome of their Plantations that fell off from obedience to this State, and either thinking or ſaying to themſelves according to the Roman Proverb, [*Antiquum volo,*] I will have the old Law ſtill, I will have no Innovations; puniſhed divers with branding, fines, and baniſhment, for not conforming unto Monarchy, and the old Church-Liturgy: theſe were *Virginia*, and thoſe called *Caribe-Iſlands*: who were notwithſtanding (by a prohibition of all Traffique with them, and the induſtry of Sir *George Aſcue*'s Fleet,) within not many moneths, themſelves *Nolens, volens*, reduced to Conformity.

This year alſo 1649, toward the latter end of October, was *John Lilburn* (who had been an oppoſer of one and t'other, moſt part of the Wars, and was committed to the Tower of *London* in July, 1646) brought to tryal for his life, (by a Seſſions called on purpoſe) for invective books (that were generally believed to be of his penning) againſt both the Governours, and Government of *England*, who notwithſtanding was, beyond expectation by a Jury of 12 men, acquitted, and thereupon releaſed.

We find the *Scotch* King about the end of 1649, March 16, at *Bredagh* in the Netherlands, with whom the Scots there treated, and concluded, an utmoſt endeavour to re-inſtate him in his Father's Throne over the three Nations; in order to which, June 6, 1650, he ſet forth from *Holland*, and landed in the North of *Scotland*, Engliſh ſhips lying in vain to intercept him. He was not crowned King of that Nation, untill *Jan.* 1. following. For he did not aſcend that Throne with eaſe; (For firſt he took their *Solemn League and Covenant*, and then (which went againſt the hair) ſigned a Declaration framed by the Kirk, for abandoning his Fathers ſins, and his Mothers Idolatry, &c.) And ſcarce at all might be ſaid to enjoy it. For *England*'s Parliament (upon this agreement between the Scots and their King, reſolved to prevent a War in their own bowels, by invading *Scotland*. To which end, *Cromwell*,

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Cromwell was ſent for out of *Ireland*, (things being now in a victorious condition there) who leaving *Ireton* his ſon in law Deputy in his room, returned into *England* about the beginning of *June*, 1650. *Montroſſe* (the old Thorn in *Scotland*'s ſides) not long before, attempting to infeſt his Countrey with freſh ſupplies, was on March 29, defeated by a party of that Kirk's, and being diſgracefully brought priſoner unto *Edinburgh*-Caſtle, May 18, was on May 21, barbarouſly hanged and quartered by his incenſed Countreymen. After whom, ſome others were there executed, as *Urrey*, and *Spotswood*, &c. the ſaid *Spotswood* confeſſing he had a hand in the murther of one Dr. *Doriſlaus* an *Engliſh* Agent, at the Hague in *Holland*, May 3, 1649, who was about the middle of *June* interred at *Weſtminſter*.

And the year following, (ſuch was the malice of ſome in other Nations againſt *England*) Mr. *Anthony Aſcham*, (a man of accompliſhed abilities for ſuch an undertaking) who was ſent from the Parliament a publique Miniſter into *Spain*, was June 6, 1650, cruelly ſtabbed in the head at *Madrid*, by one of the ſix that had eaſie admittance into the room, his interpreter *Riba* a *Spaniard*, being alſo kil'd in the place. Wch perſons all (ſave one) being carried to priſon from the Sanctuary, by the King of *Spain*'s Command, occaſioned a difference between the ſaid King and that Church, its priviledges being, as the Church-men pleaded, hereby infringed.

But General *Fairfax* being now voted by the *Parliament* to march with an Army againſt the Scots, (for Reaſons beſt known to himſelf) laid down his Commiſſion, whereupon it was immediately conferred on *Oliver Cromwell*, *June* 26, 1650, who two dayes after advancing Northwards, (The *Parliament* alſo publiſhing a *Declaration* of the grounds and reaſons of that advance, which was afterwards ſent unto *Edenburgh* from the new *General*, by a blinded Trumpeter) the Scots expoſtulated the buſineſſe in Papers ſent to the Governour of New-Caſtle, putting the *Engliſh* in mind both of the *Covenant*, (which the *Engagement* had now buried) and alſo of a large Treaty and Union between *England* and *Scotland*; The which their Overtures with young *Charls* had diſſolved: So that the *Engliſh* Army entred *Scotland* July 22, and on the 26th day came to *Dunbar*, where they were refreſhed with proviſions by their ſhips: but afterwards, for five or ſix weeks ſpace, endured no ſmall diſcouraging hardſhips by ſickneſſe of Souldiers watchings, wetneſſe, and coldneſſe enough of the weather, together with want of drink, (having in the mean time had ſome particular skirmiſhes with the enemy; untill at laſt, near the ſame *Dunbar*, (whither they were marching from *Haddington*, the Scots Army following them apace, and hindring them at a Paſſe) they being environed, and, as it were, in a pound, were conſtrained to break thorow without delay, who after a vigorous and unanimous preſſing forward, and but an hours ſharp conflict, routed and put to flight the Scottiſh Army conſiſting of 20000 horſe and foot; the *Engliſh* being ſcarcely 12000 in number.

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The foot were generally slain and taken, many Colours, all their Ordnance, with 15000 Arms, as also many Colonels, and other inferiour Officers. This was on Septemb. 3. 1650. For which victory, a day of Thanksgiving being solemnized throughout *England*, as before a Fast, many Ministers (upon the former *Covenant*-account) were averse and backward in the observation thereof; at which time also there were dayes of Humiliation kept both by the *English* and *Scots* (of the Kirk-party) in *Scotland*: amongst whom there were no lesse than three divisions of parties.

A fair entrance being now made into *Scotland*'s bowels, by this overthrow in the fields of *Dunbar*, divers strong holds were successively delivered into the Conquerour's hands, (as also Colonel *Kerr* with his party were defeated by Major General *Lambert*, taking *Kerr* himself, and some other chief Officers; Colonel *Straughan* himself, with others hereupon, (who before were stiff and zealous for the Kirk) voluntarily came in to *Lambert*;) who lying at *Edenburgh* before that Castle, both published and put in execution a strict Proclamation, for prevention of surprizals and murthers daily committed on the *English* Souldiers by straggling Scots: and on Decemb. 24. 1650, *Edenburgh*-Castle it self, an impregnable place, and of very great importance unto the *English* affairs, was surrendred unto General *Cromwell*, with all the Magazine and furniture thereunto belonging, the Souldiers of the Castle being to march away with their Arms, in a flourishing manner. The foregoer of this surrender, was a Battery raised, on which a great Canon and Morter-piece was planted, and began to play: yet many were of opinion, that Money carried it, according to that old Verse,

Ἀργυρέοις ἐγχεσι μαχῇ καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις.

With silver weapons do encounter,
All things and places thou shalt conquer.

Little was done for a while after, by reason of the Winters sharp coldnesse.

But in the interval of these actions in *Scotland*, these things were done at home by *Parliamentary* authority in *England*; After the coyning of new moneys, (in which the King's Arms and Picture was left out, and the Common-wealth's stamp in the room thereof, with this circumscription, *God with us*, on the one side; and, *The Common-wealth of England*, on the other; for which there was an Act made July 17, 1649) the King's Statue, that amongst other Kings and Queens since the Conquest, was erected in the circumference of the *Royal-Exchange* in *London*, was on Aug. 16. 1650, broken and defaced, with these words written over the head, *Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno libertatis Angliæ restitutæ primo, Anno* 1648, *Jan.* 30. That is, *The last Tyrant King (or Ruler) goes out, on the* 30*th day of January*, 1648, *in the first year of Liberty restored to England.*

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England. Which if so, is a happy year for that Nation indeed; His Statue was also overthrown at the end of *Pauls* the Cathedral, on the same day, and within few dayes after, quite removed from the *Exchange*, and broken to pieces.

Also one Colonel *Andrews* a Royalist, was undersett and detected by one *Bernard*, (who for his pains was rewarded with a Troop of horse) in conspiring by *Charls Stuart*'s Commission, King of Scots, against *England*'s Government, which being accounted (at this time) of dangerous consequence, he was by the High Court of Justice tryed, and beheaded, Aug. 22. 1650. One *Benson* being for the same Conspiracy hanged, Octob. 7. following. A rising in the County of *Norfolk* began likewise in the same moneth October, to the same purpose; which being soon allayed, divers to about the number of 20, suffered death.

This year also were the King's and Bishops Lands, together with the Estates of banished offenders, set to sale.

Now also the Seas were every where troublesome unto Merchants, by reason of the *English* and *French* ships (besides Pyrats) that were at the utmost variance; and especially *Robert* the Palatinate, who of a Land-General, was now become a Sea-Admiral, by divers preys greatly endammaging the English Merchants, (who was abetted by the King of Portugal therein, for the which he lost no small prizes by the hand of General *Blake*'s Fleet. But at length *Robert* spoyling and burning divers of the said Merchants ships at *Malaga* in *Spain*, in the necessitated absence of the said *Blake*, he was pursued by this valiant Admiral, who took and destroyed seven of his ships, two being onely left, that fled to corners; one of which a while after suffered a sad dysaster in the *Straights*, *Robert* himself being in great danger.

And that it might be known abroad, that by their Embassadours, *England*'s Common-wealth, like the Tribe of *Judah* over the *Israelites*, were fiercer and more prevalent than *Charls Stuart*, who claims that Crown, and had sent divers unto severall Princes for supply in recovering the same, a notable example in Turky at *Constantinople*, about this time made manifest; where two meeting together in Ambassage, (to wit, Sir *Henry Hide* from the King of Scots, and Sir *Thomas Bendish* for the English Parliament) unto the Sultan; *Hyde*, as thinking his Commission the strongest, stood up against *Bendish* for Preheminency of place, (comming thither with intent to destroy the Turkish companies Trade, and to seize on the Merchants goods, and null the Parliaments interest in those parts) *Bendish* hereupon obtained a hearing of the state of matters before a *Vizier* Bashaw there, who (like a crafty Politician, as the Turks are, siding (although for most absolute Monarchy in their own practise) with the strongest side in possession) delivered up *Hide* unto *Bendish* his disposure; who sent him into *England*, where he (his act being judged not onely an affront, but a deniall of the Government in the eyes of other Nations) was, March the fourth 1650. beheaded before the Exchange for Treason, the place of Merchants meeting for forreign News.

But

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But there was a more remarkable deliverance from death of one whoſe name was *Anne Green*, innocently condemned to dye, as for murder of an abortive Infant, at *Oxford* Aſſizes in 1650, through a too harſh proſecution of her potent Maſter Sir *Tho. Reed*, by one of whoſe men or friends in that houſe ſhe affirmed to be with child: the overſtraining of whoſe body by working, cauſed this abortion to be made in a houſe of eaſement: who hanging by the neck about half an hours ſpace, together with ſtroaks and tuggings by her feet of ſouldiers, and other ſtanders by, muſt needs in the judgment of all, be fully dead: Yet being brought into a houſe for anatomizing ſake, (as in the Univerſity is wont to be done) her throat ſeemed to rattle; whereupon one Doctor *Petty* and *Baſtock*; Phyſicians, with ſome others, uſed ſpeedy waies to recover her life, both by breathing a vein to give a vent to ſuppreſſed nature; and alſo other good means to comfort natural heat, ſo that ſhe ſoon ſpake, and was reſtored, and ſtill maintaining her integrity, (as well ſhe might) had her pardon. This I inſert here amongſt the number of memorable accidents, becauſe it was Gods ſpeciall finger in diſcovering mans rigour, and a poor creatures innocency. The ſaid Sir *Thomas Reed*, within a ſhort time after, being choaked out-right at his own Table, confirming that moral and true ſaying of *Cato* the wiſe.

Eſto animo forti, cum ſis damnatus Inique,
Nemo diu gaudet qui judice vincit iniquo.

See that thy heart nor courage fails,
when thou unjuſtly art condemn'd;
For who by wrongfull Judge prevails,
His joy ſhall quickly have an end.

The King of *Portugall*, having many places and Pariſhes within his dominions void of Prieſts, treats with the Biſhop of *Rome* in 1649, concerning receiving an Embaſſadour, and the ſupplying thoſe empty charges with Church-men: publiſhing withall, a book, that unleſſe the Biſhop did cure that neglect, he would take that right to himſelf. The defect was not ſupplyed by the Biſhop, and yet notwithſtanding, he doth not allow or indulge the ſaid King, in taking to himſelf the priviledg of appointing Biſhops &c. in the year 1650.

But the United Provinces of the *Netherlands* have no great joy for the peace made in 1648 with the King of *Spain*, becauſe they found it more profitable for the people, when the war was vigorous amongſt them, which muſt needs be by the Souldiers ſpending their pay there, and taking of ſpoil, which (its like) they ſold to the inhabitants at a mean rate. But as he that liveth by Phyſick, may truly be ſaid to live miſerably; ſo that is but a wretched pelf, that's gotten by bloud, ruines, and deſolations. Yet the Prince of *Orange* had almoſt the ſame year 1650, found them ſome

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ſome work among themſelves who finding not ſuch entertainment (as his now alpiring ſoveraignty, beyond his Predeceſſours expected, at *Amſterdam* in the Province of *Holland*; *Bicard*, or *Bicher*, a Conſull or Lord of that City, having without the advice of the other Provinces, commanded, for keeping the peace-ſake, the ſouldiers that were ſpread through the Garriſons to be diſcharged) he attempted ſecretly and politickly to ſeize upon the City of Amſterdam as unawares, by Horſe and Foot under the command of Count *William*, who were comming in the night, and were to be at the Town-Ports, at an appointed time, the Foot that went before being to make entrance for the Horſe. If this had taken effect, that huge maſſe of treaſure, that was banked up there, had fallen into his hands, with which he might have helped the Scotch King, his brother in Law; in whoſe fathers Throne, the ſaid Prince had a vehement deſire to ſee him eſtabliſhed. But the deſign was fruſtrate, by intelligence given before-hand, by the Poſt comming from *Hamborough*, whereat all warlike preparations were made to defend the City againſt the aſſaylant, and the ſluces opened. The Prince hereupon made conditions of peace with the Lords of the City, on no low terms, and had two of the *Bicards* removed from Government, the chief of whom being *Andrew*, was diſtaſted by the Commonalty, as for other reaſons, ſo for dammage received by drowning of their fields. This was in Summer, and in Octob. following (*Man being but as the flower of the field*) he died, whoſe Princeſſe was about ten daies after delivered of a Poſthume ſon. He was buried in Pomp and State, before this years expiration, (according to the *Engliſh* account) March 15. 1650. whoſe young ſon, did allay the States griefe for their (although before not loved, yet now lamented) General.

The *French* King had but bad ſucceſſe in *Italy*, in the year 1649. for *Ceva*, *Biella*, and the Temple of *Damian*, fell from him into the *Spaniards* hands; as alſo in *Catalonia*, where he loſt *Sapirce*: ſo that the Duke of *Modena* being afflicted, was conſtrained to a reconciliation with the *Spaniard*, whoſe Arch-Duke that is now the Governour of *Belgium*, takes alſo *Ipra* from them there, beſides two other places, and ſends 4000 robbers of the prey into *Campania*. Yet the next year, 1650. the *Spaniard* had greater advantages on the *French*, by reaſon of that Nation's Civill diſcords and troubles, which in a greater meaſure again brake out; for three of the chief ſubjects of that King being impriſoned by an arreſt from the Queen Mother and Cardinal *Mazarine*, that great Church-State-ſman, and the Queens huge favourite (in whoſe hands the management of State-affairs were in the Nonage of the young King *Lewis*, whoſe Father died as was ſaid in 1643,) to wit the Prince of *Condy*, of *Conti*, brethren of the Royall bloud, and the duke of *Longville* their ſiſters ſon, for that upon this diſcontent, they took ſome ſtrong holds of the Kingdome into poſſeſſion, the which were (after their impriſonment, reduced by force, threatnings,

and

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and favour) yet now the people (wanting not leaders) and being enraged at the Duke of *Eſpernon*, but in general againſt (*Mazarine*) a civill war univerſally overſpread the whole Land; the Duke of *Bullein* ſtirring up the people of *Aquitane*, who as well as the Princeſſe of *Condy*, and the Dutcheſſe of *Longville*, deſired aid, both by money and Souldiers from the *Spaniard*, who ſupplyed them therewith. After much bloud ſpilt, the liberty of thoſe Princes was procured, *Eſpernon* was withdrawn from *Burdeaux*, and from Government in the Common-Wealth, but the Cardinal with all his kindred were baniſhed, yet he ſoon returned when the ſtorm was a little over, with a kind of triumph, both to the grief of the emulating Princes, and to the grievance of a ſervile Commonalty, who labour with continued troubles. The *Spaniard* laughing as it were, at theſe things; poſſeſſeth Garriſons, and ſpoils ſome *French* Provinces with much more eaſe. The *French* loſeth in Italy the Haven of *Plombine*, and *Portologone*; and is beaten off from the ſiege of Lions in *Catalonia*. In *Picardy*, he beholds *Caſtelletum*, and *Capella* to be wrung out of his hands, notwithſtanding he valiantly defended *Guiſe*. Yet in *Flanders*, he oppoſeth three Armies againſt three *Spaniſh*, under the command of three Dukes, of *Villequier*, *Hockincurt*, and *Villareg*; The *Spaniſh* King ſending the Arch-Duke and two others in the mean while, into the borders of *France*, who, in 1650, lord it over *Picardy*. Yet himſelf was not without ſome trouble, for the ſedition of *Naples*, that began again to bud forth in 1649, upon which, the heads of divers were cut off, and was not quenched the year following, although he had filled Priſons with the peoples Governours. He alſo wanting money, requires ſilver from the Clergy of Naples, (for the which his Grandfather the Pope was angry) and ſold the Dutchy of *Pontremole* for five hundred thouſand Crowns, in the year 1650.

But the Biſhop of Rome now grants eight years time to the Duke of *Parma* to reſtore the *Caſtrum*, that the year before 1649, was equalled with the ground, and that he might ſeem to be *Servus Servorum*, a ſervant of ſervants, waſheth the feet of ſome Religious Pilgrims, at Rome; whoſe Cardinal, *Ludoviſe*, feaſts 9000 of them at one time.

Swethland having now little to do, arms again in 1650. the deſigne was uncertain, whether for *England*, or againſt the Muſcovite, or to ſettle *Germany*, which before they had unſetled. Two Embaſſadours likewiſe come unto *Stockholm* at the ſame time, one from *Portugal*, another from the *Netherlands*; and by the mediation of *Contarine* the *Venetian*, are the former conditions confirmed with the King of *Poland*. With which *Polonian*, *Chmielinsky* Captain of the *Coſſacks*, is the ſame year reconciled, having received the liberty of their Churches: yet the tumults of the Provinces do not altogether ceaſe, the Embaſſadours of the *Muſcovite* bring themſelves with Pride and diſdain, into three Provinces, of which *Smolensko*

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Smolensko is Prince, and return with a ſide; and then the great Duke of *Muſcovy* was not called in letters as their friend, but as their Lord and Maſter, for which ſo unworthy actions, the Embaſſadours were impriſoned; nevertheleſſe an everlaſting peace is eſtabliſhed between them, although againſt the will of the *Tartars*.

Whoſe Cham or Emperour takes off the accuſtomed Tribute from the *Polanders*, that they uſed to pay him, on this condition, that there ſhould be a mutual aid afforded when deſired, if the Turk ſhould invade either; by which Turk, a Tartar that was allyed unto the houſe of *Ottaman*, ſuffers a repulſe at Conſtantinople.

The ſaid Cham alſo tames and brings under the *Cercaſſians*, a people within his dominions that rebelled againſt him. But breaking into the Kingdome of *China*, becauſe a Tyrant had now taken poſſeſſion of that induſtrious Kingdome, as going beyond his bounds, he is ſent forth (as we ſay) with a Flea in his Ear, being wholly expelled thence.

But the War between the *Venetians* and the Turks waxeth hot in the year 1649. Two overthrows the *Venetian* gave him; one in the Haven of *Foggio*, where 72 Oar-Galleys periſhed, 18 bigger ſhips, 60 ſhips laden, 6000 Turks were ſlain together with the Baſhaw, taking as many more Priſoners. And this with the loſſe of but 90 *Venetians*, and 40 wounded.

This made the *Sultan* mad with rage, and he changes the Purple Garments of *Saranzone*, his Embaſſadour with others, into a mourning weed; he caſts the Chriſtians into chains, and falls upon them with whips, but by the perſwaſion of the *French* Oratour, he is appeaſed. He alſo makes ſtop of the *Engliſh* Ships, and ſo returns unto his force againſt the *Venetians*: Who ſlew 1500 Turks at the Haven of *Suda*, drowning ſix Galleys, with the Baſhaw that was their chief Captain. They contend vehemently for *Motenige*, 4000 Sacks ſtuffed with Wooll, and 33000 Scaling Ladders being brought thither for ſtorming, 'tis twice loſt, and as often recovered again, but at the third attempt, a Mine is made underground that conſumed 3000 Turks, and 200 Chriſtians. Twice were the Alps of Italy croſſed, into the lower *Hungary*, for prey.

And when *Haaſe* had given place unto *Colorede*, and had gone into *Dalmatia*, 20000 Turks were there conſumed with the Plague. The Sultan could willingly have laid aſide *Creet* this year, but, yet he could not do it, becauſe of a *Moſchee* or Temple of *Mahomet*, that he undertook there to conſecrate. However, more than fifty thouſand Chriſtians (ſo called) were Captivated by him.

The next year 1650, he is watchfull over the *Perſians*, who ſhewed their arms in a bravery againſt *Babylon*; and reneweth peace with the *Hungarians*, who the year before, becauſe the Emperour

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perour of *Germany* would not grant them a war againſt him, upon the forgiving them a tribute of ſix hundred thouſand Royals, were willing to make a peace, and (as a token of their neighbourlineſſe) the number of ſome thouſands of Royals were to be reciprocally exchanged between them. He likewiſe reduceth the irregular *Cyprians*, and the Baſhaw of *Cagre* into order and obedience.

But in *Candy*, the *Venetian* affects him divers times with loſſe in the Gulph *Del Vole*: four times he was preyed upon, and the Haven of *Maluaſe* was ſtopt, together with victuall. Whereupon he moves in war by *Uſais* his Baſhaw, and that chiefly, becauſe his Navy at *Dardanelle* was penned up. Other Havens were alſo poſſeſſed by the *Venetians*, that proviſion could not be brought into the Iſland for relief of his garriſons; ſo that we will now leave the *Venetians* in their hopes, of having a moſt large ſurrender of that whole Iſland unto them,

In the year 1646, it was diſputed at Paris by *Sarlona*, Whether there ought to be one head of the Church, or whether indeed there may be more; (this being a rare Controverſie among Catholiques, I here inſert it) which little book that reaſoned of the Point, the Pope whom it neerly touched, gives to be examined by his Cardinals. The ſame year is alſo a book of one *Oſtermanne* concerning Government, publiquely burnt at *Agrippina* of *Colone*; but in *Wallersdorf* at *Glace*, 109 perſons, with a noble woman with child, are ſtrangled by fire. In 1647, there was a kind of miraculous thing befell one *James* (a child of 7 years old) that was born at *Modena*, by reaſon of the tender greenneſſe of his years, who at that age diſputed, and that learnedly, of all faculties. This youngling was more than

Ingenui vultus, puer ingenuiq; pudoris.

A Child of comely baſhfulneſſe, and of ingenious look,
Who more perform'd by Wiſdom's gift, than Students long by book.

Alſo the *Sultan*, had 7 ſons born to him in one month this year. But the Swedes had the treaſure, digging, at *Meynave*, out of the earth, the value of five millions. Outlandiſh birds were ſeen at the meetings of the Rivers *Moſella* and *Rhene*, returning about the evening beyond the bank of *France* in 1648. In which year the Gate of *Lubeck* opened of its own accord. And many ſhips were ſwallowed up throughout the whole Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

Theſe amongſt other great ones conjoyned in marriage, the Infant of *Spain*, and the firſt-born daughter of the Emperour in the moneth of June, 1646; *Philip* the 4th, King of *Spain*, with *Marian* the Emperour's daughter, in 1647. *Ferdinand* the Emperour himſelf, with *Mary* the daughter of *Leopold* of *Tyrole*, in 1648,

1648, whoſe Empreſſe *Mary* dyed in 1646. The Duke of *Mantua* with famous *Iſabell* of *Tyrole*, in 1649. *Ludovick* Count *Palatine* Electour, with *Charlotta Caſſelan* the Haſſian. The firſt-born ſonne of the Duke of Bavaria, married *Adelheid*, daughter to the Duke of *Savoy*. Theſe two, in the year 1650.

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There yielded in Italy unto Nature's deſtiny in the year 1646, the Duke of *Parma*, *Honofrius*, the Cardinal brother of Pope *Urbane* the 8th; the Heir and Infant of *Spain* at *Saguntum*, of the ſmall Pox. The Prince of *Condy* at Paris; *Oxienſtern* the Swediſh Chancellour at *Stockholm*; *Chriſtian* the 5th, Prince of *Denmark*; *Charls* Prince of *Poland*; the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, at *Franckford* on *Mœnus*; theſe 5 in 1647.

The year following, the death of *Charls* the firſt, of Great Brittain, King, made famous, with divers others in *England* the ſame year already mentioned in the Hiſtory. Alſo the Duke of S. *Donatus* in *Aprutium* for tyranny this year. *Philip* Earl of *Pembroke* in *England*. *Chriſtiern* the 4th of *Denmark*; and *Uladiſlaus* the 4th of *Poland*. Seven Governours in *Moſcovia* put to death by that Great Duke for diſallowing or reproving a Marriage he made the ſame year 1648, with the daughter of a vaſſal Earl or Prince. *Guſtaf Oxienſtern* the Swede. *Mazarine* the Archbiſhop, at the *Seſtian* waters, the brother of the Cardinal; *Ragotzy* the elder, the *Tranſylvanian* Prince; and alſo the Duke of *Brunſwick*.

In 1649, *Mary* the Empreſſe, having brought forth a ſon, as alſo the Dutcheſſe of *Modena* after the childbirth. *Frederick Savell* the Emperour's Embaſſadour, at *Rome*; *Martinice Jaroſlaus*, Vice-King of Bohemia, of late caſt out of a window. Laſtly, *Ferdinand* Archbiſhop of *Colone*, and one of the ſeven Electours in 1650. *Wrangle*, the Arch-Warriour of the Swedes; and *Oſſalmsky* Chancellour of *Poland*, who was about to go to Rome for Religions ſake.

Anno 1650 of Christ, to 1653.

CHAP. V.

An Account of what happened in divers places worth remembrance: from the 1650, *to* 1653 *inclusive, the year wherein General* Cromwell *was sworn Lord Protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

AFter that (through *Ferdinand*'s, the *German* Emperour, at the beginning of 1651, marrying *Elenor* Dutchesse of *Mantua* at *Neostade*, and *Wolfgang* Palatine of *Neoburg*, taking his third Wife *Franciſca*, daughter of *Ego* Earl of *Furſtenburg*) (all *Germany* being now pacified) the Courts and minds of the Princes were poured forth into Nuptial merriments, and by the late pacification, it was thought to be provided for the rest and quiet of *Germany*; the beginning of a new War (by the Electour of *Brandenburg* entring into the *Montian* Dominion in hostile manner) suddenly arose: of which, though it were sudden and straightway composed, yet this was the occasion. *William* Duke of *Julia*, *Clivia*, and *Montia*, &c. marrying, in 1546, *Mary* the daughter of *Ferdinand* the first, Emperour, obtained two priviledges of *Charls* the fifth, Emperour; which were afterwards also confirmed by his succeſſours: First, That if Duke *William* should beget no heirs male of *Mary*, or being begotten, they should depart life; all the right of the Dominions and Provinces, should be devolved on the daughters begotten of them; or if none of them should survive, to the lawfull heirs male of the same. And then, that all those said Dominions should remain undivided, with one onely universal Lord and Succeſſour: a custome hitherto observed by the Princes of *Germany*, and many of other Countries, to confirm the strength of power.

William therefore, begetting two sons, and four daughters; *Charls Frederick*, the elder, a Prince of great hope, dyed in 1577, in the flower of his age, at Rome. *John* the other son, (his father dying 1592) succeeded in his dominions. But being sickly, and begetting no children of two wives, in 1599 left them (being dead) to be of divers Princes desired. But by the Emperour's authority, the inheritance had regard to his sisters: the eldest of whom (married to the Duke of *Borussia*) dyed in 1608, before *John*, leaving one onely daughter, *Anne*, who afterward married *Sigismund* Electour of *Brandenburg*, which is the Grandfather of the late Electour *Frederick*: whence the *Brandenburgians* derive their right to those Provinces. The second sister marrying *Philip* Count *Palatine*, she out-living her brother, and beautified with *Wolfgang* an heir male, seemed to be neerest of all unto these dominions. The third was given in marriage to *John* of *Bipont*, having also sons. The fourth marrying *Charls* Marquesse of *Burgovia*, the Palatine of *Neoburg*, passed over her right to himself by certain agreements. Therefore *John* dying, and others asserting their

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their right by writing: *Wolfgang* the Neoburgian Palatinate, in his Mothers name; *Ernest* Marquess of Brandenburg in the name of his brother the Electour *Sigismund* and his Wife, possessed those empty Provinces: making an agreement at *Tremonia* the last of *May*, equally to govern the said Province, till it should be friendly by judgment decided of every one's right.

Then was it provided by the States of the Country, concerning Religion, and the exercise thereof, That the Roman Catholique, and other Christian Religions, as spread abroad thorow the Roman Empire; so also in these Provinces, as to their publique exercise, they be continued, and defended, nor that any one be troubled therefore. But when as at that time, there was almost onely the exercise of the Catholique Religion, in all places of the Dominions, except a few, into which, about the last time of Duke *william*, and his son, against the Commands of the Princes, Masters of new Religions had creeped: it came to passe, that by the winking and emulation of the new Princes of different Religion, new masters were strivingly brought in against the former Covenants and promises. But, the *Neoburgian* Palatine, leaving the *Augustane*, acknowledged the Roman Church openly in 1614. He professed it at *Dusseldorp*, marrying *Magdalene* the Duke of *Bavaria*'s daughter; beginning also to be much more diligently intent than before; that, what was agreed on in the beginning, the exercise of the Catholique Religion should be observed in those places, where it had been before; those being sent away and cast out, who had been hitherto brought in against the Covenant, or hence following endeavoured to creep in. And that the rather, because it was expresly agreed in the *Borussian* and *Neoburgian* marriages; that if the inheritance of these dominions should chance to come to the above mentioned daughters: there should be no innovation: but the Catholique Religion retained without any obstacle. But the *Brandenburgians* thought it neither hindered the nuptial Covenants, nor the State's promise, if the followers of other Religions, than what was usual, was brought in; so it might be done without wronging the Catholiques, and they among these do live quietly and peaceably: moreover, it made for the no lesse quiet of the conscience, than of the Common-wealth, seeing 'tis a thing uncomely, and diverse from the worthinesse of a Prince, That no exercise of his own Religion, should be lawfull in his own Provinces, (which Religion is onely one) whose likenesse and agreement may breed love to them, and the reverence of their Subjects. This diverseneſſe of opinions increased, after they divided the Provinces betwixt them, and the contention came even so far, that the States of *Holland* intermingled them; and to affright the *Neoburgian* from his purpose, what they could, (by their Garrisons of the neighbouring Cities of *Rheinberck* and *Orsoy*, led captives the parish Priests, and religious persons out of the Dukedomes of *Montia* and *Julia*; and held them some years in hard custody; in which also, some were consumed with grief and misery,

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fety, plainly harmleſſe, and without the like game, danger, and controverſie: whence it came to paſſe, that many Catholique pariſh prieſts fleeing for fear, their ſubjects long wanted the exerciſe of divine worſhip: and many Infants departed this life without baptiſm; perſons of riper age without Confeſſion and the Euchariſt. Therefore, the *Neoburgian*, that he might deliver himſelf and ſubjects from theſe difficulties: after letters ſent, and Embaſſages to and from *Camerarius Burgſtorff*, chief man with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, in the year 1647, he thus concluded Apr. 8. about Religion, and its exerciſe, at *Duſſeldorp*: That the Churches, and their goods and revenues ſhould be reſtored to thoſe that poſſeſſed them in the year 1609; but both the publique and private exerciſe of Religion without the Churches, ſhould be in that manner as it had been in any part of the year 1612. Moreover, it was confirmed by the Electour: and Deputies ſent from either Prince, who begin the execution of the laid tranſaction. But here again the action ſtuck. The *Brandenburgians* would not go back from a promiſcuous uſe of Religion, and that in the ſtrength of the firſt Reverſals. The *Neoburgians* contended (on the contrary) that they muſt of neceſſity inſiſt on this tranſaction, which had been taken up as a moderating of the ſaid Reverſals, of whoſe meaning hitherto the Princes could not agree. So they departed, the matter un-ended. But the *Neoburgian*, when as not long after, a whole pacification was ended in *Germany*, becauſe the particular tranſactions did not proceed, he fleeth to the obſervance of that; and for reſtoring Religion and its exerciſe, he took the year 1624 generally preſcribed in that pacification, in example of the other Princes, who now began to conſult of that in many places throughout the Empire. Amongſt theſe things, the Electour of *Brandenburg* in this year 1651, talking with the Electour of *Saxony* a few dayes in *Liechtenburgh* Caſtle, went to *Clive*, ſending ſome Armies before, which he had drawn out of his garriſons, and others to follow after; over all which he had placed *Otto Sparrius*, they being in all, almoſt 4000. A Command was publiſhed at *Clive*, June the 15th, in the Electour's name, and ſtraightway faſtened on ſome places, in the Dukedoms of *Montia* and *Julia*, to their States and Inhabitants; The Electour firſt ſignifying, he came into thoſe Provinces, that he might reſtore their liberty and privileges, into the ancient place and vigour, according to the Covenants and promiſes entred into by their Anceſtors, againſt the divers injuries of the *Palatine* of *Neoburg*; and in order hereto it was needful, that one place or other be poſſeſſed where he might faſten his foot. Where none ought to interpret that thing otherwiſe than he thinketh, ſince it is not his purpoſe, to ſeek any other than the glory of God, the ſafety of his Countrey, and Juſtice, which he would have imparted to all and every one, without reſpect of their Religion, according to the Covenants and tranſactions of former years. And then, he commanded all Governours and Inhabitants of theſe Dukedomes, that hence-forward they decree

decree or pay not any contributions to the Palatine of *Neoburg*, afford him no ayd, by counſel or deed, but that they reſpect and obſerve him and his heirs onely. At laſt he threateneth, if any one ſhall go on to reſiſt this Edict, or ſhall help the *Neoburgian* by any means, he (taking away all his priviledges) ſhall hold him for an enemy and Rebel. The ſame day of his Edicts divulging, the Electour's Souldiers attempted *Angermond* Caſtle, by ſtorming, and caſting in many granadoes, ſome Citizens and others being ſlain at the firſt aſſay, and then, when the Caſtle made ſtronger reſiſtance than they had hoped, the ſtreet being plundred, and the adjacent Temple, the ſpoylers go thorow the neighbouring places with the ſame force. And in the Temple of the Village *Mulhem*, not being content to have robbed that, they ſlay an Infant in its Mother's arms, by cleaving its head. Thence to the Village *Pempelfurt*, in the ſight of *Duſſeldorp*, and the very Forts, coming to the Village, driving away all the Princes heres, and leſſer cattel, they ſpoyl as much as they might for the time, adding threatnings of ſpeedy coming with a greater Army and forces. In the mean time, the Electour had ſent to the Emperour to purge or acquit himſelf, explaining the cauſes of this his action againſt the Palatine, which for brevity ſake I forbear here particularly to ſet down. But the Palatine openly proteſting by a writing of the force and wrong brought on him: refuted alſo what things were publiſhed againſt him in the Electour's name, by a contrary writing: and then ſent to ſolicite *Leopold* the Arch-Duke, and *Charls* Duke of *Lorrain* for ayd, to repell the unthought-of war: ſending alſo to *Vienna*, perfectly to inform the Emperour of all things, and require help againſt unjuſt force. And having firſt purged himſelf to *Cæſar* of *Brandenburg* his accuſation, he confuted it by a divulged writing. And (the while) muſters Souldiers throughout all his Dominions, over whom he placed *John Baro* of *Reuſchenberg*, and *Philip* returning out of *Brabant*, brought a part of the *Lorrain* Army.

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They pitching their Tents, ſate down between *Ratinge* and *Duſſeldorp* againſt the *Brandenburgians*, who had taken up their place not far from thence, at the mouth of *Anger* flowing into *Rhene*. There, among often skirmiſhes made; at length by the Princes talking together, a pacification began, and then by the Emperours Embaſſadours, it was brought to an iſſue at *Clive*, October the eleventh, that the controverſy of Religion and its exerciſe, be examined and decided by the Emperours Commiſſioners long ſince named; to wit, the Biſhop of *Munſter*, and the Duke of *Brunſwick*, and that to thoſe two may be joyned, to wit, *Auguſtus* Duke of *Anhault*, and *Ludowick* Earl of *Naſſaw*, for the Electour, and the Biſhops of *Paderborn*, and *Oſnabruge* for the *Neoburgian*; who conſulting among themſelves, and both parties reaſons being heard, ſhall enquire whether the ſtate of Religion in theſe dominions, be to be reduced to the obſervance of 1624, according to the peace at *Munſter*; or to 1609, according to the Covenants and agreements

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ments (Provincial) of the Princes, and if indeed, it ſhall ſeem to be this laſt; how thoſe Covenants are to be underſtood and explained. But if (for the equalneſſe of voices) the Commiſſioners can determine nothing; The Emperour, ſome head men of the Empire being taken into counſell, alike in number, of either Religion, or in the next aſſembly for Election, ſhall decide and determine the whole controverſy by the ſame; and they ſhall ſtand to that judgment without further contradiction, by force of the late publick pacification; but (the mean time) all things ſhall be reſtored into that ſtate in which they were before theſe ſhakings, nor ſhall any one be troubled for Religion. And then, ſhall neither, for the future, wage war on other, even under any pretence, and that under penalty, of violating the peace, and the Loſſe of all rights, which any one pretendeth to theſe dominions; but ſhall let go controverſies hence-forward to ariſe, to a friendly compoſure, and judiciall ſentence.

Laſtly, Priſoners on both ſides ſhall be let go, and Armies, except thoſe which are needfull to the guarding of the body, or Garriſons of places, neither ſhall it be for any one by deceit of either party, to be preſent by counſell or help at theſe ſhakings. But other things which concern the ſtate-Politick, ſhall ſo remain, as it hath been agreed in divers tranſactions between the Princes, yet without prejudice and deceit of all, who pretend to the *Juliacan* ſucceſſion. Theſe things being thus finiſhed, and ſealed to, they ſtraight way depart from Arms.

But after that *Charls Stuart* was at or about the beginning of Jan. 1650 Crowned King of *Scotland*, at *Shoone*, the uſuall place of former Coronations, (which Moneth, as I have ſaid, beginneth the 1651 year of the Germane Account) in a ſolemn aſſembly of the heads of that Kingdome, among which ceremonies; *Robert Dugaſſe* gratifying him with a prepared Oration or ſpeech; exhorted him (from the opinion of them all, to revenge his fathers death) he ſpent all his time in warlike preparations; and, as ſoon as the ſeaſon of the year permitted, came into the field againſt General *Cromwell*. The Scots began to be both powerfull and numerous by reaſon of an agreement now pieced up of many parties and factions there, and having compleated their levies to 15000 foot, and 6000 Horſe, they faced the *Engliſh* at *Torwood*, but would not engage them, encamping behind inacceſſible places to delay the ſame. Wherefore the *Engliſh* landing 1600 Foot, and four Troops of Horſe, at Queens Ferry, into Fife (loſing but about ſix men) July the 17th 1651; the Scots ſent four thouſand to drive them out of Fife. Whereupon the Generall, ſending four Regiments of Horſe and Foot to joyn with the other, the *Engliſh* attempted the enemy by aſcending the Hill, routed the Scots, ſlaying about 2000, and taking 1400, *Brown* the chief Commander being one; few of the *Engliſh* were ſlain, though many wounded. Then was there an additional ſtrength ſent into Fife, and ſtrong *Inchigarney* Caſtle there, ſurrendred, July the 25th after, and ſoon after that, *Brunt-Iſland* (with all its Proviſions &c. onely the ſouldiers to march away with Colours flying, &c.) was delivered to the *Engliſh* Army; of much concernment, as ſtoring them with all neceſſaries. Thence Marching to St. *Johns* Town of great ſtrength, it was alſo ſoon yielded unto them. But the Scotch King (fearing leaſt his Army ſhould moulder away with daily detriments, and rather willing to transfer the War into *England*, ſlipt in thither by the way of *Carliſle*, comming to *Worceſter*, Aug. the 22th with about 16000 Horſe and Foot; (an undertaking rather from neceſſity and deſpair, then mature deliberation, as appeared by a brief letter of Duke *Hamiltons*, taken amongſt other Papers) yet animated thereto by a notable deſign of *Engliſh* Covenanters with the Scots; who being offended with the new Commonwealth, now favoured the Kings cauſe.

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This deſign was for a generall riſing in *Lancaſhire*, and adjacent parts, the Earl of *Darby* to come out of the Iſle of *Man*, and raiſe the Countrey, who joyning with the Scotch forces, ſhould confront the Parliaments greateſt power. The chief promoters hereof in *England*, were ſeverall perſons (now too tedious to relate particularly) meeting at *Chriſtopher Love's* houſe, a Presbyterian Miniſter, who (by his own Narrative) was privy thereto after the breaking off of the Treaty between the King and the Scots at *Jerſey*, which being ſeaſonably diſcovered, and the grand Agent *Thomas Cook*, apprehended, and after eſcape, retaken, March 30. 1651. Major General *Harriſon* (after the ſeizing of one *Birkenhead* another Agent) was by the Parliament ordered to March Northward with Horſe and Foot, to prevent riſings, and oppoſe the Scotch Army if they ſhould enter England: *Love* himſelf with others being apprehended; he was arraigned before *Englands* High-Court of Juſtice, June 21. 1651, ſentenced July the fifth, and on the 15th day being reprieved for 28 dayes, was with one *Gibbons*) another actour therein) beheaded on Tower-Hill, Auguſt the 22th following.

The King comming to *Worceſter* was proclaimed King of Great *Brittain* and *Ireland*, thought to take his journey ſtraight to *London*; which made the City tremble. But while he ſtayeth there to refreſh his ſouldiers (a few daies) wearied with their journeys toyl, *Cromwells* ſpeedy expedition, prevented his counſell; who leaving *Monk* with 7000 in *Scotland* (who took in ſix ſtrong holds there, with ſeverall others) came to *Worceſter* before he was expected of his adverſaries, and after about an hours ſharp diſpute of the Kings party, in oppoſing the *Engliſh* paſſage over Severn, they giving ground, maintained with about three Regiments, another hot diſpute at *Powick* bridge: but at length ran into *Worceſter*: whom the *Engliſh*, as Conquerours, following, they drew out what they could, making a reſolute ſally: where after a little retiring of the Generalls men, the enemy was totally routed, their works taken, the Town entred and ſacked, about 10000 were taken in all, and about 3000 were ſlain.

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Amongſt the many of quality, Duke *Hamilton*(being wounded) fell into his enemies hands, dying next day of his wounds; happy (as one ſaith) in this, that by a timely death, he eſcaped the *Engliſh* Axe. The King fleeing, and leaving his fellows, whoſe faith he ſuſpected in ſuch ſtraits, gets with one Lord *Wilmot* into a hollow Tree next day till night: and ſo in diſguiſed habit and hair cut, by the aſſiſtance of a Lady, (whether comming to *London* firſt or not) got over into *France*, 500 l. being offered to any one that ſhould detect him.

This defeat was on Sept. the third, 1651. when as a little before, Aug. 23. the ſaid Earl of *Derby* landing with about 300 in *Lancaſhire*, had ſoon encreaſed them to 1500, he was by Colonel *Lilburn*, with his onely Regiment in an hours time routed; many of note taken and ſlain, with all their baggage, &c. the Earl himſelf recovering *Worceſter*, but was afterwards taken by the ſaid *Lilburn*, and Octob. 15. following, beheaded at *Bolton*, as was alſo Sir *Tho. Fetherſonhaugh* at *Cheſter*, on the 22th day, with others executed at *Cheſter*, *Shrewsbury*, &c, Gen. *Cromwell* returning to *London* in triumph, Sept. 12, was loaded with famous gifts from the new Common-wealths Governours.

The Captives, whom for number the Priſons would not contain, being diverſly diſpoſed of, a great part were ſent away into *America*.

In *Scotland* alſo were apprehended moſt of the Nobility and Gentry of that Nation, as they were aſſembled to propagate their King's intereſt. So that *Scotland* being after the *Engliſh* Armies paſſage into Fife, with little difficulty ſubdued: Commiſſioners were ſent from the Parliament at *London* into *Scotland*, to receive thoſe that had yielded themſelves into their defence and protection.

Four very conſiderable places fell this year 1651. into the Parliament of *Englands* power, as additionalls to their ſucceſſe. The one was *Scilly* Iſlands, a great annoyance to Merchant-men of the Common-wealth, for reducing whereof, Gen. *Blake* ſet ſail, Apr 18. which were ſurrendred Jan. 2. following. Another was the Iſle of *Man*, for which end, three Foot Regiments were ſhipped at *Cheſter* and *Lever-pool*, Octob. 16. who although they were on the eighteenth day driven into *Beumorris* by contrary winds; Yet, ſayling thence the 28th day, they had aſſurance by an Iſlander, of landing without any oppoſition, (which facility recompenſed their former difficulty) all being ſecured for them but two Caſtles, *Ruſhen*, and *Peel*, which (they beſieging) were delivered on low terms without any bloud-ſhed Oct. 26. Colonel *Hain* alſo, ſetting ſail for *Jerſey*, Octob. 19. and after ſome difficulty, and oppoſition received in landing, all was ſoon reduced but *Elizabeth* Caſtle, which held out till the middle of December, whoſe Governour, Sir *George Carteret*, had large conditions, for the wonderfull ſtrength and ſcituation thereof.

The laſt was *Cornet*-Caſtle in the Iſle of *Guernſey*, even an impregnable

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pregnable place; which although being before attempted by ſtorm, divers were ſlain, and ſome drowned in getting off, yet in the Moneth of November, was ſurrendred on compoſition.

The Parliament about this time, ſetting forth an Act for increaſe of Shipping, and encouragement of Navigation; to the perplexing of the *Hollanders*, which was conteined in four particulars, they ſent their Embaſſadours to *London*, who came thither Decemb. the 17th and had audience the nineteenth. But becauſe they could not procure the repealing of that Act eſpecially; they aſſayed to do it by force. Two Embaſſadours were likewiſe ſent into *Holland* out of *England* March 11. who though they were received at *Roterdam*, yet were ſeverall times affronted.

On Jan. 11. this year, was the *Barbado's* ſurrendred to Sir *George Ayſcough*, in the Parliaments behalf. And *John Lilburn* Jan 15. was ſentenced to baniſhment about the buſineſſe of Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, which was executed on him by an act made to that purpoſe on the thirtieth day of the ſame Month. 1651.

And to conclude this year in *England*, an Act of general Pardon and Oblivion came forth from the Parliament, Febr. 24. 1651, that ill-will and rancour might be buried as to former differences and offences before Sept. 3. of the ſame year; and although many were thereby (at the preſent) cleared at Aſſizes, &c. for divers offences; yet many things beſides murther were left unpardoned: neither was the ſtomach of many in that Common-wealth thereby allayed, as afterwards appeared.

But in *France*, after that the Princes were ſet at liberty, (and the baniſhed Cardinal, after ſome movings, came into the Archbiſhoprick of *Colonia*, ſeating his dwelling at *Brule* in the Archbiſhop's Caſtle) they coming to the King and Queen; that there might be a greater confidence of a reconciliation, the Lievtenantſhip of *Aquitane* is offered to the Prince of *Condy*, (this in 1651,) the Duke of *Eſpernon* renouncing it of his own accord: whoſe Government the *Burgedalians*, obſtinately enough, ſpake ill of; and unleſſe he laid down his Lievtenantſhip, they threatned new ſtirs.

The King, in the mean time, entring into the 14th year of his age, came forth from under the tuition of the Queen his Mother, in the moneth Septemb. of the ſame year: where (in the higheſt Court of the chief ones of all ranks or ſtates aſſembled, with all the King's Senate; likewiſe the Duke of *Orleance*, *Andegave*, *York*, and the Queen of *England*, the King's Aunt) the King having given briefe thanks to the Queen his Mother, in that for ſo many years ſhe had governed the Kingdom with great care and pains, is placed in a Chair of Eſtate, and begins his Kingly functions. Firſt of all the Prince of *Conde* was quitted, (being abſent); for, that he might not be preſent at this action, he had few dayes before departed from *Paris*. Then was confirmed the Senate's decree for the Cardinal's departure: Some favours (alſo) being conferred

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ferred among the Peers: amongst other things, the care of the King's Seal was committed to the chief Man of the Senate, the Archbishop of *Tholouse*. Moreover, the Prince of *Conde* going into his own Province of *Aquitane*, the minds of the *Burdegalians* being in friendship with him, musters new Armies; many of the Court and Nobility following him; by whose favour and wealth, when he had drawn both all *Aquitane*, and *Santonie*, with the neighbouring Cities, it appeared, that he undoubtedly attempted a new War. The King endeavoureth, with the Duke of *Orleance* and the Senate of *Paris*, to appease *Conde*, that laying down his arms, he might sit down quiet in his own Province. When that could not be obtained, he also preparing arms, condemns *Conde* of Treason; and leaving *Paris*, speedily goes to *Pictave*, speedily calling back the Cardinal, who, the while, had enrolled some forces for this event. Therefore about the end of the year, the Cardinal returns into *France* with an Army; the Senate of *Paris* much beseeching, That the decree against the Cardinal might be continued.

Thus that most flourishing Kingdom being divided into factions, destroyes its self with its own forces; and the next year 1652, Civil discords more cruelly burned out, *Condy* and *Orleance*, with the Parliament of *Paris*, urging by force of arms the Cardinal's passe-port, and the Decree's execution against him. He being supported (on the contrary) by the King and Queens defence stiffly defends by arms, the dignity of the King's authority against the force and power of the alike contenders. But, what will at length be the issue hereof, following years will make manifest.

This year also 1651, brought forth a notable Victory to the *Polanders* against the *Cosacks* and *Tartars*. For the *Cosacks* not being contented with the peace made a year or two before, kept an Army in the field; and not containing themselves within their appointed bounds, they hindered not the *Taurican Tartars* going into *Walachia*; but defended them with all their ayd, against which, the agreement was. But when the *Polonians* in so doubtful affairs, sate down with part of their Army, beneath *Camenece* in *Podolia*, to defend their own borders: nor could bring help to the Duke of *Walachia* their confederate, for fear of the *Cosacks*: yet they blamed the *Polonians*, as if they provided arms against them, and mustered the whole Souldiery of their Kingdom, onely utterly to destroy and blot out them. Therefore *Chimelinsky* sending Embassadours, first to *Potoccie* the Lievtenant General, who was at *Camenece*, and afterwards to the King: They required, that the Army might be led out of *Podolia* and their borders: who answered them, They should return to their own, and leave the *Tartars* and *Walachia*; that there was no evill to be feared from them, while they stood to their Covenants, and maintained the peace. But they continued holding up arms, and to help *Polana*'s enemies: the cause was, That being careful of their own defence, they

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they might look to their own affairs, and see that the Commonwealth took no damage. Then at Assemblies which the King had sumoned about the end of the former year, an Embassage was decreed to the *Cosacks*, to denounce peace, if they obeyed; but contrarily, war: and also for that war, if there were need, to advance the Charges and common Customs, and that 36000 forraign Souldiers should be entertained, besides those Armies that were in the Kingdom, and that it should be in the King's power, when there was need, to call all the Nobility to arms, and so to meet the enemy with all the forces of the Kingdom. The Assemblies ended, the King designed six *Poland* Peers to go to *Kiove* in Embassage to the *Cosacks*; and that being in vain, he bent his mind to provide for Arms; sending away those thorow *Poland* and *Prussia*, who should muster what Army they could, and at first of the Spring, should bring them to him beneath *Lubline*, with his whole Nobility which he was speedily to call forth, ready furnished and provided. *Chimelensky* hearing of the issue of the Assemblies, prepared himself no lesse slowly for an imminent war. Neither onely entring into fellowship with the *Tartars*; but also he had sent dispatched Messengers to *Constantinople*, and to the neighbouring Turkish Governours, and into *Transylvania* for ayd. Some of whom being intercepted, discovered his wonderful counsels and cruel attempts against *Poland*. Therefore in the beginning of the Spring, *Chimilensky*, passing over *Borysthenes*, led 140000 (among whom were 12000 *Taurican Tartars*, whom as yet 40000 others were to follow) into *Volynia*, and there, possessing some places, pitched his Camps. The *Polanders* in the mean time, *Calinovium* being their Leader, take *Vinnicia*, a famous City of *Podolia*, and kill all the *Cosacks* therein. Which slaughter hastened *Chimelinskies* coming out of *Volynia*, where he had also forcibly taken by the way *Bialakærcave*, so that he moved with his whole Army against *Calinovium*: who being unequall to so great forces, recovered *Camenece*; and leaving a sufficient Garrison there, betook himself to the King, who having passed over the River *Bugum* at *Socale*, expected the *Polonian* Nobility, and the *Lithuanian* Army. *Chmielensky* having endeavoured in vain to stay *Calinovium* going back, with small fights, attempted *Camenece* with some onsets; but being alwayes repulsed with the great slaughter of his Soldiers, he at length sate down pitching his tents at *Constantinovia*: which place is distant almost 15 miles from *Camenece*, between the borders of *Volynia* and *Podolia*. Moreover, the King, after that his Nobility and the other Armies came together, his Army being increased to almost 100000; moving from *Socale*, he led it against the enemy. Neither did *Chmielensky* shift off the fight, now more fierce, because the Emperour of *Tartars* himself had a little before, entred in his Camp with the most choyse of his Souldiers. And then he far exceeded the *Polonians* in number: for if credit be to be given to those who have written of his Camps, it was to the number of 300000. Therefore both Armies moving

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ving forward, they came together at the Town *Bereſteck*. The firſt onſet on the *Polander*'s Camp was made by 10000 *Tartars*, *June* 28, who being repulſed with ſlaughter, the Emperour himſelf next day, with all his *Tartars*, and part of the *Coſsacks*, aſſaulted the *Polander*'s Army with great force: and that battle endured, untill night withdrew the fighters. This two dayes battle was a flouriſhing skirmiſh before the general fight; and as yet, their forces were in danger of departing from each other with a mutual fear. On the third day therefore, which was the laſt of *June*, the whole Army met, and that with ſuch force and ſtiffneſſe on both ſides, that it long remained doubtful which ſide ſhould have the victory. At laſt, the *Polanders* ſtrength overcame, who, when they had made their firſt aſſault on the *Tartars*, and had driven them from their ſtanding, their flight very much troubled the *Coſsacks* Army. So the moſt numerous Army being ſcattered and put to flight, left a moſt ample victory to the *Polonians*. The King a little before evening, in the very place where the battle was fought, gave thanks to God, the Conquerour of enemies, ſinging a ſolemn hymn of thanks: which, a mixt ſound (with terrour) of great Guns and Trumpets, did diſtinguiſh with an acceptable mean or temper.

The day after, it is told the King, a very great multitude of enemies, which eſcaped in flight, as yet ſtood, and fenced themſelves in a fit and fenny place, ſetting their Carts and baggage on the ſides of them, of which they had a great number. *Chmielensky* was in that place, waiting for an occaſion to be given him, of revenging himſelf. The King, ſeeing he could not (by reaſon of the place) drive them out thence by force; he appointed, that (all wayes being ſtopped up) no proviſion might be brought unto them: which thing, drave the beſieged almoſt to deſperation, but that they had as yet one paſſage: thorow which, when (all their victuals being ſpent) on the 10th day after, they had diſorderly poured forth themſelves, many of them were ſlain by the *Polanders* following on them; Some alſo were ſupt up in the Fens and Pools, the bridges breaking which they (in this neceſſity, and want of matter) had ſewed together of skins. In this flight, there periſhed to the number of 20000: and amongſt them, the Greek Patriarch, ſent from *Conſtantinople* to encourage the *Coſsacks* to this war. This victory being gotten, the *Poland* Nobility, although the King very much exhorted them to proſecute the victory, taking (at length) their leave, departed home. The other Souldiers that were hired for reward, were ſent to follow after them that fled. *Janus Ratzvil*, Captain of the *Lithuanian* Souldiery, following with his men to *Boryſthenes*, took in *Kiove*, once the Mother-City of all *Ruſsia*, and *Monilove*, with other Cities ſituated on this ſide and beyond *Boryſthenes*, by force or ſurrender. *Chmielensky* therefore being afflicted with ſo many diſcommodities, and fearing greater, is again compelled to deſire peace. Which was granted him by the chief Governours of the *Polonian* warfare, (their

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(their Armies daily diminiſhing with infection) on theſe conditions: First of all, a common toleration of Religion is granted, a return of them that were expelled, into their countrey, and a granting them their goods; pardon was granted to all that followed this war, and to *Chmielensky* himſelf; yet ſo, that comming to the next publique aſſemblies, he ſhould in humble manner beſeech the King: neither henceforward ſhould have more then 20000 *Coſsacks* under his banners, with whom he being tied by oath to the King of *Poland*, he ſhould defend the borders of his Kingdome againſt the inroads of the *Tartars*, *Turks*, and *Muſcovites*, and to diſſolve what leagues he had with the *Polanders* enemies; and hereafter perform faith and obedience to the King and Kingdome.

In the beginning of the year 1652, (which with the *Germans*, is in January) *Maximilian Henry*, Arch-biſhop and Electour of *Colonia*, having a little before entred into the Prieſthood, and receiving it at the hands of *George Paul Stravius*, Biſhop of Joppa, and the Biſhops Vice-gerent of *Colonia*, entred into *Colonia* with the Arch-biſhops Pall, on the fourth day of the ſaid January, and the day following, (the Clergy and Magiſtracy of the City being called together to the Metropolitans houſe; the Princes, *Philip Palatine* of *Neoburg*, and *Erneſt Lantgrave* of *Heſſe* being preſent, the Canons according to the cuſtome, ſtanding by and waiting, with the Biſhop of *Joppa*, and ſix mitred Abbots) he began the ſolemn evening duty of the Lords Epiphany, which being finiſhed in a Pontificall manner, the next day, the day of *Epiphany* it ſelf, in the ſame aſſembly having performed rites at an Altar built in the ſame place, he beſtowed his *Archiepiſcopal* bleſſing, with a moſt full pardon of ſins, on a multitude of people gathered about him. To the making famous this act, which *Colonia* had not ſeen a hundred years before, and the more fitly to behold the Majeſty of the Rites of the *Romane* Church, there was prepared in the middle of the Cathedrall, a place made of boards between the chief Pillars, and fenced with wooden railes, and on every ſide adorned with moſt pretious Arras-hangings, which the Guard-men with Launces encompaſſed to reſtrain the multitude; in the former part of that place was built a Theatre on high with three ſteps, embracing almoſt the ſpace of two Pillars, and ſpread with red cloath, for the chief Altar which was ſeen in its front towards the Eaſt: the Altar alſo being higher then the Theatre by three ſteps, Silver Images of the twelve Apoſtles, and in the midſt of the ſame, a very great Silver Croſſe (once the gift of *Pilgrime* Arch-Biſhop) beautified it. At the right part of the Altar towards the North, was raiſed up the Arch-Biſhops chair, and a little beneath it, four ſeats for the Princes, the *Neoburgian*, *Lantgrave* and his Wife, and the Earl of *Furſtemburg* his Widow, &c. But the publick confeſſion of *Erneſt* the *Lantgrave*, and *Eleanor* his Wife, of the Romane Catholique Faith, much encreaſed the ſolemnity and joy of this firſt Liturgy. Who, before it began, when

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when at the Arch-biſhops feet, before the Altar, their face turned toward the people, on bended knees, they had deſired to be received into the lap of their mother the Church, he conſenting, they approved of the form of faith before read, and touching the book of the Goſpells, they confirmed it by a ſolemn oath. Many hardly withheld from tears, when they ſaw, theſe Princes to be returned to that Church, as it were after baniſhment, over which, a 150 years before, Arch-Biſhop *Hermanne Lant-grave* of *Heſſe*, (of the ſame houſe) was chief, moſt famous for his many and great deſerts toward the Church of *Colonia*. And then (after a little time) the Electour went to *Hildeſe*, and comming to the poſſeſſion of that Biſhoprick, he there finiſhed what belonged to a Biſhop, with the accuſtomed Ceremonies, even as he had alſo done before at *Leodium*.

The ſame year 1652, produced a bloudy Sea-war between *Englands* Republick, and the ſtates of the United Provinces; for theſe (through divers years proſperity and induſtry in Maritime affairs, although it was truly obſerved by *Keckerman* in his time: *Hoc certum eſt omnibus hodie gentibus navigandi induſtria et peritia, Superiores eſſe Anglos, poſt Anglos Belgas, et inter hos, Flandros, Hollandos, Zelandos.* *This is ſure* (ſaith he) *that of all Nations at this day, the* Engliſh *are chief in the diligence and skillfulneſſe of Navigation; after them, the* Belgians; *and amongſt theſe, the* Flandrians, Hollanders, *and* Zelanders) ſo increaſed in ſtrength at Sea, that they durſt diſpute their quarrel in divers bloudy encounters with the *Engliſh*, refuſing to ſtrike their top-ſail in the narrow-Seas, *Englands* right of Soveraigney there; as alſo denying to pay the tenth Herring (caught by them in the *Engliſh* Seas) to the new Commonwealth, refuſing alſo not to afford refuge or help to the houſe of the *Stewards* in their Provinces as was demanded; and to give ſatisfaction for dammage brought by them on the *Engliſh* in the Indies, which amounted to above 1000000 ℔ ſterling, and for hereafter to be cautious of not offending, and alſo to ſuffer the *Engliſh* to ſail freely and ſafely on the *Daniſh* Sea, with ſome other ſuch like. An Embaſſadour indeed from *Holland* had audience, but departed out of *England* without any compoſure of differences June 30. For while they were upon a Treaty, *Vantrump* the Dutch Admiral comming with 42 Sail of Ships (nigh the *Britain* ſhore, towards *Dover* road) to view, refuſed to ſtrike his Sail, and hung out a Red flag, the ſignal of his Fleet, giving the *Engliſh* Generall *Blake* a broad ſide; Whoſe Navies encountring each other about four hours ſpace; one Dutch Ship was ſunk, and another taken, with their Captains, and about 150 Priſoners. The *Engliſh* Fleet having about ten ſlain, and fourty wounded, and receiving little hurt, but in the Admirals Maſts, Sails, and rigging, with many ſhot in her Hull. This was May 19. 1652, and was the beginning of almoſt two years War, in which, the firſt fight after was made by Sir *George Aſcough* (returning ſome Weeks before from reducing the *Engliſh* Plantations) in July, who with his

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his Squadron of Ships, took, burnt and diſperſed 30 or 36 Dutch ſhips, and Auguſt 16 following, fought them near *Plymouth*. But three terrible Sea-fights were betwixt the two Nations (beſides others) in that ſpace of time. The one, Febr. 18, 1652, near the Iſle of Wight and Portland, wherein the Dutch were worſted. Another was June 2, and 3, 1653, where they were alſo worſted; but with the loſſe of the *Engliſh* General, *Dean*: who was afterwards pompouſly buried at Weſtminſter. The third and laſt, and ſaddeſt conflict, but moſt ſeaſonable victory to the Engliſh, was July 29, and 30, 1653, wherein their Admiral *Vantrump* was ſlain, and their Fleet alſo worſted, about 30 Men of War being ſunk and fired, and about 1000 priſoners, with 6 Captains taken out of their ſinking ſhips. Yet Gen. *Blake* himſelf was ſomewhat put to the worſt in Decemb. 1652, which made the Dutch rejoyce and inſult; and in the *Levant* Seas, toward the latter end of the ſame year, five conſiderable Engliſh ſhips were taken and blown up by the Dutch alſo.

There was alſo ſeveral Tranſactions between the Engliſh and the Daniſh King; who refuſed to deliver ſome Merchants ſhips, that (to avoid the danger of the Dutch then in the Sound) had put themſelves under his protection; 18 ſayl ſet forth from North-Yarmouth Sept. 19. 1652, to convoy them home; and on the 16 day received a Letter from the King, That he would ſecure them for the Merchants as he had done; but would not deliver them unto them: whereupon they (as deſtitute of hope) left their Ships and came home with this Fleet. And although in Octob. following, one *Braaſhaw* was ſent as an Agent to the King of *Denmark*, on the Merchants behalf; yet he both detained the ſhips, and (at length) ſold the goods.

The *French* Fleet alſo this year, conſiſting of ſeven conſiderable Ships, one ſmall Frigot, and ſix fire-ſhips, and going Septem. 5. from Calice-Road for the relief of *Dunkirk* (then hardly beſieged by the *Spaniard*), were chaſed by Gen. *Blake*, and moſt of them taken: whereby the beſieged in *Dunkirk* deſpairing of relief, yielded it to the *Spaniards*, Sept. 6. *Graveling* alſo did the like.

About the ſame time, an Embaſſadour from the King of *Portugall* (having to grapple with the *Spaniard*) arrived in *England*, with a ſumptuous Train; and having audience Octob. 2. 1652; after many Conferences, Addreſſes, and Offers, obtained a Peace.

Agents likewiſe (now about) came to the Engliſh out of *France*; the one from the King, deſiring a releaſe of his aforeſaid ſhips going to relieve *Dunkirk*, and for a right underſtanding between them. Others from the Prince of *Condy*, craving ayd againſt the Cardinal; who had ſtraightly beſieged *Burdeaux*. All which Negotiations were of none effect. Other Nations alſo interpoſed for compoſing thoſe mortal differences between the Engliſh and

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Dutch; as *Sweden*, the *Switzers*, the Cities *Lubeck*, *Hamburgh*, &c. but with as little effect (at that time) as the other.

But General *Cromwell* perceiving the corruptions and dilatory proceedings of *England*'s long-sitting Parliament, to perpetuate their Session; entred the House April 20, 1653, with some of his principal Officers, and (some reasons thereof being given) dissolved that Parliament: the Members departing, some by force, some for fear, others with murmuring. Then he with his Council of Officers set forth a Declaration for satisfaction of the Nation, declaring the grounds of its Dissolution. Which had the consent both of the Officers of the Land-forces in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and also of the Generals and Captains of the Fleet. And lest publike Officers of the Nation should decline from their duties; or others make disturbances hereupon; he published another brief Declaration April 30, That all persons should demean themselves peaceably, and obey the former Laws, under a Council of State then declared, till approved persons should be called from several parts of the Common-wealth, to the Supream Authority: Which new Parliament being summoned (by Warrants from the General and his Officers, to each Member pitched upon throughout the three Nations) to appear July 4. 1653; they accordingly met in the Council-Chamber; where the General (after a seasonable speech unto them) devolved on them, or any 40 of them, the Supream Authority and Government, by an Instrument under his own hand and Seal; not to sit longer than Novemb. 3. 1654: who, though they made some laudable Acts, whereof one was, for relief of Creditors and poor prisoners; yet in other things, there being no small confusion and disagreement amongst them; as about Ministers and Tythes; For continuance of which, *Londoners* had petitioned Sept. 2. One among them moved, That their sitting as then constituted, was not for the peace of the Common-wealth, and therefore it was requisite to deliver up the powers they received from the General, unto him: which motion being seconded by several Members, the Speaker with the greater number going to *White-Hall*, by a writing under their hands, resigned up the same unto the General accordingly. This was on December the 12th, 1653. On which day, the General and his Council of Officers meeting, and a wise speech made to them by him, some things were transacted in order to a settlement and composure: advising also with other persons of interest, how the burthen of governing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Armies and Navies, should be born, and by whom; who at length resolved, That a discreet Councel consisting of 21 persons should be nominated. And that the General himself should be chosen Protector of the three Nations; which was done accordingly in *Westminster-Hall*, Decemb. 16. 1653, the Commissioners of the great Seal, Judges, Councel of State, called the Keepers of *England*'s Liberties, Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and most of the

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the Armie's chief Officers being present; where Rules and Articles (called an Instrument of Government) being first read; he solemnly took Oath to perform the same: and returning to *White-Hall* in state as he came, he met with his Council: by whom a Proclamation was ordered to be published, strictly to charge and command all persons whatsoever in the three Nations, to take notice of *Oliver Cromwell*'s being declared Protector of the said Nations, and to conform and submit to the Government so established.

Two Ordinances in the moneth of *January* following were made by the Protector and Council; the one, declaring what offences should be adjudged Treason, that persons might know the nature and danger of their offence: The other, for repealing the Acts and Resolves of Parliament, touching subscription to the *Engagement*: which (indeed) must necessarily follow upon the change of the Government, now become even Monarchicall again. The said Protector was Febr. 8. following (riding triumphantly into the City of *London*) magnificently feasted by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and several Companies thereof.

But some moneths before, June 10, 1653, *John Lilburn*, before banished by the Parliament, hearing of its dissolution, and so a change in Government, returned into *England* without license, craving General *Cromwell*'s Protection: who notwithstanding, being left to the Law, was sent prisoner to *Newgate*, June 16; and being brought to the City-Sessions July 13 after; and again on the 16 day, his Tryal was deferred till the next Sessions: at which he appearing August 16, was (on the 20th day of the same month, after severall hours spent in examination of Witnesses for and against him the prisoner, and in making his defence) acquitted by the Verdict of his Jury about 12 at night. Yet on the 27 day after, was sent from Newgate to the Tower of *London*. Also on the same 20th day, a General Assembly of the Kirk of *Scotland* (not judged, it appears, tending to peace) was dispersed by the English Forces kept in that Nation for quietnesse sake.

Two things were this year observable; the one in *England*, which was warm bloud, Jan. 20, rained at the Country Town of *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*: so that some there thought (at first) it was bloud ran from their noses. The other in *Ireland*, March 15, on which day three Suns were seen at *Dublin*, the Mother-City of that Nation.

The King of *Poland* returning to *Warsove* (from his famous victory) in triumph; A domestique mourning took hold of him, hearing of the death of his sister *Anne Katherine Constance*: For this Princesse going (in the beginning of the *Brandenburgian* stirs) from *Dusseldorp* to *Colonia*, for quietnesse sake; those troubles being composed; while she joyfully meets the Prince her husband coming to her, and taking him by the hand, leads him to the Court, being taken with a sudden failing of her spirits, she falls down between his hands astonied, on the ground; and the day after

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after (with the great sorrow of the Prince and all his Courtiers, unto whom for her meeknesse and clemency she was exceeding dear) she departed this life, Octob. 9. A Princesse laden with all Regall virtues.

The same moneth that the Archbishop of *Colonia* was (as above-said) invested into his Bishoprick, *Philip* Elector of *Treves* and Bishop of *Spire* dying after long languishings of old age, *Charls Caspar*, who had been long before appointed his fellow-helper, straightway succeeded him; and was inaugurated few dayes after, according to the wonted custome, by the Metropolitan Colledg. The mean while, the businesse of quitting *Franckendale*, (which was as yet held by a Spanish garrison) after many debates, was brought so far, that the King of *Spain* having his money paid him, the garrison should depart in the moneth of April, 1652. and the place should be restored to the Elector of *Heidelburg*, by vertue of the German Pacification. And after these things, the Emperour about the end of this year summoned publique Assemblies of the Empire, at *Ratisbone*; inviting in the mean time, the Electours to him, to Prague, unto a very friendly Discourse, whither he first went in July, with his son the King of *Hungary*, and all the Court.

But in *Poland* things were now no lesse quiet than in *France*. For there, publique Assemblies being summoned at the beginning of this year 1652, and almost brought to an end, the interceding of one Provincial Messenger dispersed them; the Under Chancellor of the Kingdom, having lost the King's friendship, the Nobility disdaining him, and being condemned by the King and Senate of Treason, he fled first to *Petriscove*, and thence into *Swethland*. The *Cossacks* the while, and the *Tartars*, being stirred up by these troubles, making slaughter of the *Polonian* Army (that defended the frontiers) at *Borysthenes*, break again out of their dens into *Valachia*: and fining that Prince a great summe of money, are now said to assault *Camenece* in *Podolia*, the strongest Castle of that Province, with the greatest force. Which things so pierced the *Polanders*, that the King calling his Nobility again to arms, summoned new general Assemblies of the Kingdom.

There dyed in *Germany* in 1651, about the end of September, *Maximilian* Electour of *Bavaria*, in the 78 year of his age: who (saith one) was not to be put behind (in the glory of warlique deeds, especially in his Religion, prudence and felicity) any Prince of his Time: who of his latter Wife *Mary-Anne* daughter of *Ferdinand* the second, Emperour, left two sons, *Ferdinand Maria*, and *Francis Ignatius*, heir not onely of their father's Dominions; but also of his vertue and glory. Unto *Ferdinand*, a few moneths before his father's death, *Adelheids* sister of the Duke of *Savoy* was espoused: who being received at *Waserburg* (in June 1652, by the Bridegroom the Prince Electour, his Mother, also Duke *Albert*, and his son *Sigismund* Bishop of *Frisinge*) she was brought to *Monachium*. The same year also two English Worthies departed from

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from the living, *Popham*, a General at Sea, in the moneth November; and on the 26 day of the same moneth, *Henry Ireton*, Deputy of *Ireland* under his father in law, General *Cromwell*: Both whom, especially the latter, were interred with great solemnities at *Westminster*. There dyed also the following year, 1652, *Aloysius Contaren*, Embassadour and Mediatour of the *Venetian* Common-wealth, to the *Othoman* Court, and divers Princes of Europe; and lately also into *Germany*, to the universal pacification there: Also *Leonard Torsthenson*, General of the *Snedes*, thorow *Germany*; *Amelia Elizabeth Lantgravesse Cassel*ane of *Hesse*. *Francis Piccolominie*, Overseer-General of the Jesuits Society: in whose place *Alexander Gottefride*, by a general meeting of those Fathers, was chosen in the beginning of the year 1652. Both which, *Goswine Nickell* succeeded by the same voyces, who was a long time Rector of the Colledg of *Colonia*, and Provincial Overseer throughout the lower Province of the *Rhene*.

CHAP. VI.

An Account of what memorable things happened both in England *and other Parts, from about the latter end of the Year, 1653, unto this present Year 1658.*

IN *England*, (after that (the form of Government being now changed) *Oliver Cromwell* took upon him the Supream Magistracy as Protector of the three Nations, and he sitting with his Councel at *White-Hall*, (being 13 in number) *Decemb.* 21, 1653, and a Declaration from them came forth, That instead of the Name, Style, Title and Teste of the Keepers of the Liberties of *England* by Authority of Parliament, used in all Courts, Writs, &c. from *Decemb.* 26. 1653, the Name, Style, Title and Teste of the Lord Protector for the time being, of the Common-wealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, should be used, and no other: also the Government of the said Common-wealth under the said Protectorship, containing 42 particular heads, was published,) there was discovered a secret Conspiracy on the behalf of *Charls Stuart*, Feb. 18 following; whereupon eleven of the Conspirators being committed to the Tower of *London*, were after a short time set at liberty: About which time, (on the contrary) as a testimony of affection to the Protector's Government, there appeared Addresses and Congratulations, from many parts of the three Nations. Then was there a main businesse in agitation, to wit, peace with the *Dutch*, and about this time well nigh finished: and after that, two of the Dutch Embassadours, *Newport* and *Youngstall*, had gone over for full power from their superiours, and returned into *England*, March the 3d. 1653. desiring a speedy Cessation of Arms on both sides, as being fully impowred to ratifie the late concluded peace. On

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April 5. following, 1654, the Articles of Peace betwixt both States were signed and sealed by both parties: and on the 26 day of the same moneth in *England* proclaimed; (the day after which, the Protectour feasted the said Embassadours at *White-Hall*, himself first lodging there on the 15th of the same April, 1654.) also in the Netherlands about the same time. And on *May* 30. following, the Lord Ambassadour *Whitlock* arrived from *Swethland*, having finished his Embassage, which was to make an intimate peace and alliance between *Sweden* and *England*: For when the said Embassadour had understood, that the Treaty with the *Dutch* could have no reflexion upon the Swedish affairs, (for before, that Queen would give him no dispatch) he putting on the business more than formerly; in 14 dayes after they came to a full agreement: and April 28, 1654, the Articles of Alliance with the Swedish Nation were interchangeably signed and sealed also. Then on *May* 12 following, he having his last audience in the same order and state as at his first receiving: after a brief speech made unto the Queen, and she likewise signifying her high contentment taken, that the Lord Protector should at such a season send so honourable an Embassie entrusted to the management of so worthy a person: and that she accounted it a very great addition of happiness to her Reign, that she had made so intimate an Alliance, &c. And that although she was about to quit her Government, yet she should remain a perfect friend to the Protector; not doubting, but that the Prince her Cousin, and all others who should succeed, would be careful inviolably to maintain the friendship of that Common-wealth. This transaction being performed at *Upsall*, a Town and University there.

A little before which time, were the spirits and expectations of some *Scots* heightned, partly through promises which their King made them by his Agents; and partly through the discontent of divers persons in *England*; so that under the command of the Earls of *Glencarn* and *Kenmore*, was an Army raised in *Scotland* of 4000 horse and foot; who Rendezvouzing at the *Lough*, Colonel *Morgan* with about 1500 horse and foot there wholly routed them, Febr. 17. 1653, and slew about 150 of them. But then did the affairs of *Ireland* tend more and more towards perfect settlement, by reason of the vigilant care which the Lord Deputy *Fleetwood* and the Councel had in transplanting the Irish Natives into the Province of *Connaught*, whereby the English there were in all likelihood secured both in life and estate, from Insurrections.

In the moneth of *May* following, 1654, a discovery being made of a second Conspiracy against the Lord Protector's life; and to be put in execution on a prefixed day, as he should go betwixt *London* and *Hampton-Court*: also to seize on all guards about the City of *London*, the City it self, and also the Tower thereof; to proclaim *Charls Stuart* King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, &c. a High-Court of Justice (so called) was erected in *Westminster-Hall*,

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Hall, Jul. 1. before whom, three of the apprehended Conspirators being brought, to wit, *John Gerard*, *Peter Vowell*, and *Somerset Fox*: they were charged of High-Treason; and upon proof thereof, were condemned to dye: one whereof, to wit, *Fox*, being reprieved for his free and ingenuous confession: the other two (who denyed the knowledge of any such design) suffering according to the Sentence, Jul. 10. *Vowell* being hanged; but *Gerard*, upon petition, beheaded on Tower-Hill: on which sad Theatre, one *Don Pantalion Sa*, brother to the *Portugal* Embassadour then in *England*, for a murder by him (with his companions) a good while before committed on a man at the New-Exchange. And on the very morning of this execution-day, were the Articles of Peace (now fully concluded betwixt *England* and the Kingdom of *Portugal*) signed by the same Embassadour; who immediately withdrew out of the City.

But those in the Highlands of *Scotland* (being not as yet discouraged, and receiving some additionall strength from *Middleton* who had landed there out of *Holland*, as chief Generall for the young King) were quickly again reputed an Army, against whom Generall Monk being sent, and in those High-lands attending their motions in severall Marches from June the ninth, 1654. unto July 29 following, he by degrees totally defeated them: *Middleton* himself being necessitated to flee and take shipping out of *Scotland*; and his scattered forces daily repairing unto the Garrisons of *Englands* Common-Wealth for mercy.

On Sept. the third following 1654, (the Protectour thinking it meet to summon a Parliament, two Indentures being first made, one between the Sheriffs of particular Counties, and the choosers of Members, and another between the Sheriffs and the Burgesses (with the Inhabitans of Burroughs, so chosen) that they for themselves, and people of the said Burroughs, have full power to act and consent to those things which in Parliament shall happen, so they alter not the Government from one single person and a Parliament, as then setled. They met at *Westminster* Abbey, then repairing to the house, and beginning to question the lawfullness of that power which called them together; a recognition of the Government was to be signed by them before their entrance into the House again; which most of them signing, they sate five Moneths, according to the time allotted by the instrument of Government; and January the two and twentieth following, were dissolved by the Protectour.

But (whether for glory sake, or revenge of an injury) an Army under the command of Generall *Venables*, was conveighed by a Fleet of Ships, set forth out of *England* under the conduct of Generall *Pen*, towards the Island of *Hispaniola*, (the first place in *America*, that *Columbus* discovered for the King of *Spain*, and by the *Spaniards* not a little set by) who setting sail from *Portsmouth*, Decem. 27. were at *Barbadoes* January the twenty eigth after, where the whole Fleet being certified to be in a good condition, March 19. 1654,

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1654, and having seized on eighteen *Dutch* Merchants Ships, for trading there contrary to an Act of the long sitting Parliament, they thence sailed for *Hispaniola*, on the thirtieth day of the same Moneth; where landing (though not all at once) in Aprill following; they (through the climates unkindnesse, want of water, and other necessaries, and their enemies expertnesse of the Country) received no very small repulse, not a few perishing in that action; Wherefore (that the honour of that design might not wholly be lost) they about the third of May re-embarqued themselves for *Jamaica* Island, in whose Harbour they Anchoring some dayes after, with small resistance were Masters of the same.

In the mean time, the Protector, his Councill, and Army Officers, were imployed at home, in suppressing a discovered Plot, and insurrections in divers places; for it was certified from *York* unto *London*, *March* 26, 1655, that one Sir *Richard Maliverer*, inviting his Tenants a few nights before, unto a Supper, incited them to joyn in Arms with him; who (with others) intended to seize on the City of *York* the same night for King *Charls*, appointing them a Gate where he would meet them: and going with four of them unto *Hessay* Moor, divers chief of the Country met them, with Carts laden with Arms; yet the appearance being too small, they dispersed again. Wherefore, the said *Maliverer* was necessitated to flee beyond the Seas. There were some said to be risen about *Merioneth shire*, and other parts of *wales*: against whom, some other Inhabitants rose to joyn in opposing them. Another party reported 500, (though not so many) rose in *Nottinghamshire*; whom from Colonel *Hacker*, a party marched out of *Leicestershire* to suppresse. *Shrewsbury* Castle was to be possessed by a stratagem of two men going into the Castle in womens apparrell, and two other as their men to wait on them, &c. of which the Governour having notice, prevented the design. The City of *Chester* being likewise intended to be seized on. But that of most dangerous consequence to the peace of the Common-wealth was, the insurrection at and about *Salisbury* in *Wiltshire*, beginning March 12, for the Judges coming into *Salisbury* on Saturday night from *Winchester* Assizes; some (for King *Charls*) came into the Town also, as being a time of least suspition: and rendezvouzing the next day, in the night were above an hundred; the chief Commander being one Sir *Joseph Wagstaffe*: who on Munday morning early, seizing all horses, seized also on the Sheriff the same morning, endeavouring to force him to proclaim *Charls Stuart* King: and wounding and knocking him over the head with a pistol for refusal of the same; and carrying him away. They plundred also both the Judges, Sheriff, Justices, and others, of all that was fit to carry away: yet did the Judges no harm in their persons; but, taking away their Paroll, they let out both prisoners for debt, and also malefactors with their irons on them, mounting those who would joyn with them; and after they had proclaimed *Charls Stuart* King) departed (in number about 200) out of the City towards *Blanford* in *Dorsetshire*, encouraging their followers, That their chief Leader was coming from *France* to head them with 10000 men, (for the Country joyned not with them, as was expected).

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But soon after, came news, signifying the totall defeat of those under *Wagstaffe*, *Jones*, *Penruddock*, and *Groves*; for *Unton Crook*, a Captain, pursuing them out of Wiltshire into Devonshire, with his own onely Troop, fell in amongst them at *South-Molton*: where after a few hours dispute, he took *Jones*, *Penruddock*, and *Groves*, (with about 60 other prisoners, and nigh 140 horse and arms, *Wagstaffe* himself escaping) who being committed to *Exeter* Goal, a Commission soon came forth for the tryall of the risers, at *Salisbury*, *Exeter*, and *Chard* in *Somersetshire*, and 14 of 30 being condemned at *Salisbury*, three of them, to wit, *Lucas*, *Thorp*, and *Kensey*, were on *May* 3. 1655, executed, with seven others on the 7th day; and on *May* the 9th, 14 of the condemned persons at *Exeter*, were there also executed, (most being reprieved) amongst whom, *Penruddock* and *Groves* were beheaded: but *Jones* (by order) likewise reprieved. Likewise at *Chard* were divers persons executed, *May* 17, one Major *Hunt* escaping in his sisters habit. After which, divers prisoners in the Tower of *London*, who had a former hand in conspiring against the Protector's Person, as also most of them, who for this insurrection were imprisoned in the West of *England*, were ordered to be sent away into forreign Plantations.

But one effect which these Insurrections produced, was instructions given to the Major Generals of Counties, to endeavour the suppression of all Tumults, &c. as also all forreign Invasions, by drawing Forces and Troops into all convenient places upon occasion: and also by disarming Papists and others, who had been in arms against the Parliament, and all others dangerously suspected. Other orders were likewise given them, both to have a strict eye upon the carriage of all disaffected persons within their Counties; and likewise to endeavour the apprehending of Theeves, Robbers, High-way-men, &c. with some other particulars. And all those hereupon, who had any way assisted the King, were also to pay the 10th part of their estates, to the bearing of the charges of the Army.

The English Fleet having landed their Countrymen at *Jamaica*, and left a Squadron of Ships there, were now bound homeward for *England*; wherefore setting sayl from thence, June 25, 1655, they anchored at the Spit-head near *Portsmouth*, Aug. 13 following. General *Venables* also arriving in another ship, Sept. 9. weak of body, and having been near death: who together with General *Pen*, either upon suspition of his fidelity, were committed to the Tower of *London*, Sept. 20th after; but soon after set at liberty again.

But General *Blake*, while these things were doing in *Europe* and *America*,

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America, behaved himſelf valiantly in *Africa* againſt the Turkiſh Pyrats of *Tunis*; (toward which parts he ſet ſayl from *Plymouth*, Oct. 6. 1654.) for having demanded ſatisfaction of the Dye or Governour of *Tunis*, for certain ſhips they had taken: and alſo the Captives of the Engliſh Nation, April 18. 1655; and being not onely denyed either, but had alſo ſome kind of provoking or daring terms given him; he calling a Council of War, reſolved (if poſſible) to burn their ſhips which lay in *Porto Ferino*: within musket ſhot of which Caſtle, the Engliſh Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral lying, played on it and their Forts with 20 great guns; the wind alſo favouring them; ſo that although there were 120 guns planted on the ſhoar and Caſtle againſt them; they couragiouſly in their long boats, burnt 9 ſhips down to the water in the ſpace of 4 hours; with the loſſe of onely 25 men, and 48 wounded. Moreover, a breach of mutual amity between *England* and *Spain* being now begun, an Ambaſſadour extraordinary was ſent from the King of *Spain* into *England*; where he arriving *May* 2. 1655, came in a ſtately manner thorow *London* to *Weſtminſter*; and having publique audience given him by the Lord Protector on the 8th day of the ſame moneth, with other audiences, nothing as to an agreement between the two Nations, was concluded; ſo that June 12 following, he parted from the Protector onely with mutual complements, and ſo returned into *Spain*. For a league between the Engliſh and French Nation, began now to be thought of; and an Embaſſadour from *France*, reſiding a while in *London* to that end: at length, Peace between *England* and *France* was ratified Novemb. 19. 1655; and on the 28th day proclaimed (one effect of which league, was the exiling of the houſe of the *Stuarts* out of the *French* Dominions). Before which, there was certain intelligence from *Bayonne* and S. *Sebaſtian*, Sept. 5th, that the King of *Spain* had made a ſeizure of the perſons and goods of the Engliſh within his power; and on Febr. 16th following, War with *England* was openly proclaimed by the *Spaniards* at *Dunkirk*.

But as to *France* it ſelf, the Prince of *Conde*, with the other diſcontented ones againſt Cardinal *Mazarine* and his party, being allayed there, as having no conſiderable party within the bowels of that Nation: the ſaid Prince ſent one General *Marſin* into *Spain*, to negotiate in his behalf; (for upon the *Spaniard* was all his dependance) and going with his Troops in the Country and Biſhoprick of *Liege* or *Luyck* in *Flanders*, he there waged (about the moneths of December and January,) 1653 a little new War, to get Winter-quarters: the Inhabitants every where ſtanding to defend and maintain their priviledges and freedom; but the Prince's forces took from them by force, the little Town of *Foſſes*, (which is ſcituated between the rivers of *Sambre* and *Menſe*) marching alſo againſt the Town *Chaſtelet*, ſeated on the river *Sambre*, of which (at that time) there was no doubt but they would be ſoon maſters of. Their deſign likewiſe being to take *Dinant* and *Chivai*,

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vai; which were to be for a Principality to the ſaid Prince; intending *Rocroy* (of which, his ſon the Duke of *Anguien* was Governour, and who having there a very ſtrong garriſon, forced the Country round about to pay him Contribution) for his Head-City: ſo that the Court-party of *France* quite gave him over, ſuppoſing him not to be brought back by any tolerable means of accommodation: wherefore they at *Paris* about the ſame time raiſed a ſuſpition (out of policy) among the *Spaniards*, as if he had intended to make his peace with the King and Court of *France*, giving it out, That a Treaty to that end was actually ſet on foot: which doing him ſome preſent wrong among the Spaniſh party, he went to *Bruſſels* to *Leopold* the Arch-Duke, principally to give aſſurances of his reſolution againſt the Court of France, and all *Mazarine*'s party; and to procure moneys and recruits, that at Spring (for it was now Winter) he might be in ſome indifferent capacity to infeſt that Kingdom. It was alſo then preſaged in *France*, (by many) that ſome ſtrange turn of affairs was yet to be expected there, from the Duke of *Orleance*, the King's Uncle, being more than uſually hardy, in refuſing to come to that Court; although ſtrongly ſolicited thereunto. The people alſo of that Nation being deceived in their expectations of golden dayes, which they thought to have ſeen upon the Court's return to *Paris*, and the compoſure of their laſt tumults; inſtead whereof they were both impolitickly and tyrannically dealt withall, that it was certainly believed, That if ever the Princes make up a conſiderable party again in *France*, the people would turn to them: moſt of the good Towns ſtood for them; and the *Pariſians* themſelves were as high for them as ever. Then were the Court of *France* drawing up a Declaration againſt the Prince of *Conde*; having alſo had lately good ſucceſſe againſt the *Spaniards* in *Catalonia*. And about the ſame time arrived an extraordinary Courrier from *Rome* unto the *French* Court, with letters, preſſing the King to hearken unto a Pacification with *Spain*, and give way to a general Peace: wherein alſo the Pope promiſed to contribute his beſt aſſiſtance. The Meſſenger departing likewiſe in haſte for *Spain*, Jan. 21. 1653, with Letters of the ſame nature, to that King; which intervening, produced no effect: however, it hath been obſerved, theſe two Monarchies have been like the Sea, loſing at one place and time, what they gain in another; ſo vexing themſelves and Europe alſo to no purpoſe. The Pope alſo ſent order to his Nuntio reſiding at *Paris*, to make enquiry what Iriſh Biſhops and Prieſts were in that City, with their names and ſirnames, and how they then lived.

The *Portugal* Embaſſadour at *Paris* alſo about the ſame time, making ſeveral inſtances to advance the alliance of a League offenſive and defenſive, between his Maſter the King of *Portugal*, and the *French* King, offered withall a marriage between the ſaid young King, and the King of *Portugal*'s daughter, with a Dowry of four millions of gold.

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But on June 7th 1654, the young King of *France* was crowned at *Rheimes* with a great acclamation of the Inhabitants and Souldiers of that City, who met him half a mile out of the Town, crying, *Vive le Roy*, or, Let the King live. The Miniſters of *Rheims* alſo highly applauding the Cardinal in their Orations upon the anoynting of the King, looking on him as the onely means that hath kept up the Scepter from falling into the hands of an ambitious Prince, that is, *Conde*, who ſeeks more his own greatneſſe, than the welfare of the Nation. The Cardinal of *Retz*, being kept confined by *Mazarine*, one pretence whereof was, the not ſurrendring up of the Archbiſhoprick of *Paris*; he ſent about this time, the Maſter of his horſe to *Rome*, to pray the Pope to give his conſent unto the ſame ſurrender, that *Mazarine* might have no farther pretence for keeping him ſo confined.

Now alſo was there preparation made in *France* for the ſiege of *Stenay*, by the King and Cardinal, the onely place that the Prince of *Conde* had at his Command; and at which ſiege, the King intended to aſſiſt in Perſon: and the Cardinal reſolved to take that ſtrong place, though with length of time, and vaſt expences: wherefore ſetting about it, and the young King couragiouſly and induſtriouſly viſiting that Leaguer, and animating the Souldiery, after a great Battery raiſed, he ſummoned the place: which the Governour refuſing to ſurrender, without *Condee's* conſent, they applyed themſelves to carry the Cittadel firſt: whereupon the beſieged made a reſolute ſalley of above 200 men; but they ſallying upon the *Switzers* quarter, were by them valiantly repulſed: the Governour after a ſecond ſummons, ſending anſwer back, he was reſolved to live and die in the place; they drew together more Forces to reinforce the King's Camp: the beſieged having by a ſally killed between 3 and 400 of the beſiegers; yet ſhortly after (for that was in July 1654) in Auguſt, they having made a very great breach with their Mine, they came to a Capitulation for ſurrender, which was made with a Spaniſh Commander, the Earl of *Chamilly* accepting of the King's pardon in ſurrendring it, and the garriſon retreating to *Montmedy*.

In the mean time, the *Spaniard*, to divert the French Forces that had beſieged *Stenay*, cloſely beſieged *Arras*, a conſiderable Frontier Town belonging to the French King: whoſe Governour was no leſſe couragious than that of *Stenay*; and the management of the ſiege being (by the *Spaniard*) ſaid to be ſolely committed unto the Prince of *Condee*; who had full power to fight as he ſhould ſee occaſion. The *Spaniards* were in great want of proviſion; the French having ſo ſecured the paſſages, that none could be brought unto them: yet a Convoy of 1000 Wagons being ſent from *Douay* to victual the Camp, and through ſome oppoſition, retreating to *Aire*, from thence got ſafe within the lines of the Spaniſh Camp; whereby they were ſupplyed for 3 weeks: which was longer than (at that time) the Town was (in the eyes of many) likely to hold out: The Spaniards, Aug. 14, aſſaulting a half

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hall Moon of *Arras*, were beaten off with the loſſe of 400 men. But Marſhal *Turein*, with divers other forces from all parts, haſtening to the relief of the beſieged, (ſo that they had no leſſe than 40000 in all) the Spaniard alſo lurking too long in his Trenches, and not engaging the French Army at the firſt, (as the Prince of *Condee* is reported to have adviſed them) they having hereby the more opportunity to circumvent them in all paſſages, and hinder the acceſſe of proviſions, they ſurrounded the Spaniſh Army, and actually hindred all proviſions for their relief: wherefore the *Spaniards* being reduced to this ſtrait, were neceſſitated to withdraw from before the Town, on the firſt hopeful opportunity, and that in the night, leaving their Ordnance and Laggage behind them; yet the French having notice by their Scouts, of their firſt motion, the grand Army under Marſhal *D. Hoquincourt* (notwithſtanding all the Prince of *Conde* could do by perſwaſion or example) comming on amain upon them, routed the Arch-Duke's horſe, leaving moſt of their foot to their enemie's mercy; with their Commanders, bag and baggage. But the Governour of *Arras* himſelf (knowing the time of the Spaniards intended retreat) ſallying out with about 1500 or 2000 men at the inſtant of their moving, did much facilitate the buſineſſe; moſt of the Spaniſh foot being ſlain or taken, to the number of 6000 priſoners; and the firſt Onſett being made upon the *Lorrainer's* trenches, the worſt ſtorm fell on them; and many almoſt ſtarved for lack of food: This happened in Auguſt, 1654. Which ſucceſſe rendred Cardinal *Mazarine* impregnable; whereas, if he had been put to the like retreat, it was ſuppoſed he muſt have ſhortly retired out of *France* again: for thoſe of *Burdeaux* were then diſcontented by reaſon of ſome new impoſts lately impoſed on ſome Commodities there, by means of *Trompette* Caſtle ſerving to keep that Town in awe: the diſcontented alſo ſcattering ſeveral papers up and down, againſt tyranny, and the oppreſſion which they lay under; and it was then verily believed, if *Arras* had been taken by the Spaniard, more places would have ſhewn their diſcontent by reaſon of the heavy impoſts laid on them.

But the Country of *Liege* was about the moneths of January and Febr. 1653, in a ſad condition; both by the Duke of *Lorrain*, who quartered his Troops there, partly by conſent, and partly by force, pretending, the States of the Country did invite him thither, becauſe their Prince and Biſhop governed altogether abſolutely, and againſt their Laws and priviledges; ſo that he was come to redreſſe their grievances, and beget a good underſtanding between the Biſhop and his people. The Prince of *Condee's* Troops (on the other hand) pretending, that thoſe of *Liege* were affected to, and held correſpondence with, the *French*: alſo that it was the *Lorrainers* which betrayed them, doing them all poſſible miſchief they can contrive where ever they come: wherefore they were come to ſecure them and their Country, from being preyed on by the *Lorrainers*. The Troops likewiſe of the King of

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France and the Empire were then marching towards *Liege*, pretending alſo, they came to relieve the afflicted, and to aſsiſt a Prince of the Empire, who was quarrell'd with, and abuſed in his rights and prerogatives. Wherefore, all theſe cauſed the Spaniſh Troops, and thoſe of the United Provinces to march alſo towards the ſame Country; both to hinder the French Troops from entring into *Liege*, and to ſecure their Frontiers. Thus although neither of theſe ought to have come there, the Country being Neutral; yet, through theſe quarrels and debates, the Inhabitants were miſerably uſed like enemies on all ſides.

But theſe thus forcibly quartering in the Country, occaſioned the Prince or Biſhop of *Liege*, and the Archbiſhop of *Collen*, to make a league offenſive and defenſive with the two Electours of *Triers* and *Mentz*, mutually to aſsiſt each other againſt all manner of forreign forces under what pretence ſoever: and in March following, the Marquels of *Faber* ſeeing the concluſion of peace between the Prince of *Liege*, and the Electour of *Collen*, and *Leopold* the Arch-Duke, (whereby the firſt was obliged unto the ſecond, by the article of the Treaty, to endeavour what he could to cauſe the French Army to remove out of his Territories, being (if gentle perſwaſions would not prevail) to joyn his forces with the Arch Duke's, and force them, if they conceived it advantagious ſo to do; preſently removing from *Limbourg*, marcht out of the Country of *Liege* the ſame way he came, towards the Woods of *Ardenne*; yet having firſt the Paroll of the Prince Electour, that neither the *Spaniards*, *Lorrainers*, or Prince of *Condee's* forces, ſhould attempt any thing againſt them by vertue of the ſaid peace. And in the moneth of Febr. after, the Arch-Duke by ſpeciall order of the King of *Spain*, (whoſe Lievtenant he is in *Flanders*) exemplarily proceeded againſt *Charls* Duke of *Lorrain*, not onely by impriſoning his perſon in the Caſtle of *Antwerp*, (though he were nobly intreated in his impriſonment) but by taking from him the command of his Army, Dukedome, and Eſtate, and conferring it on *Francis* his brother, who as ſoon as he was come from *Vienna*, was to have the Command of his brother's Forces, and was called *Duke Francis of Lorrain*. The cauſe whereof was, the thefts, robberies, rapes, &c. committed under the conduct of his Army, the wracks of which deſtructions and devaſtations he himſelf gathered up: and alſo his inconſtancies, and pretended change of judgment in reſolves of warlique matters, and the alterations and delayes he gave in things, which (having been debated) were even at the very point of execution: and which being important ſervices, might (in all likelihood) have had a happy iſſue: which tricks and artificies were at length grown ſo notorious, that the Maſters of the Camp, and all other Officers could point at them, &c. The ſaid Duke *Charls* (being now ſo confined) ſeeing no remedy, reſigned up unto the King of Spain and the Arch-Duke, both his Perſon, his Eſtate, and Army: which the Earl of *Ligneville* was to command, till the arrival of the ſaid Duke *Francis* at *Bruſſels*.

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A little before the ſame time, the *Spaniard* received a check from the *Portugals* by Land; for the Earl of *Almarantio*, Lievtenant General of the *Spaniſh* horſe, ſending forth ſome of his Troops, Novemb. 6. 1653, to pillage between the Towns *Arontium* and *Megretum*, and to expect a conjunction of other forces: *Andrew Albuquercio*, General of the *Portugal* horſe, marching towards them, the *Spaniards* ſeemed to retreat, that uniting with their main body, they might fall on the *Portugals*: which theſe perceiving, a *Portugal* Governour ſpeeded with about 250 horſemen towards the enemies frontiers, not far from *Valeatta*, where after a ſhort combat, he put 300 *Spaniſh* horſemen to flight; and in the purſuit coming in ſight of 400 other horſe of the enemies, he being overnumbred, and his Souldiers diſordered in the purſuit, he was repulſed, with the loſſe of ſome few; yet many wounded, and the Governour himſelf, with two Enſigns taken: one Captain of the *Spaniards* being ſlain, and divers mortally wounded. Whereupon *Albuquercio* following the *Spaniards* betimes the next morning, found them not far from *Arontium* very numerous, driving away 1200 head of Cattle. The *Spaniards* being 1500, the *Portugals* but 950 horſe: where after valour on both ſides ſhewn, the *Portugals* being conquerours, they purſued them untill night: many *Spaniſh* Commanders falling; among whom, was *Almarantius* their Major General, 17 Colonels, and many wounded. There were ſlain in all 300 *Spaniards*, 400 taken priſoners. The *Portugals* having divers wounded; but no conſiderable loſſe.

But the Great Duke of *Muſcovy* decreeing hoſtility againſt the kingdom of *Poland* about the latter end of 1653, reſolving alſo to invade the ſame with three Armies, in three ſundry places; and waging actual war accordingly, wrote Letters about April 1654, unto the Queen of *Sweden*, ſignifying the two reaſons of his ſaid War with the *Polander*: which ſeem not to be of weight ſufficient for ſuch an attempt; the one being, becauſe a certain *Polander* writing a Narration of former Wars betwixt them, wherein the *Polanders* had the better, ſaid onely, *They had beaten the Muſcovite*; without adding his Title. The other, becauſe, he, in quoting ſomething touching the Genealogy of the *Muſcovite's* Anceſtors, named one as the father, which was the ſon. Wherefore, he demanding the offender's head of the King; and it being denyed, he warred on them, having taken one of their Cities already, and beſieged another of their moſt conſiderable ones. But the Queen politickly anſwered, She neither approved, nor diſapproved his reaſons, withing he might have good ſatisfaction from the *Polander*, and being troubled (ſhe ſaid) that Chriſtian Princes ſhould fall out. But the *Muſcovite* proceeding in his enterprize with a great power, after this, took in the Poliſh Country even without reſiſtance, the people where they came ſeeking to ſave themſelves by flight, and notwithſtanding the great contributions there granted, they had no conſiderable Army to ſtop them: ſo that that Country was then look't on as deplorable. And about September following,

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following the *Muscovites* whole body falling upon Duke *Radzivil's* Army, (for he was the *Poland* General) which consisted of about 15000 men; they totally routed the same, *Radzivil* himself very hardly escaping: and so mysteriously were things carried by the chief ones of that kingdom, at that time, that it was thought by some (for they sate still) that certain of those prime ones were not much discontented thereat; however, by this overthrow the whole Dukedome of *Littow* was exposed to ruine and destruction. But *Vitopits* a little after, beating off the *Muscovites* three storms, took in *Miloss*, a Town scituated on the River *Drina*, where he perfidiously kept not the Articles; but slew all the male Jews, and ancient women, and captivated the young men and women thereof.

About November following, the Town of *Smolensko*, accounted one of the best fortified places in Europe, was after an indifferent long siege, surrendred unto the grand Duke of *Muscovy*; and that through the Enemies policy, who perswading the *Palatine*, that all *Poland* was lost, and that that place onely made resistance; the *Palatine* being stricken with a panick fear, and seeing no lesse than an Army of 5 or 6 bodies encompassing him, was easily perswaded, yet on as honourable terms as he could desire; but, immediately hereupon, no lesse than 5000 of his men listed themselves under the *Muscovite*, and taking an oath to be true unto him. Wherefore, seeing the place was both provided with necessaries for a years siege, nor any powder wanting unto the besieged, the King of *Poland* required the said *Palatine* to come unto him to *Grodna*, to give him an account of his proceedings. The Muscoviter put a garrison of 10000 men into the City. And indeed, such then was the successe and progresse of the *Muscovites* also in *Lithuania*, that it raised such a jealousie in the king of *Sweden*, that he sent to the City of *Koningsberg*, to demand passage for some forces, that he might put his Frontiers thereabouts in a posture of defence, as he had done in the Province of *Liefland*; for they so miserably wasted all those quarters held by the *Polanders* in *Lithuania*, that for 40 leagues round *Smolensko*, there was not to be discovered the least mark of any Town or Village, they being all laid in ashes; whereby above 30000 families being turned to the wide world, went for refuge toward *Wilda*, to avoid the *Muscovite's* cruelties, three other Towns, after the taking of *Smolensko*, likewise yielded themselves, to wit, *Skla*, *Horey*, and *Dabrowna*. But *Poland* having made a league with the grand Cham of *Tartarie*; he prepared them a relief of 40000 men, who were to march under the Conduct of Sultan *Kasy Galga*, brother to the then Cham *Mehemet Gerey*: and he sent *Kaya Begio* to go and relieve *Jurlenbeck* & *Murza*, two places, which were then very much distressed by the Cossacks also: who taking part with the *Muscovites*, and *Chmelinsky*, sending Embassadours to Court the Cham, he immediately taxing them of breach of faith in taking the *Muscovites* part against *Poland*; commanded their Noses and Ears to be cut off, and sent them thus back to their Maker to tell him, That

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That he was for ever resolved against any reconcilement with him. Then also the *Poland* King sent into *Sweden* to renew a Treaty for a perpetual peace between the two Crowns of *Poland* and *Suethland*, according to a Treaty begun before at *Lubeck*, proposing also to lay down all future claims of that Crown. Unto which the *Swedish* King signified his inclination; and was daily in Counsel with his Senators, about the *Poland* affairs, as being much inclined to an Alliance offensive and defensive with that Crown, by reason of the progress which the extraordinary numerous forces of the *Muscovites* made in *Lithuania*; and who not onely kept his frontiers well guarded with forces; but sent others into the Arch-bishoprick of *Bremen*, both to make good his pretensions there, and to threaten war upon the Duke of *Newburg*.

At or about the same time, while the King of *Poland* lay at *Grodna*, the Emperour of *Germany* sent him an Envoy, to demand a restoring of certain Towns, which he held in *Hungary*, which were pawned unto *Poland* about 200 years before; offering to reimburse the money for their redemption. But the King put him off for an answer, to the next Diet or Assembly of the Kingdom, shewing not much disposure to yield thereunto.

But about the moneth of August, 1654, the Kingdom of *Sweden* dispatched Forces to besiege the City of *Bremen*, for some insolence committed against that Crown: whom it was thought, (by the *Swedes*) that the Emperour and German Princes did privately stir up against him; who else could not have been believed, to be so bold, as (of themselves) to provoke against them so considerable an enemy. *Koningsmark* had the managing of that siege; who about the beginning of September, making shew as if he intended to go over to *Vegesak*, drew a great party of the *Bremers* thither; and after Sun-set, taking a quite contrary march, he caused a bridg to be made over the water called the *Ham*, and passed over it in the night; and so over the Moors, (though with great difficulty, by reason of the extream deep and muddy ground) wherein, although several horses were smothered, yet not one man lost; and this (notwithstanding they played with their Canon out of the City) to the *Bremers* great admiration. As soon as he was got over with about 100 men, (for the rest were necessitated to follow one by one) the *Bremers* placing themselves with a considerable number not far from the Swdes, yet beyond a deep Moor, so that they could onely charge each upon other, not come together. The *Swedes* growing stronger and stronger; the *Bremers* were forced with the losse of a good many of their men, to retreat towards the City. And soon after, some Troops of Bremish horse appearing, they were also beaten by the *Swedes* to the very gates of the City, about 20 of them being slain. In all which the *Swedes* are said to have lost but two men. This unexpected enterprize put the City into a great straight and perplexity: which being likewise increased by a Letter from the Emperour, (admonishing them to make their composition as soon, and as good as they could; because

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cauſe through the defeat of the Spaniſh Army before *Arras*, he could not ſuccour or protect them, which otherwiſe he intended to have done, with a conſiderable Army by the Duke of *Lorrain*) they came to a Treaty or Conference at *Stoade*, by deſigned Deputies of each party; the Lord *Roſenhaan* being for the Swediſh King: and at length concluded 15 Articles of Peace betwixt them: After which, (for the farther aſſecuration of the King of *Sweden*) *Roſenhaan* and *Koningſmark* entring *Bremen* in the moneth November following, with ſolemnity they ſaw the oath of inauguration taken by two Senatours of the City, deputed thereunto by the Senate, by holding up their two firſt fingers after reading of the ſame oath, and ſwearing, that they would inviolably obſerve and perform the Contents thereof.

Three or four moneths before which time, *Chriſtina* Queen of *Sweden*, (for reaſons either voluntary, or conſtrained) reſigned her Crown unto *Charls Guſtave*, her Couſen. After which, ſhe undertook (having firſt ſecured her yearly maintenance in *Pomerania*) ſeverall Peregrinations: among which, that to *Inſpruck* (a City in the Arch-Dutchy of *Tirol*, and ſeated among the Alps, overlooking it on every ſide; and where the report of a Muſket is ſaid to be as great as that of a piece of Ordnance) is moſt remarkable. Where being entertained in an extraordinary manner by that Arch-Duke, too large here particularly to relate, and which was in or about the moneth October, 1655, the next day but one after her arrivall there, ſhe made an open profeſſion of the Romiſh Catholique faith, in ſix heads or Sections; where *Holſtenius*, Pope *Alexander* the 7th his Nuntio (in preſence of the Arch-Duke, his Lady and brother, and *Spaniſh* Ambaſſadour; &c.) ſtanding at the right ſide of the Altar, (and ſhe on the left) ſaid, Pope *Alexander* underſtanding that *Chriſtina* Queen of *Sweden* being enlightned by the Holy Ghoſt, intended to put her ſelf into the boſome of the Church, had ſent his Letters, teſtifying his Approbation of her deſires; and to receive her with his Apoſtolical Benediction, he being there to know the truth thereof. Unto which ſhe anſwering, It was ſo; *Holſtenius* giving the Pope's Letter to a Prieſt who read it aloud, deſired ſhe would make profeſſion of the ſaid faith, and ſwear upon the holy Evangeliſt, to keep it, before the Arch-Duke, and the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour. Which ſhe doing, and kiſſing the book, a Chair was ſet for *Holſtenius*, and a Cuſhion laid at his feet, upon which the Queen kneeling, he making the ſign of the Croſſe over her head, and embracing her ſhoulders, ſaid, He did receive her into the Catholike Church, and by virtue of an order from the Holy Father Pope *Alexander* the 7th, and from the power given him by Chriſt, whoſe Vicar he was, he did abſolve her from all her ſins ſhe had committed, *In the Name of the Father, &c.* This being done, their *Te Deum*, &c. was ſung with moſt melodious voices, and all ſorts of Inſtruments, and Drums, in the very Chappel of the Franciſcans or Arch-Duke where it was done; then 50 pieces of Ordnance being diſcharged, ſhe returned as ſhe came.

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came. *Charls Guſtave* not long after his Coronation, was married with great Pomp and Solemnity unto the daughter of the Duke of *Holſtein*, at *Stockholm*.

But about the moneth of June, 1654, there was ſent over from *England* into *Holland*, a Copy of the ſecret Articles agreed on by the States of *Holland* alone in the *Dutch* Treaty, to the prejudice of the Prince of *Orange*: the effect whereof was, That the Protector of *England* having often repreſented, That in caſe the Prince of *Orange* or Poſterity of the houſe of *Stuart*, ſhould command the Militia of that State, they might occaſion great differences, or at leaſt great jealouſies between the two Nations. The States of *Holland*, to remove that apprehenſion, firſt debating the matter, concluded, That for the future, the Prince of *Orange*, and all of his line, ſhould be excluded from the Government and Admiralſhip of the Province of *Holland*: and if the other Provinces would chooſe him for Captain and Admiral-General, they would never conſent to the ſame. Which cauſing a great diſturbance in the Aſſembly of the States General, they ordered Copies thereof to be ſent to the other Provinces, before they reſolved on any thing. The Commiſſioners of *Holland* in the mean time excuſing the buſineſs unto the Princeſs Dowager, telling her, They were conſtrained to do what they did: hoping notwithſtanding, that before the Prince were of age, the affairs of that State might be ſubject to ſome alteration, which might re-eſtabliſh him into what they had then taken from him. But this action of theirs produced divers paper-combats from the other Provinces, who were againſt his excluſion.

About the ſame time, the *Venetian* obtained a great Victory over the Turk, having fought them two dayes together in the *Archipelago* or *Dardanelles*; wherein they ſlew 6000 Turks, wounded the General, *Amurath Baſſa*, to death; taking alſo four Men of War, and 16 Galleys; yet not without the loſſe (on their own part) of many brave ones, one Galliot, and 5 Gallies. The Turks alſo the ſame year, in or about December, making an attempt by night upon the Fortreſſe of *Veſprin* in *Hungary*, as thinking to ſurprize it; found ſuch reſiſtance, that they were forced to retire, with the loſſe of 900 kill'd and taken.

Not long before which, the Grand Seignior of the Turks being advertiſed, that the Vizier Baſſa had long projected to make himſelf Emperour, through the aſſiſtance of the Greeks who were to have rebelled alſo, by the ſtraight correſpondence he held (for that purpoſe) with the *Muſcovites* and *Coſacks*, whom he promiſed to embrace the Greek Religion; he conventing him before a private Councel, and upbraiding him of his Treaſon, after ſo many benefits done him; he was condemned to death, and ſtrangled within five or ſix hours; impriſoning alſo the Patriarch of Jeruſalem.

Toward the latter end of this year alſo, through the Leavies continuing and increaſing in *Germany*, ſome rupture was feared in

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that Empire; for the Bishop of *Munster* having a quarrel with the great Dean of his Diocess, was back'd by the Canons, yet residing without the City; but the Dean had the affection of the Citizens, and was within the City: wherefore the Bishop armed against the City, and they against him; who designing to take it by a surprizall, with 200 horse, and 400 foot, at the opening of the gates; the Ambuscado was discovered, and the design frustrated.

The Prince Electour *Palatine*, had then also two quarrels with two *German* Prelates: one with the Electour Archbishop of *Ments*, which was for the jurisdiction of a Place, into which, the last would settle some Priests, as belonging to him; but the Prince would have settled there Ministers of the reformed Religion; saying, He ought to dispose thereof, as having been so many years in possession; but the people the while remained unprovided of either. The other was against the Bishop of *Spiers*; because those of that City (*Worms* also seconding them) had both yielded (in all probability) upon the account of Religion, themselves into the *Palatine's* Protection. But the Emperour, who himself was likewise then very busie in making great levies; forbade them to proceed any further in their contention: but admonishing them to plead their causes in Courts of Justice. The said Emperour, Jan. 2. 1654, commanding all the chiefest of the Protestant Families of *Vienna*, and round about it, to meet together at an appointed place; but, they not meeting, a new command came, for them to meet at the place appointed; who then coming in great numbers, and most of them 50 and 80 years old: they first were checked for not coming at the first summons; and then had passports given them to depart out of his hereditary dominions, and to retire to some other place than *Hungary*.

The same year the Duke of *Pomerania* (who was the last of that house) dying, and his body being with great solemnity interred; his whole Estate was divided betwixt *Sweden* and the Electour of *Brandenburgh*: the Commissioners of the former, and the Elector, equally parting his broken Seal, and equally defraying the charges of his Funeral.

Moreover, it may not be frivolous, to relate one treachery (among others) which was discovered in *Flanders* about *January*, 1653; it was to betray and deliver *Armentiers*, one of the chief Frontier Garrisons of that Country into the *French* their hands, for a summ of money: which design was on this manner laid; some of a Regiment of Irish there in garrison (knowing there were some of their own Nation in the *French* garrisons of *Bassee* and *Bethune*, not far from *Armentiers*, which is scituated on the River *Liste*,) running away discontented, joyned to the aforesaid garrisons of *French*; some Irish also of the other side, came over to the *Spaniards* in *Armentiers*, and there listed themselves, speaking very ill of the *French* Officers. These Runnagadoes agreed together at last to deliver *Armentiers* into the hands of the Duke of *Elbeuf*; who being to possesse one of the Gates (when these were upon the guard) with 4 or 5000 men, which were in a readiness at *Beverie*, a Village on this side *Bethune*; on the night of execution hereof, one of the Irish Plotters being troubled about the horribleness of the design, to put so many innocent creatures to the sword, discovered the same to the Governour; who while he was talking with him of it, a Sergeant brings him word, the enemy was near the Town: Whereupon, the Governour doubling his guards; and the Duke perceiving the design was frustrate, retreated. The contrivers (who were 4 Captains, 5 other Officers, and 9 Souldiers, all Irish) being presently seized on to receive reward according to their deserts.

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But at *Delph*, a City scituated between *Roterdam* and the *Hague* in *Holland*, and 3 miles from the *Hague*, happened a most sad and lamentable dysaster by an unexpected blowing up the Gun-powder of its Magazine, Octob. 12. 1654, between the hours of 10 and 11 in the forenoon; which containing 6 or 700 barrels of powder; (which was supposed, to be casually fired by the Keeper thereof, who was seen to go in with another man about 10, striking open a barrell) so levelled the Tower, that there was nothing to be seen of it; yea, not the very place where it stood, it being changed into water; 300 houses were blown up and utterly destroyed; the other houses and fine gardens very much dammified and spoyled, and above 800 persons killed and wounded, besides many that might be imagined to have been blown all to pieces, so that no account could be taken of them: it shook the houses in the *Hague*, breaking their windows, and did some spoyl at *Roterdam*: yet one Child about 18 moneths old, lying 24 hours under the ruines, was taken up and not hurt at all.

Also at a Diet or general Assembly of the States of *Poland* at *Varsovia*, in June 1655, a Senatour striking one of his fellow-Members on the face in the open Assembly, and who was, according to the Laws of that Land, to have both his right hand and head struck off: through the Queens intercession, the punishment was moderated, that asking pardon of the King, Assembly, and Pope's Nuntio, he was to remain close prisoner in a dungeon, one year and 6 moneths; but he representing this penalty to be worse than death, he onely was to pay a considerable sum of money towards the charges of the Wars.

The Swedish Queen *Christina*, a little before the same time, having sent into *Swethland*, to demand the Arrears of the Pension there assigned to her; The Chancellor of that Kingdom returned answer, *That if she intended to receive any, she might do well to return thither; the States being unwilling to suffer any money to go out of the Kingdom.*

But the Duke of *Saxony* was lesse just, and yet much more cruel unto a man in his Country, (who killed a Deer) in the moneth of Febr. 1655, condemning him to be bound with chains upon a Stag, his feet fast under the beast's belly, with an iron chain fol-

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dered, and his hands also (in the same manner) chained to the horns: and so let loose to run away with him. The Stag having run (as was computed) near 100 English miles (upon a direct line) in 26 hours time, coming near some Wagoners who came out of *Silesia*, fell down; wherefore the poor man sitting on his back, told them the business: and earnestly begged of them to shoot him, to put him out of his pain; but they durst not, fearing the Duke. In the mean time, the Stag getting up, ran away with all his might: so that the miseries that poor creature had undergone, and must undergo, if the Stag killed him not in the running, cannot be expressed.

In the Isle of *Malta*, toward the latter end of 1655, *Usman* the great Turk's brother, (who some years before, with the Sultans Wives Mother, their family and treasury, was taken at Sea, coming from *Mecca*, by those Knights, and brought into the Island) made profession of Christianism, being christned with great ceremonies, and rejoycing of the City, in the Dominicans Cloister; who retaining his former name of *Usman*, was sirnamed *Dominicus*.

But in *England*, in July 1656, Writs being issued forth for summoning another Parliament, and a general election of the Members thereof, being made in August following; they assembled at *Westminster*-Abbey, whither the Protector coming in stately equipage, after their Sermon ended, and a speech made unto them by the said Protector, they sate, electing Sir *Tho: Widdrington* for their Speaker: this was on Sept. 17th, 1656; they sate from the time aforesaid, untill about the latter end of June, 1657, and then were adjourned untill Jan. 20th following. The chief matters done by this Grand Councel, I find to be an Act for Renouncing and disannulling the title of *Charls Stuart* unto the Nations of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. Then, an endeavour to settle the Title of King, with a Crown the Emblem thereof, on the head of the Protector; which he, after time of deliberation, positively refused: and openly declaring *May* the 8th, 1657, That he could not undertake the Government with the Title of King: Wherefore laying aside the Title, the Parliament solemnly (by Act) invested him into the power thereof, June 26 following, under the Name and Title of Protector: the Speaker of the Parliament presenting unto him, in *Westminster-Hall*, (being attired in his Robes) four Emblems of Government; a Purple Velvet Robe lined with Ermine; a large Bible with rich gilt and Bosses; a Scepter of Gold, and a Sword, which he girt about him, descanting (by a speech) upon all of them at the delivery thereof: also he taking an Oath. Then while he thus sate, holding the Scepter in his hand, after the thrice sounding of a Trumpet, a Herald standing aloft, proclaimed his Highness Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, requiring all to yield him due obedience. And then an Officer of Arms did the like. Soon after which, he was so proclaimed

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proclaimed in the three principal Cities of *London*, *Edenburgh*, and *Dublin*.

The Peace of this Common-wealth, with the Kingdom of *Portugal* being ratified July 10th of the same year, was (notwithstanding) not proclaimed untill Jan. 17 following: within which space of time, some English Ships performed no small service against the *Spaniard's* West-India Fleet within 4 leagues of the Bay of *Cadiz*; they being 8 in number; whereof two were sunk, (one being the Vice-Admiral, containing in her a great quantity of silver) and two burnt; two were likewise taken, the one, a very rich ship, but little silver therein; but the other (according to the *Spaniſh* Captain's own relation who was taken) having in her two millions of silver; the other two escaping into *Cadiz*: this was in the moneth September; the silver of the Spanish Gallion being brought into the Tower of *London*, Novemb. 1. after, 1656. The young Marquess of *Baden* or *Baydex*, (whose father the Marquess of *Baydex* Governour of *Lima* in *Peru*, with his Wife, Children, and Family (except another son and two daughters) were burnt in the Vice-Admiral: for that Ship being taken by the English, the *Spaniards* themselves firing her, she burnt down and sunk) with his younger brother, being also brought into *London* prisoner, about or at the same time: who having been examined, said; That presently after his father and family departed out of *Lima* in *Peru*; which was above 5 moneths before the time of that examination, the whole City of *Lima* was swallowed up and destroyed, and also the City *Calao*, by a fearful Earthquake, and most miraculous Rain of fire from Heaven: there perishing in both places above 11000 *Spaniards*; but not above 100 *Indians* with them. The Spanish King losing also in *Lima* 100 millions of silver (ready wrought up) thereby. Also the Mountainous Mines of *Potosi* (out of which they digged their silver) were wonderfully destroyed, being become a Plain, nor any possibility of having more silver or gold in *Peru*. And some of the prisoners themselves who were taken in this atchievement did acknowledg, that this desolation and destruction befell the *Spaniards* for the cruelty which they acted on the poor *Indians*, (they not sparing even those *Indians* who among them professed the Roman Catholique Religion) so that they being beyond measure oppressed and grieved with their sufferings, cryed to Heaven for vengeance against them.

But the following year 1657, produced a greater execution from the Navy under General *Blake* against the *Spaniard's* West-India Fleet before *Santa Cruze*, at one of the Canarie Islands called *Teneriffe*, on April 20th. The *Spaniards* had 5 or 6 Galleons, (three whereof were Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral) with other considerable ships, to the number of 16. The English came so near (to do their work) to the Castle, Forts, and shoar, that many *Spaniards* were shot from the shoar by their own Musqueteers; yet in 4 hours they beating the men out of their ships, and

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and the ſhips all put on ſhoar, except the Admiral, and Vice-Admiral, who made moſt reſiſtance; one whereof was ſet on fire, and the Admiral blown up: and before evening came, (except two that ſunk down-right) all the reſt were fired. They beat them likewiſe out of ſome of their Forts, from their great guns. Neither was there, in this action, above 50 Engliſh ſlain out-right, and 120 wounded. Their ſhips alſo, by about 7 at night got ſafe out of the enemies command: although they ſupplyed their Forts with freſh men, for thoſe that were killed, and beaten out in heat of the action. And their ſhips damage received herein, was indifferently well repaired in two dayes time; which as ſoon as they had done, the wind veering to the South-weſt (which is rare among thoſe Iſlands) laſted to bring them juſt to their former ſtation, near *Cape Maries*, where they arrived the ſecond of *May* following.

In the year 1656, while the Parliament was ſitting, was there another Plot and Conſpiracy diſcovered againſt the Protectour's life; the chief Actor wherein, was one *Miles Sindercomb*, that had been one of the Army; who with one *Cecill*, (others being alſo engaged therein) held correſpondence with ſome in *Flanders*; and for whoſe encouragement, *Don Alonſo* (the late Embaſſadour of *Spain* in *England*) returned them over ſums of money, whereby they were enabled to proceed: who hiring a houſe at *Hammerſmith* (three miles from *Weſtminſter*) ſtanding upon the Road in a narrow durty paſſage, where Coaches go but ſoftly, they by planting an Engine in a little banquetting room of the houſe, intended by diſcharging of the ſame, when the Protectour had paſſed by, going to, or returning from *Hampton*-Court, to have taken his life away. They ſought alſo other opportunities to ſhoot him, taking the ayr in Hide-Park, &c. And to give a proof of their reſolution beyond the Seas; they attempted to fire *White-Hall*, by placing a basket of combuſtible ſtuffe (with two lighted matches aptly placed) in the Chappel: But through the diſcovery of one of the Life-guard, to whom *Sindercomb* had revealed his ſecrets for his aſſiſtance in the thing, (giving him 10 l. in hand, and promiſing him 1500 more) theſe two were apprehended. *Cecill* calling himſelf on the Lord Protector's mercy; *Sindercomb* otherwiſe called *Fiſh*, was brought to his Tryall in *Weſtminſter*-Hall Febr. 9. following; who pleading, *Not Guilty*, and all points of his Indictment being proved by two Witneſſes at the leaſt, with aggravating circumſtances, he was ſentenced to be hanged and quartered at *Tyburn* as a Traytor: but he to avert ſo great open ſhame of the World, the night before his execution, Febr. 13, ſnuffing up ſome poyſonous powder into his head, within three hours after dyed. Wherefore on the 17th day of the ſame moneth, he was as a felon againſt himſelf, drawn at a horſe's tail to Tower-Hill; where, under the Scaffold, he was turned into a hole naked, and a ſtake ſpiked with iron driven thorow him into the Earth.

Peace having been concluded between *England* and *France*; but

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but open War with *Spain*, as aforeſaid; the Protectour joyned in hoſtility with the *French* againſt the *Spaniards* in *Flanders*, ſending over thither 6000 Foot under the Command of Sir *John Reynolds* their General, who on the 8th, 9th, and 16th of *May* 1657, were wholly embarqued for *France*; the General following after on the 17th day. Theſe Forces, being joyned with the *French*, (after they had taken *Montmedy* and St. *Venant*) took the ſtrong Fort of *Mardike* (not far from *Dunkirk*) from the *Spaniard*: which being afterwards maintained by Engliſh; in the moneth October of the ſame year 1657, the *Spaniſh* forces attempting to ſtorm it; among whom, 2000 of the Scottiſh and Iriſh Reformadoes under the Scottiſh King, (who, with his brother the Duke of *York* being excluded *France*, joyned with the *Spaniard*) made the firſt onſett, and that in three ſeveral places at once, getting into the ditches, and ready for ſcaling: the Engliſh behaved themſelves ſo couragiouſly all the time, (which continued 6 hours) that they were repulſed with the loſſe of about 600 men. And more ſupplyes going out of *England*, there was a field-battle fought between the French and Engliſh with the Spaniſh forces (being between 6 and 7000 foot, and 9000 horſe) who came to relieve *Dunkirk*, beſieged by the Engliſh and French: in which (after ſome diſputes) both their wings being foyled, they fled: the Engliſh foot purſuing them about two miles and an half; and the French horſe down from the hill as far as *Fern*, from whoſe Fort they were drawn. It was a great Victory; for moſt of the *Spaniſh* foot were either ſlain or taken; all their guns, 6 in number, with the baggage of the field; as alſo all the Officers of *Charls Stuart*'s Regiment, (with many more Officers of quality) with his own Coach; and about 17 colours: (the Marſhal of *Hocquincourt* (who had been the chief inſtrument in the revolt of *Heſdin*) being ſlain as he was pickqueering a day or two before the battle) the loſs of the Engliſh being 80 ſlain, and about 300 wounded: this was in June 1658. After which, they returning with all diligence to the ſiege of *Dunkirk*, which was environed both by Land and Sea, and now reduced to ſtraits, and the beſieged ſallying out June 23 after; in which ſharp encounter with the beſiegers, the Marquеſs of *Leyde*, the Governour of *Dunkirk*, received his deaths wound; and ſeveral terrifying Granadoes being ſhot into the Town, (one whereof lighted into the Market-place) they ſoon came to a ſurrender upon 4 Articles; marching out on the 25th day of the ſame month with 1000 horſe and foot, and 700 more wounded, with Drums beating, Colours flying, two pieces of Ordnance, and their baggage: Into which ſtrong Sea-Port Town, the King of *France*, (who ſigned the Articles) with the Cardinal, perſonally entring, put the poſſeſſion thereof into the hands of the Lord General *Lockhart*, (on the Protectour's behalf, according to the conditions ſo made before the Engliſh Armie's firſt going over) who garriſoned it with Engliſh Souldiers. After this, the *French* poſſeſſed *Fern*, (a place which the *Spaniards* had quitted) and ſoon after became Maſters

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of two other Garrisons, *Winoxbergen*, and *Dixmude*. And not long after, *Graveline*, another strong Sea-Town, having been besieged about three weeks, and a Mine ready to spring under three Bastions of that Town; Marshal *de la Ferte* Aug. 27, summoned the *Spaniards* to surrender, telling them, If they delayed till the springing of the Mines, the utmost rigour of War was to be expected. Wherefore they having time given them till the 29th day of the same moneth, to send to *Don John* the *Spanish* General, (if he did not relieve them in that time) they Capitulated with the Cardinal, to depart the Town on the 30th day of the same, much according to the conditions of *Dunkirk*; which they did accordingly, as not being relieved; although *Don John*, the Prince of *Conde*, and the Marquess of *Caracena*, joyned with resolution to have attempted it: who were prevented by Marshal *Turein* his advance to lye betwixt *Fern* and *Bergen*. Then was a Councel of War called, wherein the Cardinal, *Turein*, and *La Ferte* (whose Armies, after the taking of *Graveline*, were united) were present: and where they resolved what Town next to besiege; which was believed to be *Ypre*.

But upon another dangerous Plot reported to be discovered, Apr. 9. 1657, four persons of Note, to wit, M. General *Harrison*, Colonel *Rich*, Major *Danvers*, and Captain *Lawson*, were secured the day following.

A little after, to wit, July 24, 1657, Colonel *Edward Sexby*, (who was a principal man in promoting *Miles Sindercomb*'s design, as aboveſaid; and who came into *England* in a disguised habit the better to effect it) was committed to the Tower of *London* for high Treason; But within 10 dayes after his commitment, he falling sick of an Ague and Vomiting, which turned into a violent Feaver, he dyed Jan. 13th after in the Tower; found by the Coroner's Jury to be by Gods visitation, and by no other wayes or means.

But the year following, which is this present year 1658, about the moneth of *May*, was discovered another great and general Plot to embroyl *England* in new Wars and Seditions, by levying war, betraying of the strong garrison of *Hull*; promoting *Charls Stuart* to be King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, securing the City of *London*, &c. For which, many were committed to the Tower and Newgate; and a High Court of Justice being erected (who sate *May* 25) in *Westminster*-Hall, Sir *Henry Slingsby* on the same day, and Doctor *Hewet*, a Divine, on June 1. following, were brought to their tryall before them: the Knight pleading, *Not Guilty*, was proved guilty by evidence. The Doctor refusing to plead to his charge, and choosing rather to die, than own the Authority; wherefore June 2d, they were adjudged to be hanged and quartered at Tyburn as Traytors; but being (by the clemency of the Protector) to be beheaded, execution was done on them accordingly on the 8th day of the same June 1658. After which, one *Sumner*, and 6 others of the City of *London*, were tryed upon the

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same account: one being found as not guilty; but six condemned to be executed for Traytors: two of whom, to wit, Colonel *Ashton* and *Berkley* in several places of *London*, were executed on July the 7th after; one whose name was *Frier*, (and who pleading *Not Guilty*, did upon the matter presently confesse it) being reprieved; and July 9th, one *Stacie* was also hanged, though not quartered; *Sumner* and *Allen* (who confessed themselves guilty) being both reprieved.

Moreover, three or four more than ordinary things happened in *England* within two or three years last past. One was, Octob. 3. 1656, when as the River of *Thames*, which usually ebbeth about 7 or 8 hours, and floweth about 4 or 5, now ebbed and flowed twice in 3 hours space. A lamentable accident by Gunpowder in a Ship-Chandler's store-house near the Hermitage in *Ratcliff*, July 3. 1657. Also at *Bickley* in *Cheshire*, the ground sunk, July 8th, 1657, And on the first or second of June, 1658, a Whale of about 58 or 59 foot in length, and of a bulk proportionable, coming up the River of *Thames*, was taken and slain, a little beyond *Greenwich* 4 miles from *London*: some of the multitude that went to see this young Monster or King of Fishes, presaging (as it were) the death of a great Person to ensue; for that in King *James* his time a little before the death of Queen *Anne*, there was one, not so big, but seen about *Blackwall* on the said River.

In *France*, in Jan. 1654, there was an Assembly called of Prelates & other Church-men at the *Louvre*, in Cardinal *Mazarine*'s Lodgings; himself being present, and also the King's Deputy, with the Archbishop of *Roven* as the President, upon occasion of a Brief received by that King from the Pope, relating to a Bull of condemnation, set forth against the doctrine of *Jansenus*, who was Bishop of *Ypre* in *Flanders*; which doctrine very nearly agreed with the Protestants, touching Works, Free-Will, &c. which the Author substantially proving out of *Augustine*, it got no small ground both in *France* and the Netherlands; so that it was conceived, the division thereupon made among the Papists, had given a great wound unto the Papal interest: Wherefore the Pope not being able to contain any longer, let loose his Bull in *France*. The Archbishop declared the necessity of setting forth a Confession of Faith according to the Roman Catholick Religion; yet notwithstanding, nothing was concluded. The Cardinal also and the Archbishop fell out there, about the Cardinal's imprisonment of Cardinal *de Retz*; he wondring how *Mazarine* durst proceed so far against him, who was both a Priest, and Archbishop of *Paris*, the head City of the Kingdome, &c. after words passing between them, they parted in discontent at each other. The King of *France* about the same time setting forth a general Declaration, That no other Religion be there entertained, besides the Roman, and that called the Reformed: of which there had been a toleration in times past.

But in 1655, about the moneth of April, the Protestants in the Valleys of *Angrogna*, *Lucerna*, and St. *Martin*, in *Piedmont*,

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were sorely vexed and persecuted by the Duke of *Savoy*, whose Subjects they were, through the instigation of Priests and Jesuits, having set up a new Inquisition at *Turin*; who first affrighting them with great threatenings, then proceeding to take away their goods and estates, imprisoning them, and using all violence to make them forsake their Religion; and perceiving they could avail nothing thereby; the Duke was perswaded to send an Army of about 8000 under the Marquels *de Pianella*, and the Earl of *Quince*, one of the French Lieutenant Generals; these setting upon this poor people living quietly at home: They seeing themselves thus assaulted, stood in their defence, making what resistance they could against them: many of whom were slain, (and some of the enemy) many carried away prisoners, on whom they used all manner of invented cruelties, and in many corners, they shamefully abusing and tormenting many women, with their young children, afterwards cut off their heads; dashing also those children of 15 years old (that would not go to Mass) against the rocks; hanging others with their feet upwards, and nailing them to Trees: which they were said to endure with a most invincible resolution. A residue which escaped the slaughter, got into the Mountains with their Wives and Children, enduring there much hunger and cold; (some dying therewith) the enemy (the while) set fire on their Temples, plundered their houses, and then fired them: a very small number, with their families, got into *Dausine* in the French Dominions, and some others into *Switzerland*. These are of those, who about 500 years ago being then called *Vaudois* and *Albigois*, were cruelly persecuted by the Papists. Their sad condition being represented abroad, the States of *Holland*, and *Protectour* of *England*, &c. seemed to be much affected therewith: there was also sending to the King of *France* about the businesse, (Collections for their relief being likewise made among the Protestants abroad) who having then a Treaty of Peace in hand with *England*, not a little concerning his interest, became a Mediatour by his Ambassadour Monsieur *de Servient*, (also four Ambassadours of *Switzerland* as Mediatours) in their behalf to the Duke: who in or about August following, came to Articles of Agreement, for restoring the said Protestants to live in his Dominions as formerly; with the same free exercise of their Religion: yet were in many things cut short, and straitned more than before; as to have no dwelling beyond the River *Pelice*, and some other places, except to the Vineyards of *Lucerna* towards *Rorata*: and also to live at St. *Johns*, but not to have any publique assembling place or preaching as before, &c. But one who wrote (from *Pigneroll*) observations upon those Articles, calls the peace made with his brethren of the Valleys and the Duke, to be far worse than the worst of War; and that it was forced on them by the threatnings of the French Ambassadour, and the falshood of others entrusted on their behalf in the Treaty; saying also, That had they stayed so long, as to admit of any interposer in the name of

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of the *Lord Protector*, the matter would never have been so ended. A little after, or about which time of agreement, the French besieging the *Spaniards* in *Pavia*; the Marquels of *Caracene* came near the City with his Auxiliary Spanish Forces to relieve it; and the besieged making a very stout sally, and then joyning with the Marquels, they fell upon the besiegers within the lines of Circumvallation, and put them to the rout and flight: the slain of whom, were most of the *Savoy* forces: among whom, were those bloody ones who acted the cruelties on the Protestants of *Piedmont*. They were also so soundly beaten at that time, that they were constrained to a shameful retreat; not having of 24000, above 8000 left in a body of all the united forces of the *French* and *Savoyards*, who were under Prince *Thomas* his Conduct of *Savoy*, and of the Duke of *Modena*, who commanded his own. It was also certified about the same time, that the Governour of *San Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, sending his Son into *Spain* to the King, to make a relation of his Father's Services and Successes in opposing the English there; the King made the Father a Marquels, giving him a Pension of 5000 Duckats a year; and rewarded the Son with 1500 Duckats a year.

But in *Sweden*, after that *Charls Gustave* was crowned and established in that Kingdom, and peace concluded with the Citizens of *Bremen*, great preparations for War were making in divers places of that Kingdom, and also in the Archbishoprick of *Bremen*, against the grand Duke of *Moscovie*: yet, in the mean time, the *King* (for as much as the Great Duke, notwithstanding their refusal in *Sweden* to give him his pretended Titles, had not as yet declared any design upon that Crown) being unwilling to engage so far, if it might be avoided, in a matter of so great importance, sent to the said Duke, to addresse unto him, and feel what his purposes were toward his Frontiers of *Ingermerland* and *Liefland*, and how he determined concerning them: who about the same time taking the considerable Fort of *Dunenborgh*, 25 miles from *Riga*, from the *Poles*, was grown so high, as to demand from the *Swede*, or Duke of *Curland*, a passe for 50000 men thorow *Liefland*, or the others Dominions: whereby the *Poles* were not a little animated, it being the onely hopes they had, that, that proud enemy by such insolent demeanour, would provoke the Crown of *Sweden*, or some other considerable State, to come upon him, whereby he might be diverted from bringing them to utter ruine and destruction; for the State of *Poland* was, by means of that tyrannical enemy, then looked on as in a very sad and ill condition: (whose Army although it were made up to a good number in *Lithuania*, (wholly laid waste) yet were their divisions among its Commanders, which might hinder them from doing then any great matter;) for the *Muscovite* taking (among other miseries and mischiefs) the Town of *Vitebsko*, after a furious assault, (having lost many Commanders and Souldiers during the siege, and in the storming) in a rage, when he entred the Town, put all to the

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ſword, not ſparing the women and children. Theſe tranſactions were toward the latter end of 1654; at which time, 40000 *Tartars* arrived from the grand Cham for *Poland*'s aſſiſtance; he ſending alſo a new aſſurance with them, punctually to perform whatever he had promiſed: and that becauſe the Rivers were not frozen for paſſage, therefore the Troops came no ſooner: with which *Tartarian* ſuccours, the *Poland* forces (marching toward the City of *Breſlavia*, to joyn) had a ſtiff encounter with 13000 Coſſacks, which lay there for defence of that place; but they being forced to retreat in great diſorder, the Capital City of that Province returned to the obedience of their Soveraign: and ſoon after, the Poliſh Army in *Ukrain*, proſecuting their advantages with reſolution, gave a defeat to another body of 6000 *Coſſacks*; which ſo took down *Chmielniski*'s ſtomach, that he being now inclined to terms of ſubmiſſion, ſought by all means to induce the King of *Poland* to a renewing of the Treaty for peace. About which time, 4 *Tartarian* Lords arrived at *Warſovia*, bringing with them a ratification of the Alliance made with the new Cham: who were to ſtay in that City in hoſtage for the obſervation of the Treaty: whereby the King of *Poland* was likewiſe obliged to ſend 4 Lords to reſide with the *Tartar* in the City of *Crim*, who alſo out of affection to *Poland* at that time, ſet at liberty all impriſoned *Polanders* within his Dominions: And ſoon after theſe ſuccours ſent by the Tartar, the Poliſh Generals in the *Ukrain*, paſſed over the River *Bog* with the *Tartars*, with deſign to beſiege the City *Uman*; that *Chmielniski* might thereby be forced to take the field, and endeavour to relieve the ſame: wherefore they ſitting down before *Uman*, Febr. 19. 1654, they roſe again on the 21 day, being informed, that *Chmielniski* was coming with 40000 Coſſacks, and 20000 *Muſcovites*, to raiſe the ſiege: and preparing to meet them, the next day being the 22, towards the Evening the battle began; wherein *Chmielniskie*'s forces were routed, and retreating with ſpeed unto their ſtrong holds; ſo that, the *Polanders* and *Tartars* having purſued them all night, they retired to take care of their wounded, and refreſh themſelves, being very much diſcommodated by the froſty weather's extremity.

Prince *Radzivil* had likewiſe (about that time) no leſſe ſucceſſe with his forces in *Lithuania*: where he took the Town of *Biskow* by Aſſault, although defended by about 20000 *Coſſacks*; moſt of which were ſlain and taken priſoners. About the ſame time alſo, the peſtilence raging in the Royall City of *Moſco*, hindered the grand Duke's retreat; ſo that he encamped near *Smolensko* with 20000 men.

But the expectation of a perpetual Peace, and a League offenſive and defenſive between *Sweden* and *Poland*, (whoſe King by his Envoy declared his readineſſe to renounce all Titles and Pretenſions, claimed by his Predeceſſors, to the Crown of *Sweden*) being (after more than one Ambaſſadour ſent from *Poland* to *Sweden* to that purpoſe) fruſtrated: the King of *Sweden* (who a few moneths

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moneths before had ordered 12 Regiments towards the borders of *Livonia*, to defend them from an Invaſion of the *Muſcovites*: againſt whom alſo a War was (at *Stockholm*) reſolved to be declared, in caſe the League forementioned, had (between the two Kingdoms) been concluded: unto which alſo (upon the Poliſh Envoy's Propoſals) the Swediſh King ſhewed himſelf to be ſo much inclined, that, (the *Muſcovites* giving him freſh occaſions of jealouſie and diſcontent) he drew together 24000 men, who were to march into *Livonia* (as ſoon as the frozen paſſages were more open) to attaque them by Land, whileſt the Ships of *Sweden* ſhould go round about on purpoſe to obſtruct the *Muſcovy* Merchants, and diſturb their Commerce. The grand Duke alſo, by Merchants at *Hamburgh* (reſolving on War with thoſe two Kings, who were then upon entring on a League offenſive and defenſive againſt him) buying up no leſſe than 40000 Muskets) makes great preparations both by Sea and Land, having now his deſign bent both againſt *Poland* on the one hand, and the Dukedome of *Juliers* and *Bergh* on the other; unto which Countries he had pretences: and drawing 8 Regiments of horſe and foot toward *Pomerania*, the Duke of *Brandenburgh* armed for defence; as well as the *Dantzickers* put in great fear, that the *Swede* deſigned upon *Pruſſia* or ſome part near to it under the *Poles*. But the King of *Sweden* coming to a Treaty with the Electour of *Brandenburgh*, they (at length) joyned in an offenſive and defenſive league about the moneth of June, 1656; and meeting at the Town called *Holland in Pruſſia*, where they paſſed three dayes in moſt amicable conference; the *Brandenburgian* being to furniſh the *Swede* with 8000 armed men, with whom they were to joyn.

But about the moneth of *May* 1655, moſt that was to do in *Poland*, was to make preparations againſt the *Swede*, whom they believed, if he came into *Pruſſia*, &c. would ſpoyl them, and do what he pleaſed: the *Muſcovite* making (to increaſe *Poland*'s miſery) alſo great preparation. A conſultation was alſo held by the *Polanders* in this moneth of *May*, when they ſhould be in action, for defence of the Kingdom, and ſupplying the Frontiers with neceſſaries: but in the mean time all Trading was there laid aſide,

The King of *Sweden* ſending an Army of 16 or 17000 horſe and foot into the *Polanders* Country near *Kron*, which lyes next to *Germany*, about the latter end of June, or the beginning of July, 1655, (as it appears) under the command of General *Wittenberg*, they ſoon took divers Caſtles and Garriſons in that Country, and making progreſs as far as *Wſee*, in the Province of *Poſen*; both the two *Palatinates* of *Poſen* and *Caliſſen*, together with the 4 Cities of *Poſen*, *Caliſſen*, *Leſna*, and *Miedzierez*, with an Army of 15000 men, renounced allegiance to the King of *Poland*, came under the Protection of the King of *Sweden*; and all this before July 15th, 1655, and without one blow ſtruck: the Articles between *Radzieiouski* Vice-Chancellor of *Poland*, and General *Wittenberg*, for ſurrender

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ſurrender and agreement of and about the aforeſaid two Palatinates and Cities, being ſigned in the Camp at *Wſee*, in the ſame moneth of July, 1655. And for which, Inſtructions were ſent to the Biſhops and Superintendents in *Sweden*, to give thanks for the ſame, and obſerve a day of ſupplication for future ſucceſſes. About which time, there was a Declaration ſet forth in *Sweden*, forbidding the *Calviniſts* publickly to exerciſe their Religion: which notwithſtanding they then forbare to execute, out of reſpect (as was then reported) to the Engliſh; for the *Swedes* had then an Ambaſſadour in *England*, to get men to carry on their War in *Poland*, or elſewhere; together with the procuring of a more intimate alliance wirh the *Protectour*. Soon after this, two *Waywods* more ſubmitted themſelves to the *Swedes*, taking *Liſſa* and *Praverſtadt*. From *Stetin*, the King of *Sweden* (who was expected to follow General *Wittenberg* with his Army) marched with 10000 men, and a notable Artillery, for *Poſen*, and ſo for *Warſovia* and *Thorne*; entring Aug. 4. into that part of the Poliſh Kingdome, properly called *Poland*. Then alſo Young *Tromp* being ſent into the *Sound* by the States of the United Provinces, Admiral *Wrangle* had orders from the King of *Sweden* to ſail thither with 9 ſtout Men of War, to require a poſitive anſwer of him, whether he intended Peace or War, (for theſe States began to engage, for tradings ſake, in the buſineſſe) and what the Swedes might expect from him. About the ſame time the King of *Poland* ſet up his Standard at *Warſovia*, whither having ſummoned in the Country, he made but 16000 men at the moſt, and ſuch, as never ſaw the face of an enemy.

But the Duke of *Muſcovy*, (the while) with the *Coſsacks*, not onely took in *Minsko*, being forſaken by the Poliſh Garriſon, (who finding themſelves too weak, quitted the place) but alſo beat the *Littaviſh* Army out of the field, and poſſeſſing himſelf of that populous City, cauſed Prince *Radzivil* to flee for his life; who notwithſtanding advanced no farther, the King of *Sweden* ſending to let him know, That *Lithuania* was now under the Swediſh protection, having ſubmitted to that Crown, by virtue of an agreement lately made; for all *Lithuania*, and the remainder of *Liſſland* had ſubmitted to the ſaid King. Many alſo of the *Poliſh* Nobility took an oath of fidelity to the *Swediſh* King. The *Muſcovites* notwithſtanding, went and burnt *Cawne*, and ſo retired again to the *wild*. And there aroſe ſome grudg between the *Swedes* and *Muſcovites*, about the devaſtation, ſpoyl, and burning of the fine Palaces, Temples, and Works of *Vilna* by the ſaid *Muſcovites*; whoſe Inhabitants they were reported likewiſe to have put to the ſword.

But the general Rendezvouz of the King of *Poland*'s Army being at *Lowicks*, ſome 36 miles from *Warſow*, the ſaid King after a ſword received from the Pope's Nuntio, hallowed, departed from *Warſow* to the ſaid Army in the moneth of Auguſt, to try what virtue it would have againſt the Swediſh King: where then was arrived

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10000 horſe of the old Army which was at *Ukrain*, the Nobility and Gentry then coming alſo in great number from all parts: about which time, the Palatine of *Siradia* came under the protection of *Sweden*. And the Duke of *Radzvill* ſeeing that his forces were ſhrunk into a ſmall number, made his agreement with the King of *Sweden*; as alſo the Biſhop of *Vilna*, and many other perſons of note.

The King of *Sweden* going in Auguſt 1655, from *Turpitz* with a ſtrong party of horſe, and 4 pieces of Ordnance, came to *Klezki* near *Gueſna*, on the 20 h, being expected on the 21 day by General *Wittenberg*; that he might joyntly march with both Armies to *Lowicks*, and fight the Poliſh Army; which fell out accordingly in Septemb. following: In which battle the Victory falling to the *Swedes*, the King of *Poland* fled to *Cracovia*: wherefore, the King of *Sweden* marching thither, drew near the City Sept. 15, where the Poliſh king ſtood with three Brigades; but the *Swedes* ſuddenly and unexpectedly approaching, the Poles quitting their Camp, betook themſelves to flight in great terrour and confuſion, ſetting part of the Suburbs on fire: whereupon the king of *Sweden* advancing to the City, took his Head quarter within a quarter of a mile thereof at a Convent belonging to the Dominicans, the Suburbs burning all night: and next day, Septemb. 16, the Swediſh king ſending a party, they poſſeſſed themſelves of the Bridg over the River *Weyſsell*; ſo entring the Suburbs, and that with little oppoſition, but no loſſe, although the enemy playing on them from the Caſtle, ſet ſome adjacent houſes on fire thereby; and within two dayes after, he giving order to frame a ſiege before both Caſtle and City, aſſigned his Forces to their ſeveral Poſts, plyed the Caſtle with Granadoes: which the enemy anſwering with Granadoes back again from the Caſtle, they ſet the Cloyſter of *Agnes* on fire, which taking hold of many other houſes, reduced them to Cinders: and being in great hope of a ſurrender of that chief City, they made batteries, which the *Poles* both by ſhot and ſallies, endeavoured to hinder. The King of *Sweden* then alſo proclaimed unto all Provinces and Palatinates of that kingdome, That the Eſtates of the Realm might not onely freely meet together at *Warſow*, either in perſon, or by their Deputies; but he required them alſo ſpeedily to aſſemble, promiſing them his Royal favour, and a free exerciſe of their Religion.

Caſimir the king of *Poland* being fled, a Poliſh ſervant who was brought in priſoner, informed the *Swedes*, that *Caſimir* was retreated from *Tarnaw* to *Tſionſick*, to the very borders of *Hungary*, having no more than a few *German* horſe with him: Wherefore the Swediſh king thought to have purſued him; but his Counſels altering on the 25 day, he returned the ſame night unto before *Cracovia*: but ſending General *Douglas* (upon the priſoner's information) to ſee what was become of king *Caſimir*, he returning the ſame night, brought news, that the ſaid King was alſo fled from *Tſionſick* with a few towards *Hungarie's* borders: onely, that in

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and about the same Town of *Ujanisick*, lay about 8000 Gentlemen, who expecting the event of the businesse, were supposed no longer to stand out, than a strong Party should be sent against them. In the mean time, the Lord *Leskynski*, the Polish Ambassadour, was busie in acquainting his friends in *Cracovia* with the notable Successes the Swedish King had about that City, taking in divers Castles and smaller fortified Towns round about, and reducing divers Parties to submission, perswading them to be wise, in surrendring the City, and save themselves; but *Czarnecky* the Governour being obstinate, refusing to surrender, and continuing shooting and sallying, the King making speedy preparation for a storm, sent in word to the said *Czarnecky* the Governour, That if he would not yield unto an accommodation, but proceed in his obstinacy; as soon as he should get him into his power, (which he doubted not shortly to effect) he would give order to hang him up. Wherefore the besieged suing to the King for their Commissioners to have letters of Conduct to come and treat, in the moneth Octob. following *Cracovia* was surrendred; there marching out the Garrison, being 3000 men, (with 600 Cart-loads of rich moveables, most part of which belonged to the Jews) who were conducted to the Frontiers of *Silesia*, where having leave for a moneth to refresh themselves, they might go to the King of *Poland* (then in *Silesia*) if they pleased; or else list themselves in the Swedish Army: the Citizens also agreed to pay 300000 Rixdollars in a moneths time, to the Swedish King; who for the maintaining of these new acquests, was very diligent in fortifying all parts, and particularly, the two head Cities of *Warsow* and *Cracovia*, the King of *Sweden* giving order to bring the River *Weysel* round about *Cracovia*, whereby it should become very strong.

But while *Cracovia* was besieging, an Envoy from *Koniecpolski*, Standard-bearer to the Crown of *Poland*, came both to Congratulate (in his Master's name) the Swedish King, and also to let him know, That since their King *Casimir* was fled out of the borders of the kingdom, without their privity or consent, they had in conscience good reason to provide them of another King, under whose protection they might secure themselves; wherefore his Master, both for himself, and in behalf of the *Guarcian Militia*, and *Pospolitans*, and States, did willingly submit unto his Majesty, to acknowledg him for their Lord and Master; and that to the same purpose, they would send Commissioners to any place he should appoint: Which he very favourably accepting of, determined to send notice of the time and place to the said Standard-bearer. After which, came news from *Warsovia*, from the Chancellor *Oxienstern*, that the Lord *Steinbock* General of the Artillery, had subdued the rebellious *Mastovians*. Also another Messenger came from the Lord *Dobicky* Palatine of *Sondecki*, offering to embrace the King's protection; desiring thereupon, that he would order no more waste to be made in the kingdom; for seeing their King, whom they had stood to for the preservation of their privi-

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ledges, had deserted them, going out of their borders, they were advising among themselves, to dispatch within six or eight dayes, their Commissioners in the name of the whole Nobility, unto his Majesty, to treat about the peace and safety of the Commonwealth. Wherefore the King granted to *Leszinski* the great Treasurer, and the Palatine *Sandomirienses*, Letters of safe conduct for their free accesse unto him for that purpose. Who after the reducement of *Cracovia*, bent his march towards *Lublin*, where the *Cossacks* with their General, lay encamped: wherein he had a double design, partly to make an agreement with them (who now professed a great willingnesse to submit unto him); the *Muscovites* also being content to retain onely the 3 Palatinates of *Smolensko*, *Vitebsko*, and *Polosko*, on the other side of the River *Boristhenes*, and to abandon the rest of the great Dukedome of *Lithuania* to the *Swedes*, whereby they would become Masters of all *Poland*; and partly to be nigh *Prussia*, the better to feel the Duke of *Brandenburg*, (for he had not as yet joyned in the above-mentioned league with the King) who (he was advised) had been under-hand solicited by the Emperour, to make a strong League with the Estates of the same Province of *Prussia*, and some others of *Poland*, that had not as yet absolutely declared themselves for the *Swedes*; he being likewise advised, the Duke had sent a distinct body of an Army towards *Thoren*, to hinder there the *Swedes* irruption; and another body towards *Memmel*, upon the frontiers of *Lithuania*, while the remainder of his Army continued in the heart of *Prussia*. And indeed, before this time, the great progress of the *Swedes* in this kingdom, did so startle all the Ministers of the Emperour, that thereupon he (for a time) deferred his journey to *Prague*: and in the mean time, to give satisfaction to the King of *Sweden*'s Demands, which were held to be just. For it was a most remarkable providence, that this King should in two or three moneths time even over-run so vast and warlique a kingdom as *Poland*: but he had as well great policy as valour in the design; for when he marched from *Conin* to *Colo*, Aug. 17th; whence he sent parties to get intelligence of the enemies station and posture, expecting to meet with the general Leavies at *Piantek*: a certain Colonel coming in the mean time as an Envoy from the King of *Poland*, with Credentials from him; and audience being given him on the 18th of the same, he offered certain Propositions in order to a Treaty, using these expressions, (among other formalities) *Pacem petimus, et bellum deprecamur*, *We request peace, and renounce War*; desiring for the present a Cessation of Arms, and that the King would be pleased to stay there, and move on no farther: He understanding the enemie's design of delay, because the Envoy was not furnished with full power and instructions to conclude any thing, departed immediately from *Colo* on the 21 day, to put his warlique designs into speedy execution.

Chmielniski assuring the King (by the Messenger sent unto him) that he would wholly submit unto him, expecting onely his

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commands, &c. having alſo quitted *Camietz Podolsky*, as ſoon as he had notice of the king's march into *Poland*, and advancing towards *Reuſh Lomberg*, he beat *Podotsky*, a *Polonian*, expecting alſo the King's coming at *Samoisky*; all which, the King of *Sweden* himſelf certified one of his chief Officers of, by a letter from the Camp before *Cracovia*, Octob. 14th, the king went towards him, as aforeſaid, who was (after his encamping before *Lublin*) to repair to *Warſow*, to aſſiſt at a general Dyet of the Palatines and other Lords of the kingdom of *Poland*, which was ſummoned by the king, who appointed Count *Erick Oxienſtern* his grand Chancellour, with Count *Benedict Oxienſtern*, and the Lord *Berenklow*, to be preſent therein as his Commiſſioners. But in the mean time, the *Coſſacks* (of whom, he was General) coming before the ſaid *Lublin*, Octob. 15. with a huge Army, reported to be 160000 men, hewed down the Jews, plundring out their houſes, fired the fore-Town, and compounded with the Town it ſelf, to have all the Prieſts goods, and thoſe that were fled from *Poland*, and had brought their goods thither; and a ranſome for themſelves; taking alſo an oath of them to be true to the *Muſcoviter*, and ſo departed on the 20th day.

Then were the *Swedes* buſie in diſperſing Poliſh parties that got together: as Major General *Steinbock*, who underſtanding that ſome numbers of *Moſſovians* had recollected themſelves, he ſcattering them, they ſent Deputies unto him for a finall accommodation. Alſo *Lovenhaupt*, another Major General, paſſed the River *Weyſsel* to encounter ſome Poliſh Troops that were again got together near *Lowick*. Likewiſe 500 Poliſh horſe under the command of one *Jalouskie*, being at the ſmall Town of *Wratlaſſkie*, and doing ſome hurt to the Inhabitants, the Duke of *Saxon Lawenburg* meeting with them, took *Jalouskie* and the chief of them, diſperſing the reſt.

The King of *Sweden* coming to *Warſovia*, Octob. 30, continued not long there; for underſtanding that the States and chief Cities of *Pruſsia*, not onely remained obſtinate, but were making a ſtrict League and Combination with the Duke of *Brandenburg* againſt him, he committing the management of the buſineſſe of *Poland* with the States there preſent, unto the Rix-Chancellor and ſome others, departed with ſome Regiments and the *Quartians*, unto his Army. At which *Warſovia*, was a dangerous Conſpiracy detected, which was to have poyſoned the King and his Nobles, with the whole Garriſon, by infecting all the Conduits and Fountains; for which, ſome great ones, engaged in the Plot, were apprehended, and committed to Cuſtody.

But the buſineſſe of *Pruſsia* occaſioned blowes in a ſharp conflict between the *Swedes* and Duke of *Brandenburg*, wherein about 5 or 800 of the *Brandenburgers* were ſlain. And which Quarrel, although it was looked on as ominous, it being betwixt two Princes of the Reformed Religion, at ſuch a time as that, becauſe it might have induced the Electour to ſome compliance or confederation

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ration with the Poliſh King and the Emperour; yet the Swediſh King proceeded with great reſolution, marching to *Pruſsia*, with whom alſo one Mr. *Rolt* came along, who being ſent from the Engliſh *Protectour*, was received by the King very honourably. Who ſending *Steinbock* before him with his Army, he marching thorow *Marzuria*, with great celerity poſſeſt himſelf of *Straſburg*, the very Key of *Pruſsia*, and of very great advantage to the *Swedes*. After which, *Radzieſſky* was ſent with 3000 horſe for *Thoren*, who when he came near the place, finding no *Brandenburgiſh* forces thereabouts, ſent back half his men to the Army, and went with the reſt before *Thoren*, admoniſhing them to obedience: who preſently ſent Deputies to treat for an accommodation.

The *Muſcovites* and *Coſſacks* (in the mean time doing what they could to maintain a good intelligence with the Swediſh King) helpèd not a little to the eſtabliſhing and ſecuring his new Conqueſts: moſt alſo of the Poliſh Lords who fled with their King into *Sileſia*, now returning to live under the Swediſh protection. About which time, to wit, about December, the King ſent a Letter to the Emperour, complaining, That he had under-hand applyed himſelf to divers Princes of the Empire, for engaging them in a League to his prejudice. The Emperour diſmiſſed the Meſſenger with a very civill anſwer, giving him a large aſſurance of holding a good correſpondence with the Crown of *Sweden*, &c. And a Colonel being at that time ſent from the king of *Poland* to raiſe men in the Imperial Territories; the Emperour gave him (for that preſent) very ſtrict order againſt proceeding any further in making leavies. The City of *Elbing* in *Pruſsia* was alſo yielded to the *Swedes*, without any reſiſtance; for the King of *Sweden* having given audience to the *Imperial* and *Tranſylvanian* Ambaſſadours at the City of *Thoren*, went towards the Town of *Margenfeldt*; where the Deputies of *Elbing* attending him, and craving ſome time, the better to conſult with the other Cities in ſo weighty an affair, he flatly denying them, they treated with the Rix-Chancellor on the 9th of December; the agreement of whoſe ſubmiſſion did much ſatisfie the King; who made the ſaid Chancellour Governour of *Pruſsia*; and General *Linde* Governour of *Elbing*, and the Militia of *Pruſsia*, who Decemb. 12th, placed a conſiderable Garriſon therein. On the 4th day of which moneth at midnight, the King of *Sweden* had a luſty young Prince born unto him at *Stockholm*; which was the day of his agreement with the City of *Thoren*; whereinto he entred the day following.

But the City of *Dantzick* in *Pruſsia* being united in it ſelf, in Decemb. 1655, reſolved upon a defence, in caſe the *Swede* ſhould make any Attempt that way; ſending alſo Inſtructions to their Preſident with the Elector of *Brandenburg*; by all means to make an Agreement with him, thereby to oblige him to relieve them, if aſſaulted, and to aſſiſt them with ſome Troops for the preſent; in order to which defence, they burnt all their Suburbs. And that alſo was the Poliſh King (who had ſome new deſign on foot for recovery

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recovery of his kingdom) encreasing his forces which he had on *Silesia's* borders: unto whom *Czarneski* the Governour of *Cracovia*, went with some Troops to his service, contrary to the agreement made with the King of *Sweden*, upon the surrender of the City. But the great Cham of *Tartary*, who was thought would have assisted him to the same purpose, wrote a Letter to the King of *Sweden*, assuring him, That not any attempt should be made by him or his Souldiers, against his progresse; but that he was rather willing to help and destroy his enemies, and especially King *Casimir* of *Poland*.

About the same time, a Proclamation was published in *Denmark*, against all private meetings of all persons of any other Religion than what was publiquely professed in that kingdom. And the Pope's power of condemning doctrines, received a deep wound in *France*, by the *Sorbonne* Doctors disputing with the Jesuits in a publique Assembly, (where the Chancellour of *France* sate as President on behalf of the King) in defence of the doctrine of *Jansenius*, at *Paris*, about January, 1655. which doctrine spread it self very much in that kingdom among moderate Papists: although the then late deceased Pope had openly damned it. After much disputation, though the authority of the See of Rome was much pressed; yet when they come to give their Votes, the *Sorbonne* Doctors alledged, That the Pope was not to be credited in any thing not agreeable to the Scriptures and antient Fathers: standing all, with one Doctour *Arnaud*, for the *Jansenian* tenents, except two or three; so that the Assembly being put off, the disadvantage remained on the Jesuits side.

General *Steinbock* being countermanded by his King toward *Bromberg* with 4000 men, *Potosky* and another *Polish* General (with part of the *Quartians*) revolting in *Poland*, he upon his march thitherward, commanding Colonel *Fabian* against a part of the enemy; he after a hot dispute within a mile of *Putzke*, put them to flight, slaying and taking divers prisoners, and furiously pursuing the *Poles* to the very Walls of *Putzke*.

The Swedes being now become Masters of all *Prussia*, except the four Cities of *Dantzick*, *Marienburg*, *Putzke*, and *Schlochow*; *Oxenstiern* the Governour sent to *Weyer*, who held those places for the Polish king, offering him a Treaty in order to a surrender, or else there would be proceeding to extremity.

But, great was the tyranny used in great *Poland*, and about *Cracovia*, about this time, by the *Poles*; both when they fighted on the Swedish Souldiers, as also dividing and cutting children asunder like sheep; cutting off womens breasts, then dissecting them into four quarters; cutting off the hands and feet of Protestant Ministers, then chopping off their heads, and dividing the body into several quarters; and the hogge dragging the bowels along the streets; slinging cord also upon the same flesh, so letting the hoggs run unto it, for increasing the pleasure of the tragedy. Many of *Steinbock's* Regiment being for valiant by this Tragi-

comedy

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comedy at *Mielun*. Yet while this cruelty was acting, Colonel *Uxkell* and another coming to their relief with 800 horse, cut down above 300 *Poles*, and fired many of their Villages: after which, they began to invite back the Inhabitants, who were fled towards *Silesia*, as being treated in like pitiful manner.

In the moneth of February, the King of *Sweden* passed by *Warsovia* with three considerable Armies towards the *Ukrain* against the *Polanders*, having a little before proclaimed, That whosoever should protect King *Casimir*, or knowing where he was, would give no notice thereof, should suffer death like a Rebel. And on the 21. day of the same moneth, the Town of *Marienburg* was delivered up to the *Swedes*; and the Castle (which holding out, thought to have burnt the City, but was prevented by the Inhabitants) was after some dayes playing upon it, surrendred likewise to the *Swedes*, the besieged understanding that an Inhabitant of the City had discovered unto them those private Wayes and passages, whereby they might easily make an approach: and also that the *Swedes* had two Mines ready to speing. On the same day, Febr. 21. the *Swedes* obtained no small Victory, whose King with 5000 men fighting the *Poles* near *Lublin* and the River *Weyssel*, routed them, although they fought resolutely, engaging also *Poles* against *Poles* in the action; *Czarnecki*, *Cracovia's* late Governour, commanded the *Polanders*, a great number of whom were slain upon the place, and many taken prisoners, with 12 or 13 Standards: the King also pursuing them above two miles, killing several in the pursuit, and many of them were drowned in the Rivers of *Weyssel* and *Wyppera*, and other Waters whither they retreated. Others report, that the *Swedes* had but sad work of it; for that, 8000 *Swedes* encountred 20000 *Poles*. And that, as soon as the *Cossacks* (who beheld these Combatants afar off) saw the Victory to incline to the *Swedes*, they helped to pursue and cut the fugitive *Poles* down. After this, the King advanced to *Lublin*, to take that City; thence presently towards *Zamosie*, instantly getting that strong and fortified City upon accord: and being advanced not far from *Zamosie*, they again meeting with a strong party of *Polanders*, beat them back, dispersing them, and taking 7 Standards from them. Of which, *Casimir* hearing, being at *Russi Lemberg*, about 8 miles off, and that the King of *Sweden* himself was not far off, he hastened away with 1500 Horsemen from *Leopolis* to *Kamieniec Poloski*: about which time, there was published a Proclamation in *Silesia*, that no *Polander* should come in sight there upon pain of death. Whilst the King kept his Headquarters in and about *Jarislaw*, much refreshing his Souldiery thereby, he sent parties to scout the enemies any where did gather a head again: who bringing intelligence, that the *Poles* were every where turned perjured Rebels, endeavouring to make him in his march, cut off all passes, and striving by private intelligence with Priests and Jesuits, to reduce the Swedish Garrisons in great *Poland*, *Warsovia* and *Sandomira*, unto King *Casimir's* obedience

again;

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the King resolved to draw back with his Army to a place where they might the better discover the enemies plots, and invite him to venture a head battle: and sending two Commanders, *March* 21, 1655, with orders unto some following Troops, to march back towards *Warsovia*, there to remain till his return; himself arrived the same day before *Sandomir*: but hearing that some *Polish* Commanders were the night before become Masters of the City *Sandomir*; though they could not obtain the Castle: whose Governour (a *Swede*) afterwards (in revenge) setting the Jesuits Colledg on fire, the whole Town was thereby burnt to ashes. Yet it seems the truer relation, That the *Poles* themselves firing some houses near the Castle; the fire taking hold of the Jesuits Colledg, seized on the City. Wherefore the King sending order to the said Governour to leave the Castle and cross the River *Weyssel* with his men, he obeyed; but put a good quantity of Powder and Ammunition (which he could not carry with him) into a Vault locked up, applying thereto a burning match, which might take fire half an hour after his departure. The *Poles* presently entring the Castle, displayed their Colours, reviling the Governour; and searching into all corners, they found this Vault; which the chief Commander would attribute to himself; and being in hot dispute, the powder firing, blew 1200 *Polanders*, (some *Swedes* also perishing) with the Castle roofs, into the ayr; the King on the other side of the River being a spectator: who understanding on the 23 day, that *Kenisepoliski* shewed himself with about 12000 *Quarters* betwixt *Landshut* and the *King's Camp*, drew out 16 Regiments of horse, and 14 Companies of Dragoons, to meet the enemy, and charging them home, dispersed the whole Army, taking many colours from them, beating also *Witepski*, who disputed the Passe over *San*, to the King: after which, he purposed to passe the river *Weyssel* 10 miles beyond *Warsovia*, to have a third bout with the Crown Marshal *Lubomirski*. There having been two Embassadours at *Jarislaw* from *Chmielniski* General of the *Cossacks*, who arrived there the 8th of the same moneth, assuring the King by letters, that as soon as the earth was endued with her green robes, he would attend him with 50 thousand men.

April 11. following, 1656, the Marquesse of *Baden* going from *Warsovia* with his Troops to joyn with the King, he chanced to meet with about 12000 *Poles* under *Lubomirski's* Banner, about 8. miles from the City, they were 10 for one; yet the Marquesses men maintaining the fight above two hours before they quitted the field, killed above 2000 Poles; then saving themselves by flight, Field-Marshall *Wrangle's* Troops meeting with them, and securing them, they saved likewise a good part of their baggage; yet these few were most cut in pieces in the action, the Marquess himself very narrowly escaping.

The same moneth of April, the King beating and subduing the rebellious *Masures*, with all that adhered to them, arrived toward the end of the moneth, at *Thoren*: about which time, the Prince of *Transylvania* sent the King a letter by an Envoy, assuring him of his reall friendship, having 16000 men ready upon the borders under *Backos Gabor's* command, who were at his service.

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Then also in *France*, false newes being there spread of the total defeat of the *Swedes*, and the King himself being slain by the *Polanders*, the people of *Orleance* were so transported with joy thereat; that they made solemn Feasts, distributing a good sum of mony to the poor on that account, whereby the vulgar were emboldened to say, They must even take the same course with the Hereticks in *France*. But when through the Messenger's lamenesse in affirming they were somewhat cooled, they were madly incensed again through the spreading of a rumour, that the English had leave, and did begin to build a place of publique assembly at *Rochel*, saying, That they ever foresaw, if a peace were concluded once with the *Protectour* in *England*, it would tend to encourage and strengthen the *Hugonots*; making them soon dare to attempt any thing that might subvert the Catholique profession and interest: so that the Governour of *Orleance* was fain (at the Protestants request) to appoint a guard; they not being safe in repairing to the publique assembly, by reason of the peoples fury. The new Pope, *Alexander* the 7th, having also about the same time (for it was dated at *Rome*, *March* 20th) sent a Brief or Letter to the general Assembly of the French Clergy, exhorting them to stirr up the King to a general Peace; which was judged to be but as a fire-ball thrown into *France*, under that pretence, to put the Clergy and people into combustion; which by prudence was broken, and did no hurt.

But the Castle of *Branbergh* in *Poland* being surrendred by the *Swedes* at discretion, the *Polanders* branded them all with a mark on their fore-heads; which indignity was much resented by their party. The King of *Sweden* coming into *Elbing*, May 28; and his Queen coming thither also the next day, after some moneths safe delivery of a young Prince, the great Guns proclaimed great joy at this meeting throughout the Swedish Garrisons in *Prussia*.

Prince *Adolph*, the King of *Swede's* Brother, and the Generalissimo of his Armies, marching to *Znin* and *Kszin*, (having defeated (by his Quarter-Master General, sent thither aforehand) most of those Citizens and Inhabitants who presented themselves in field against him) marched on to *Malgasin*, where hearing that some Gentry and Peasants were in Arms in the Castle of *Golensh*, he commanded the said Quarter-master General thither with some Companies, who demanding their surrender, they found a hostile opposition, many of his men being sorely wounded: wherefore through Ordnance playing hard upon the gate, and the *Swede's* hard pressing on, they could not cast off their draw-bridg; so that the Swedes coming on in the storming, to the very Palisadoes, cutting down some, made entrance for the rest to let down the bridg, over which they pressing furiously, killed all they found in arms, and

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and utterly demolished the Castle. Thence marching to *Godzier* Castle, the Gentry and Peasants therein, after firing on those who were sent afore, left the Castle. The enemy turning towards *Gnesen*, after an intent to surprize *Posen*, (in which they were prevented by the Citie's being well provided, and the Suburbs burnt down) *Staroſta Braſlowsky* sent a Messenger to *Wrſezewitz*, whom Prince *Adolph* had sent with a party towards *Gnesen*, that expecting the Swedish Army, they would stand and give them battel. Wherefore *Adolph* sending the forlorn-hope to get some prisoners, (though they were repulsed) marching with his Army over a passage unresisted, put his men into a Battalia; himself commanding the right wing, Field-Marshal *Wrangle* the left; who at the advance approaching so nigh the enemy, because the Princes not being able to come in at the side for the mooriſhness of the place, the foremost squadrons were presently scattered: which the enemie's Avant-Troops (too deeply engaged with the Swedish Avant-Troops) perceiving, and being lustily plaid on by the Dragoons in ambush, they beginning to retreat, came so directly between both the Swedish wings, that most of them were destroyed: the right wing thereupon advancing, (and because the enemy still retreated over a water to a Village called *Gietzmarky*, where he rallyed again together with the *Postpolitans*) some Ordnance being planted on a high ground, were discharged against the enemy, whilest the Swedes getting over the water, came to a full Front; whereupon, the enemy coming furiously on with a great shout, attempted sundry wayes to disorder the Swedish Army. But the *Polanders* (after several hot charges, and losse of many men) confusedly fled, the main Body of the *Swedes* pursuing them a league; in which flight, many were cut off also, the Swedes in their hot blood, giving no quarter. This Action fell out, *May* the 8th, new Stile, 1656, lasting 5 hours, from 3 in the afternoon, till 8 at night: *Czarnecky*, *Lubomirski*, and *Saphia*, were the three chief Commanders for the King of *Poland* in this engagement: the prisoners confessing, that great execution was done by shot, both great and small, among them; 3 *Staroſties* being slain, and *Saphia* shot thorow the arm: the *Poles* likewise carrying away many of their slain. The Prince after this on the 10th day followed them to *Uzesuie*, they being but three leagues asunder, where more action was expected.

A little before or about which time, the *Waywood* at *Newgard* caused some *Russians* to be whipt to death; who divulged, that the great Duke resolved for War against the Swedes.

The City of *Elbing* in *Prussia* being become as it were a *Dantzick*, Commodities being now transported thither; for that *Dantzick* stood out against the *Swedes*; some English Merchants of *Dantzick* desiring (about the moneth of *May*) in the name of the English Nation, leave of the Electour of *Brandenburg*, to transport their goods thence to *Elbing* thorow his Port of the *Pillaw*, he condescended thereunto; giving leave also, that what goods

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goods the English did send home out of their Pack-Chambers, should passe Custome-free; saying, That he yielded them that, in honour of the English *Protectour*, and in favour of the English Nation.

It shall not be amisse here briefly to give an account of the reported Revolt of the *Lithuanians* from the Swedish obedience: unto the jurisdiction of whose King, when the Principality of *Samaiten*, with the Provinces belonging, had yielded; King *Casimir* highly endeavoured both by publique Edicts, and secretly with Priests and Jesuits, to involve peaceable minds against their new chosen King: whereby some dwelling in the Bishoprick, in the beginning of the Spring lurking in Forrests together, by night, surprized a Company newly raised by *Rose*, murthering some of them: and the Lieutenant who was sick and bed-rid. Wherefore Colonel *Rebinder* having order to persecute these Rebells, destroyed some hundreds of them, by lying in wait with 400 horse; but the chief escaping by flight, and closing with the Forrest lurkers, surprised some new leavied forces of Col. *Igelstrome*, destroying them (here and there quartered) in the night; divulging also at the first, as if all *Samaiten* had been in rebellion. But the Field-Marshal, learning that all Forces in that Principality were safe, not so much as knowing of these rebels, he marching out of *Janisky* with 400 horse, encountred them, putting some hundreds to the sword; but the Bishop of *Samaiten* and the chiefest of the States, severally intimated, that they were ignorant thereof, giving sufficient security of their constant obedience: the Rix-Treasurer and general Governour calling and citing also the States to come to *Byrsen*, and to go with some commanded Souldiers, to try whether the rest could be appeased by fair means; or to keep them in obedience by a Military compulsion; so that it was certain, the Swedes losse in that stir, was not of above 200 men.

The Swedish forces appearing (in the moneth of *May*) about *Dantzick* for a Leaguer: fell upon the Fort in *Gothland*, hard by *Dirsham*, (which I understand another to call a Sconce lying by the river *Vistula*'s side, otherwise called *Dantzickers Leaguer*) the King, with his Artillery-General *Steinbock*, appearing before it, and sending word to the Garrison, that they should presently yield; and so should depart with their arms: but the Governour having 400 men with him, refused, unlesse they might carry away their goods, and march with Drums beating, and Colours flying; which being denyed, they began within the Fort to defend themselves. But two Swedes who served in that place, having raised a party therein of 50 Souldiers, forced the Governour to an agreement; which being confirmed, the King advanced near the place to speak with him; but a certain Dragooner knowing the King, let fly his Musket at him, so that the Bullet came by his hat, falling a little further; who thereupon commanded to put all to the sword, with the Governour himself, so that very few escaped.

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On the 23 day of which *May*, there happened a strange accident in the City of *Dantzick* it self; for a Citizen striking with his Partisan at a Boy, missing him; the steel of the Partisan falling into the earth with the point upwards, and he at the same time falling with his right side upon the point, which piercing him unto the very back-bone, he dyed lamentably.

But the King of *Sweden* ordering the Marquess of *Baden*, his Lievtenant-General, to march with his men from *Conitz* to *Buttow*, and leaving *Steinbock* before *Dantzick*, with an Army in a very good posture, himself intended to go to his head-Army: where arriving, and hearing that *Czarnecki* stood 6 miles from *Bramberg* with 12 Regiments; he hastening after him, met accidentally with him, yet successfully; pursuing him above two miles, killing many of his men, with two Waywods, and some other chief Officers being taken prisoners.

But the King of *Poland* (who not long before had sent to the Emperour of *Germany* to be a Mediatour for him, to the King of *Sweden*; the which he shewed a readiness to do) having gotten together a numerous Army about this time, besieged the City of *Warsovia*, although himself in person came not near it; for which cause the King of *Sweden* went not personally to its relief, but returned to *Marienburg*; ordering his Brother *Adolph*, and Field-Marshal *Wrangell* to go for *Warsovia*, and oblige *Czarnecky* to a field battle: but the *Poles* finding the whole Swedish Army there, withdrew themselves from before the City, about 3 miles from the place, having made seven attempts to take it by storm; but being repelled with the loss of 3000 of his best Souldiers, and two pieces of Ordnance in the encounters, the King could not perswade them to come on the 8th time, although he promised each man 5 Duckats. And a little before this time, the *Swedes* found a very great treasure in a Vault of *Warsovia's* Castle, there being the Popish Images of Christ and the 12 Apostles, all of Massie silver double gilt, (and other Reliques very pretious) amounting in value to betwixt 4 and 500000 Dollars, besides the reliques. This was the time wherein the forementioned strict League between the King and Duke of *Brandenburg* was concluded: who having a supply of 6 or 8000 men from the Duke to march along with him, he was enabled to continue *Steinbock's* siege before *Dantzick*, to their trouble and discontent; the *Swedes* having before taken not onely *Dantzicker Leaguer*, but possessed themselves also of the Castle of *Greppin* and the *Hoff*: about which time, to wit, in *May*, 1656, the said *Dantzickers* sending an Embassie to the King, they could obtain no answer, but to be gone; for he having sent those Citizens a Letter about submission, they returned a resolute answer; the King of *Poland* having commended them for their constancy, and encouraged them to continue. After which, the Duke of *Croy* (one of that Citie's neighbour-Princes) writing a Letter to perswade them to a compliance with the King of *Sweden*; wishing they had contented themselves with a simple

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a simple self-defence, and not took upon them to have hindered his progress; (for they, whatever else, had endeavoured to relieve *Marienburgh* Castle) also telling them, after divers considerations laid down, If they could reap no other benefit by the expected success, in their designs, than the rooting out of the Gospel of truth; and that, by the bringing in of the superstitious Roman Religion again, might not onely be feared the losse of their own souls, but also a total ruine of their Trade, and the Citie's welfare, wherefore he could not conjecture how they might excuse such dangerous enterprises and designs to posterity. They returned divers, not unsober, expressions in answer; saying, They were assured in their consciences, that they have not afforded the least occasion to that miserable War, &c. also mentioning 5 principall Maxims which their Predecessours, and they, in imitation of them, had alwey made their chiefest work to consider; 1. To maintain the Gospel of Truth. 2. To be faithful to their King. 3. To keep firm to the Crown of *Poland*. 4. To defend their Laws, Liberties, &c. 5. To preserve and increase the welfare of that City. They said, they did confidently believe, that none could impute it to them, as if God took pleasure in Apostates and Hypocrites, and as if he would have Religion promoted in casting off the lawful Magistrate, and in the slender esteem of a well-grounded Government: and that according to their judgments, there was nothing more wholesome and prosperous than Peace, to preserve and propagate Religion, which the Prince of Peace had so earnestly recommended to all those who would truly follow him. They adding moreover, That the Duke himself, (being perfectly well versed in History) would be pleased to call to mind, how that at all times, by Wars, the spirits of men grew more barbarous and inhumane; and how, that Wars for Religion, used commonly to extinguish Religion. Concluding with a hope, that the Duke would be pleased, from their abovesaid reasons, and his own interest, to co-operate to the mitigation of the *Swedes* great spirits; and that they would do their best endeavours humbly to perswade their King of *Polonia*, and the Nobles of that Kingdom, not to refuse reasonable means to attain peace; but rather to find out all possible means to compasse it: and not doubting, but their King, and the States would be very inclinable thereunto.

This Summer, 1656, there was such a mortal Pestilence in the City of *Naples*, that some dayes 6000 people were said to dye of it therein. The Pestilence was then also so raging in all places possessed by the Turks in the Island of *Candia*, that they were forced to abandon divers Towns which they there held, and to leave them desolate.

About the same time, July 16, the *French* received a great losse before *Valanchienne*, which they had besieged; for the *Spaniards* frequently shewing as if they would fall upon Marshal *Turenne's* and the *Lorrainer's* quarter; at last fell in good earnest upon Marshall *de la Ferte's* quarter, who coming resolutely on, had three

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be four repulses by the French the it notable resistance; and when the *Spaniard* afterwards had fallen in among them, they so fought it out, that of 1200 in *Du Plessis* Regiment, there remained but 30 men. The whole Regiments of *La Ferte* and *Piedmont*; ten Companies of the King's guards, and the Cardinal's guards, with *La Ferte's* Dragoons also which were near 800, and his Regiment of horse, 1200, were all cut in pieces. Likewise the *Switzers* Regiments, 800 of whom escaping the sword, were drowned by water coming into their Trenches at the sudden opening of the sluces; and whereby all commerce betwixt the two bodies of the French Army was intercepted; so that *Turein* being forced to stand all the while a Spectatour, at length drew off all his (being about 12000) men to *Quesnoy*, a garrison about two leagues from *Valenchienne*; where next morning came to him betwixt six and seven thousand recruits, who had thought to have united with him at the siege. The Marquess of *Estres* was slain in this overthrow and the Count his brother taken prisoner, besides many Marquesses, Counts, and other great persons, and Officers killed or taken; and *La Ferte* himself, being wounded in the thigh, was taken prisoner.

Things in *Germany* went the worse with the Protestants than formerly; for at *Collen*, in the same moneth of July, several families of them were distrained, because that after three summons, they refused to pay their fines for not strewing Flowers before their houses on the Sacrament day, when the Host was carried thorow the street; which had not been exacted in 30 years. It was likewise moved and deliberated in the Council of that City, to turn all the said Protestants after a years warning, out of the City, so soon as the Treaty of *Munster* was expired.

But the *Dane* and the States of the United Provinces now understood each other as to providing that the *Swede* grew not too potent in or near the Baltick Seas; and that King standing in very good terms with those States, gave their Embassadours hopes, that 10 of his Men of War should joyn with their's upon occasion.

In August following, against the Duke of *Brandenburg*, (who had a little before declared to an Envoy (sent unto him from the grand Cham of *Tartaria*, to perswade him from any agreement with the Swedish King) that since he was totally abandoned by the King of *Poland*, he thought himself concerned to take a course for conservation of his Estates) held in *Prussia* a Sentence was pronounced from a Verdict of the Imperiall Chamber in *Germany*, in reference to the War made in 1653, (as we have declared in the foregoing Chapter) against the Duke of *Newburgh*, who being judged guilty of giving the first occasion thereof, was condemned to pay towards the charges, 200000 Rixdollars to the said Duke of *Neuburgh*; and in default of payment, his Land of *Mulch* should be mortgaged.

But the King of *Poland* coming afresh upon the City of *Warsovia*

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via after its relief, it was yielded up to him July the first; the *Swedes* being to leave their booties and plunder behind them, with the Artillery, and what belonged thereunto; Gen. *Wittenberg* marching out with 4000 Swedes; the women were civilly used, and had some inferiour Officers granted them to bring them to the Swedish Camp; yet all the conditions were not kept; which was to be attributed to the roughness of the Polish Souldiery, rather than to King *Casimir*. At the same time *Cracovia* also was besieged and hardly put to it by the Queen of *Poland's* Army; unto whose Camp the King her husband had sent 8000 men; and whom to meet at *Warsovia*, she personally departed from before *Cracovia*. The King of *Sweden* being still encamped at *Nowedwor*, (from whence came intelligence into *England*, of some particular Successes against *Polish* parties, obtained by that Army who marched from *Thoren* May 30th, to relieve *Warsovia*) where the Elector of *Brandenburg* joyned his Forces to his, July 7th, they resolving to fall suddenly into King *Casimir's* Camp, although he gave out to be above 100000 men, Who because of his great numbers, not much regarding the forces of the King of *Sweden* and the Elector, on July 27, 1656, sent a Body of *Tartars* (for these were united with him) to besiege *Poltowsko*, whereupon the *Swedes* seeing an opportunity of action, drew out their forces to relieve the City; which was performed with slaughter among the besieging *Tartars*. July 28, the King and the Elector crossing the River *Nuck*, drew up their Army in Battalia, advancing towards the *Poles*. King *Casimir* standing (with 150000 or 120000) to receive them; where, after some light skirmishes betwixt their forlorns, and more engagements, till night parted them, and in which first encounters the *Swedes* had the worst, (though they valiantly repulsed a body of *Tartars* sent to fall on their rear) next day, July 29, a grand battle beginning, one of the *Swedish* Wings at first, seemed to be declining, but recovering their wonted courage by others sent to succour them, (though the *Poles* came on very numerously and furiously) they kept their ground. The Battle continuing all this day, until the next, July 30th, in the conclusion, the King and the Elector (who behaved himself valiantly) had a marvellous Victory, for the *Poland* King losing a great part of his foot, all his Ordnance and baggage, and leaving the City of *Warsovia* open to the *Swedes*, fled after his horse, with a few in his company, into *Podlachia*.

In *August* following, that strong and important Garrison of *Conde* in *Flanders* was yielded up by the *French* to the *Spaniard* upon Articles after no short siege.

News being come to *Stockholm*, in July, that the *Muscovites* had broken into the Province of *Ingermanland*, the Estates of *Sweden* here assembling, ordered all Governours to provide, and speedily send all sorts of Ammunition into that Province, as also into *Finland* and *Lifesland*; and although they resolved not to proceed against the *Muscovite*, before they saw he was become an absolute

enemy;

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enemy; yet in the mean time, they assured themselves of the *Muscovites* living in *Stockholm*, beginning to seize all their Estates and Merchandizes, and imprisoning some; for imbezilling part of their goods: and hearing soon after, that the *Muscovite* was entred into *Liefland*, and what he had done upon it, they laboured with all possible diligence to take some course for rescuing that Province out of the Jawes of those devouring enemies; not onely sending forces to strengthen the most important Towns, but raising men in several parts of *Sweden*: the Nobility and Citizens with great cheerfulnesse agreeing to contribute twice as much (upon this occasion) as they were wont to do in the foregoing years. And indeed, things went but ill with the *Swedes* in *Poland* now, because (for that present) the King was constrained to draw away the main of his forces with speed into *Liefland*; though he left sufficient to maintain all their Garrisons except *Warsovia*, which they slighted, demolishing its fortifications; so, forsaking all on this side the River *Weyssell*. The Electour of *Brandenburgh* was to secure *Prussia*; but *Poland* was left to the disposure of providence; so that it was observed, that the *Polish* King had been (in all probability) soon driven out of his Dominion, or forced to accept Conditions of peace, had not this fierce invasion of the great Duke fallen out: who toward the latter end of *August* 1656, sate down before *Riga*, (the chief City of the Province of *Liefland*) but about a stones cast from it, (and with an Army so numerous, that the Consul of the City having gone up to the loftiest Tower thereof, to view them at their approach beheld them with admiration, as exceeding (he certified in his letter) the Grashoppers in number) who sent in a Trumpeter to the Citizens with a proud Message, That if they would submit and supplicate for clemency, they might have it; but if obstinately standing out, they must expect nothing but ruine and destruction. The Swedish Souldiers there in Garrison were but 1500; but the Citizens being resolved men, listed 4000, and persons of good estate, who were in arms: the City being also well provided with necessaries, and their Fortifications compleated, they said, they feared no force; yet they expected relief from the King of *Sweden*: which the *Muscovites* laboured to prevent, by intending to build Forts between the City and the mouth of the River *Duna*. And amongst other barbarous proceedings of the *Muscovite*, taken for certain, the Count of *Thurne* (who married *Bannier*'s Widow, the great Swedish General in the *German* Wars, and sister to the Marquess of *Baden*) being abroad out of *Riga* with a party of 300 horse, was at their first coming thither met with: who being defeated and taken, they cut off his head, and fixed it on a Spear to shew it the besieged; though the trunk of his body was by the enemies connivance conveyed into the City.

On the very same day, *August* 28, was the City and Castle of *Cracovia* said to be surrendred to the Polish and Austrian forces; but on very good terms: as not onely for the Swedes to carry away

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away what they could upon all the horses in the City; but to be supplyed with 200 more by the *Polanders*, to carry their baggage, and to be conveyed with 1200 horse and foot to *Cresen*, &c. But as for the Arians and Jews that were in the City, the former were to petition for pardon, and having their goods exempted from confiscation, their persons to be banished; but the latter were to be left to the King of *Poland*'s mercy.

But about the beginning of Sept. following, Prince *Adolph* with his forces successfully encountred 2000 sallyers out of *Dantzick*, (who had a design upon the Bridg under *Dirshaw*) with a small losse: the *Dantzick* horse and Dragoons timely running, but the party of foot fighting stoutly; who notwithstanding, had been all lost, if they had not met with a Marsh, to which they retreated; five Colours, seven pieces of Ordnance, with all their Wagons, were taken, and above 200 prisoners, but far more slain; 200 also retreating between the water, where they were shut up, were expected soon to yield.

But that the King of *Sweden* (who had sufficiently engaged himself in undertaking so great a Conquest as the Kingdom of *Poland*) might be deeper engaged; the King of *Denmark*, who had before made preparations, was ere this, as a third enemy, come upon his back both by Sea and Land: so that, before the middle of September there was a great fight at Sea between the *Danish* and *Swedish* Fleets: the *Swedes* having 44 ships in all, to wit, 33 great Men of War, the other somewhat lesse, with two fire-ships. Of the Danish Fleet I am not certain of their number, (but 22 sayl were seen not far from the Island *Mone* before the fight began) who when they saw the Swedish about the *Hilden* Sea, began to retreat, steering for *Coppenhaguen*; but being pursued by the *Swedes*, they were forced to engage: the fight beginning about two of the clock in the afternoon, and continuing till night, and a good while with much resolution on each side; four ships being related to be blown up into the ayr, and the Swedes getting the day.

The King of *Poland* possessing *Cracovia*, presently sent a Courrier or Post to *Dantzick*, as to give them an account thereof, so promising them, that *Czarnecky* should with his choycest horse, shortly strike into *Pomerania*, and *Lubermisky* should with the Austrian forces fall into *Prussia*, to divert the King of *Sweden*, and call him out of the Danish Dominions; wherefore the Swedish King hastening to *Wismar* in *Pomerania*, to put all things there in a posture of defence, came thither Sept. 14, he leaving his Army to carry on the War against *Denmark*, under the Command of General *Wrangell*. And, to restore life and spirit to the Swedish affairs then doubtful, if not drooping, one Father *Daniel*, an Ambassadour of the *Cossacks*, came from their General *Chmielniski* to the King of *Sweden* some dayes before, to assure him, that the said General was upon his march with 24000 men for his assistance, as was certified by a Post from *Elbing* in *Prussia* to the City of *Bremen*, Sept. the 7th; who also brought news, that the Prince of

Transylvania

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Transylvania was ready with an Army of 40000 men for some exploit against the Polish King, or (for the Austrians were joyned with the Poles) against the Emperour.

About or in the moneth of April, 1656, there were great disorders and tumults (raised by 20000 Janizaries and Saphies) at *Constantinople*, (said to be occasioned through want of pay, and the obtruding on them a new Coyn of a very base Allay) who proceeded so far as to massacre divers of the grand Seignior's Divan or Councel, and to depose and strangle the Vifier Bassa, whose carkase they with scorn exposed in the Market-place: forcing also the Sultana, Mother of the grand Signior, to fly to the old Seraglio for security: the Mufti or chief Priest being fain likewise to save himself by flight; not daring to trust the words of those Mutineers, whose design was to have dethroned the grand Seignior, and to have established his brother in his place. They laying aside also all other principal Officers of the Empire, to secure themselves against a deserved punishment, chose others in their places who were at their devotion: and searched diligently after such great Officers who escaped their hands: and all things there were then in so great confusion, that some strange alteration of affairs among them was expected; so that although this might have been enough to give a stop to the Turk's proceedings against the *Venetians*; yet the new ones in power went on with their preparations against their interest in *Candia* with more vigour than before; so that the Republique of *Venice* was fain to send speedily away Prince *Horatio Farnese*, and other chief Commanders with good numbers of men, and store of Ammunition for maintaining of what they held in that Isle. The Turks also then coming together at *Bagnaluch*, making great Magazines at *Clivano*, with eight great Artillery pieces, and 1000 yoaks of Oxen to draw them for the besieging of *Sebenico*, they ordered *Antonio Bernardo* to go with all speed into *Dalmatia*, as Commissary General, to assist the General *Zeno*.

But within two or three moneths after, those Tumults in *Constantinople* being appeased, the Grand Seignior making a stately Cavalcate throughout the City, at that time, gave order, for executing divers of the Ring-leaders in the said disorders, for greater terrour to the people in time to come: dispatching also away a Courrier in all haste to the Bashaw of *Damasco*, requiring him speedily to come away and take on him the slain grand Visier's Office; which great place was conferred on him, although but 24 years of age, because of his great abilities already shewn in the places of his Government. Who about the moneth of June, being fetcht into *Constantinople* with great pomp and solemnities made at his installing into the said Office; presently after, that Turkish Fleet was recruited with men, money, and other necessaries; over which the *Venetian* Fleet obtained a great and notable Victory, June 26, 1656, who having made one moneths stay in the mouth of the *Dardanelles*, to wait for, and fight the enemy, (seven Galleys of *Malta* arriving in the mean time) the Turk's Captain Bassa appeared in sight of the Castles, his Fleet consisting of 28 great ships, 60 Galleys, 9 Galeasses, and other small Vessels. The *Venetian* Navy had 28 great Ships, 24 Galleys, 7 Galeasses, (besides those of *Malta* aforesaid) commanded by the Prior of *Roccelia*; who keeping in the narrowest part of the Channell, the Turks could not come forth without accepting the offered battel. The Bassa (at first) had raised two Batteries on Land on both sides the River, one on *Natolia* side, the other on the side of *Greece*, as thinking to facilitate their own going forth, by obliging the other to forsake their station: yet the *Venetians* undauntedly resisting their shot, rendred that advantage of theirs unprofitable: wherefore the Bassa (being expresly ordered to attempt going out) on the 26th day in the morning, through a pleasant North-wind advanced all his great Ships, who withdrew notwithstanding behind the Point of *Barbiera*; whither the Bassa himself repaired with his Galleys: a few hours after, through a small North-west wind, the *Venetian* Navy moving, *Eleazar Moccenigo*, now a Volunteer, and commanding the left Wing, advancing and passing beyond the *Turkish* Fleet, fought valiantly, endeavouring to hinder its retreat. The battel being begun, *Laurence Marcello* the *Venetian* General, with him of *Malta*, intermingling with the other *Venetian* Vessels, fell to it Pell-mell; so that the Turks being hemmed in, and no place to escape, were forced to fight with the more eagerness: but they were wholly routed by sword, fire, and water, the Captain Bassa saving himself with onely 14 Galleys; 40 Galleys were taken in the fight, 10 sunk and burnt; also 9 Mahones were taken; but the 28 great Ships were (for the most) burnt. The number of the Turks slain could hardly be discovered: yet 5000 were judged to be killed; 4 or 5000 Christian slaves being released, and 4000 Turks made slaves. The *Venetian's* loss being their chief Captain *Marcello*, 300 Souldiers and Marriners; 3 Ships of theirs likewise were burnt, two in fight, and one by an accident. After an extraordinary joy manifested by the Duke and City of *Venice*, the Senate ordered for releasing of all prisoners for debt; some of the Banditi being freed also: and *Moccenigo*, who had contributed much to the gaining of the Victory, was the first that was Knighted by the Senate, with a chain of gold of 2000 Crowns conferred on him; and then was declared Generalissimo in the room of slain *Marcello*; in remembrance of whom, a publique service was ordered to be celebrated at the publique charge.

About the moneths of *July* and *August*, the Emperour of *Germany* (whose Son, the King of *Hungary*, assisted the *Pole* at the taking of *Cracovia*) was very strong in forces, as if he intended some great design: the number of whose Regiments of horse were 9550 men; of his foot 25300; and in the several places within his Dominions which were Garrisoned, or to be made Garrisons, (to wit, in *Bohemia*, *Moravia*, the Upper and Nether *Silesia*, and *Hungary*, there disposed in divers places, and upon the Turk's borders) were

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appointed to defend them, 19750 men: who also about Sept. following sent 11 Regiments of Horse and foot out of his Regiments, yet levying 10 new ones in his hereditary Countries in their stead; 44 Troops of the one, and 66 Companies of the other, under General *Enkenford*, to ayd the *Spaniard* in *Millain* of *Italy*, against the *French* and Duke of *Modena*; resolving to set out a *Manifesto* concerning that design: The *French* having lustily struggled against the *Spaniards* besieged by them, in the City of *Valentia*; and the Duke of *Modena* preparing to meet the Emperour's forces with great courage and resolution. A little before which, the said Emperour sending an Expresse to demand of the King of *France*, the payment of three millions of Crowns, which he was obliged to do by the Treaty of *Munster*, or else to surrender up *Brisac* and all *Alsatia*, it occationed the enemies of *France* to raise rumours, that the Emperour intended to send an Army for recovery of *Alsatia*.

About the same time, some Theeves in the Turkish Dominions set fire on the Seraglio of *Bosnia*, 4000 houses, 4 Dovens of Custome-houses, and 3 Mosquees being burned down to the ground, and the Jews quarter was plundred. And at the City of *Luca* in *Italy*, one *Pisani* a Traytour was executed to death, for attempting to kill all the Nobility, and change the Government of that little Common-wealth.

But the Princes of the Empire were not well pleased with this so hasty undertaking of the Emperour in Italy, and without demanding their advice in a business so important, and prejudiciall to the Empire; also so contrary to the Treaty of *Munster*, and expresly mentioning, That the Dukes of *Mantua* and *Modena*, shall be free to make War, the Emperour not to send any forces against them, without the Princes Electours their consent: who were so far from that, that they protested against this sending, as a manifest violation of that Treaty of peace so solemnly sworn, and that which could have no other effect than the troubling of *Germany*, and reviving of War: neither (it appears) were (whatever the cause was) some of the Souldiers well pleased with their going; for two Regiments at a general Muster of them, mutined and disbanded; although some of them were therefore taken and hanged.

In the year 1655, Septemb. 20, Pope *Alexander* the 7th (who had lately entred into the Popedome, endeavoured to bring about a general Peace among the Princes addicted to him; writing Letters also to the Kings of *France* and *Spain* to that end) wrote a Letter to all the Popish Clergy throughout Christendom, to stir them up to use all means for procurement of a settlement of the said Peace.

But in *Helvetia* or *Switzerland*, (which Country being governed after a Democratical form, is divided into 13 Cantons or Bailywicks, five of whom have been esteemed wholly Papists, six wholly Protestants, and the other two mixt of both: which division began about or in the year 1519, when *Zuinglius*, Minister of *Zurich* or *Tigurum*, seconded *Luther*'s beginning: which the rest of this people not liking, moved War with them of *Zurich*, and the rest of the Protestants, in which, *Zuinglius* himself was slain, (for it was the custome of the place, for the Ministers to go in the Front of their Armies, and he also of a bold spirit) and the *Tigurines* discomfited; yet in the year 1531, an absolute Peace was concluded betwixt them; whereby notwithstanding the diversity of Religion, they lived in unity) the Protestant professours there, being first offended, began to arm themselves against the Popish Cantons in 1655; for besides the differences which the Capuchins there excited, and which every where increased, divers in the Popish Canton of *Switz*, as also some in *Lucerne*, (who were called *Nicodemites*, because they at first secretly owned the Protestant Articles of faith; yet afterwards openly professed the same) were imprisoned, (the Popish Cantons also solemnly swearing their religious alliance against those in *Lucerne*) and by those of *Switz* very cruelly handled: some of whom escaping out of the prisons, detested their cruelties and idolatry; which confirmed the rest; the other yet in prison being also very constant in their faith: one of the notablest young men named *Sebastian Anna Mousnier*, a prisoner in the Town of *Switz*, escaping out at one of the Water-passages, as the Popish were in the midst of their *Bacchanalian* revels, on the Sunday, after many tortures and miseries undergone. The *Nicodemites* so called, coming out of *Switz* into *Zurick*, made their profession very distinctly (about the beginning of October there, 1655,) upon all the Articles of faith, and so labouring to confirm them by Texts of Scripture. About the same time, those of *Lucerne* released them that they had in prison; though upon what conditions was not then known; yet those who were set at liberty, continued as firm and fervent as ever: one was likewise laid hold on for reading the Bible.

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Neither were the Papists themselves free from differences amongst each other; for when the foresaid League was sworn against those at *Lucerne*, the swearers chose one *Charls Boromeo* a *Milanois*, to be their Advocate and Patron, publishing a Patent to purpose, that declaring the reasons of that their new idolatry: at which, many of their Popish brethren were so offended, that they entred into an oath and combination against that new *Italian* Patron, resolving to adhere to the old. But the Popish Cantons (at first) arming themselves insensibly, sought every way for friends and assistance; sending Deputies to the Bishop of *Basile*, to procure him to swear their League against the Protestants: *Milain* offering them men to the last, and *Rome* money; but the rest of their friends would do but little.

About November following, the *Zurickers* had intelligence that some of the *Nicodemites* were at *Switz*, to be executed to death, if the presence of the Protestant *Cantons* Deputies did not hinder the same;

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same; wherefore they were wonderously resolved to oppose that Fury: the mixt Canton of Appenzel, who were then 5000 strong, and the Papists but 1500, resolving to turn out the Nuns, which made the Monks to mourn, as to be deprived of their wonted visits. The second Deputies being sent to *Switz*, had indeed a favourable Audience; But they proposing restitution to be made of the goods of those departed from *Switz*, for Religion sake, as it had been formerly done by the Protestant party, towards all such as had relinquished the Protestant profession, whom they treated with all civility when they were imprisoned on the like occasion: the Town of *Switz* denied them, saying, They being in Soveraign State, had a right to proceed as they judged meet against their Subjects; because those who deserted them were perjured and Apostates, &c. and being legally cited, had refused to appear; wherefore their goods were justly confiscated: and that with those whom they had in prison for the same fault, they would proceed according to the nature of their offences. The Protestant Deputies being astonished hereat, after some conference, propounded, that since they would not condiscend in a friendly way, they would referre the whole matter for determination, to the Law of all *Switzer-land*; which they likewise peevishly and scornfully enough refusing, the Deputies departed, but ill satisfied: and not onely the other Protestant Cantons, with no small regreat observed, but even 3 Popish ones did not approve of the violence, wherewith the *Switzers* mindes were possessed, and what troubles they of *Zurick* endured from them, for above 2 years before, yet they thought fit to own them in the quarrel of Religion: who then all armed apace, and had done some affronts and injuries to the Protestant Cantons in a very particular manner, (though their Magistrates offered Chastisement, seeming to be displeased thereat) wherefore the Protestants putting themselves into a posture, observed all their proceedings, and on the 14th of the said November, appointed an Assembly to begin, to deliberate touching that great affaire, and also of the other grievances and oppressions. Also on of the 12th of this month, most of the Deputies of the Cantons meeting at *Baden*, (divers Papists being absent, because of some Holidays by them observed) the French Ambassadour, *De la Barde* came thither from *Soloturne*, where, in a speech, he earnestly exhorting them to union, afterwards entertained them at a banquet. But the Deputies of *Zurick* having declared their Complaints against *Switz*: they could get no other answer from them, but, that they were Soveraigns in their own Country, and if they roasted their Subjects they needed not to give any account of their Actions. The *Zurickers* replied, if we give us not a better answer, we shall be constrained to use such meanes as God hath given us: So offering to leave *Baden*, and go home to order their Army presently, to march out of *Zurick* into the Field; but the other Protestant Deputies, and some also of the more moderate Popish

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Popish ones, prevailed with them to tarrie: promising their endeavour to draw *Switz* to some reason. *Austria* threatned the Protestants; but their Neighbour-friends were very cold.

On the 16th day they had a hot dispute also at *Baden*: wherein, them of *Switz* alleadging the National peace formed in 1531; the *Zurickers* called for the Records, and the instrument being distinctly read, one *Waser* a Burgomaster largely declaring, Demonstrated that the Popish Cantons had never observed the Principal Articles of that peace; but had since made allyances against them, more accounting of those latter Covenants, than of their Antient general treaties: and that it deserved no better name then meer Conjuration, and sworne Conspiracy against them; which they must no longer endure; Wherefore *Zurick* standing to their first proposal, required the other Cantons to do justice against *Switz*. About the same time (though all the Popish Cantons drew in one string) (but some of the other Popish Deputies pretended an approving of *Zuricks* demands, &c.) the *Zurickers* had intelligence, that *Lucerne* (which was saved by *Zurick* from utter ruine in the last Rebellion) took notice of the horrible slanders begun, to be spread concerning those of the Protestant Religion; and had published an Edict, Commanding all their Subjects to abstaine from those slanders on pain of death, also they heard, that the Popish Deputies offered to let all these Controversies be determined, by an equal number of judges, of either Religion; but it was thought by some, to be but to gain time, because the Protestants were a great deal more ready for the Field, then the other thought they could be.

About January following, it was certified out of *Switzer-Land* into *Engand*, that it clearly appeared, the Pope and his Emissaries to have been the instruments of raising that quarrel among the Cantons: exasperating his Catholiques, to act such cruelties and injustice, as had dissolved the general league of union that was between them: and promising supplies to carry on that War, which was waging meerly upon the account of Religion; wherefore the Popish Cantons endeavoured by Agents to estrange the seemingly neutral Cantons, from the Protestants, and to draw them over to their own party: But the Protestants being before them in preparations, and exceeding them in number, they intended through the mountainousnesse of their Country, to stand on the defensive, so to linger out time till spring, when as they expected help from their Popish friends; but the Protestants were then beginning to March with a fair train of Artillery, to provoke, or, if possible, to force the enemy to an open engagement.

About the same time, was seen a declaration in *England*, of the judgment of the Ministers of *Cassel*, the Court of the *Lantgrave of Hesse*, approving that work of *John Dury*, a Scotish Minister, who had renewed again his endeavours, for procuring Concord among all of the reformed Religion, who had Cast off Romish superstition;

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perſtition: wherein among other things, they declared, that as manifold experience had ſhewn, all the Miſeries of War, Perils of treachery, Dreadful miſchiefs, by Commotions of States and Kingdoms, do proceed from diſſentions and diviſions in Religion as out of *Pandora*'s box; ſo from religious and true concord do ſpring all heavenly bleſſings, tranquillity, and all kind of advantages: and that, although it had been openly maintained by ſome men, That Agreement in Religion could not be pleaſing to God; yet it was paſt all queſtion, That peace conjoyned with truth, was moſt acceptable to God the Author of both, &c. and as the wiſer ſort anciently held, That the beſt remedy in caſe of Invaſion by a common enemy, was to unite all parties, and take away all enmities and diviſions in the Common-wealth: Why then ſhould it not be thought the moſt adviſeable courſe to take the ſame care in Religious matters, (ſeeing the common enemy, that is, the Pope, became more and more raging every day) that all animoſities and emulations being extinguiſhed, and all controverſies and diſputes about matters leſſe neceſſary and weighty being removed, a mutual Concord might be eſtabliſhed by the common conſent of all *Calvin* and *Lutheran* Profeſſours, as very little differing in the main things; leſt their diſſentions ſhould become their enemie's advantage, prejudice to their friends, and open provocations of God's wrath: in order to which, and the like, they ſhewed, That whereas the reſolution of the Eſtates of the Empire convened at *Franckfort* in 1634, might ſerve to point out a way: a Conference at *Leipſick* would be a means to give light in things of truth.

The Affairs of *Switzerland* being now in a very broken condition, the Proteſtant Cantons had three dayes Aſſembly at *Brugg*, unanimouſly reſolving peremptorily to inſiſt, at the next Diett to be held at *Baden*, on the right of Alliance and agreement betwixt all the Cantons: and if reaſon were not done, then to take the field immediately. Which they did; for in the very ſame January, the Forces ſet out by *Zurick*, (*Werdmuller* being their General) marched abroad in ſeveral bodies, to the number of 10000 men: *Werdmuller*'s firſt booty was of the plunder of a very rich Cloyſter in *Rynaw*, a ſtrong place and paſſage which he took: then he took in *Keyſerſtuel*, a ſtrong Paſſe upon the *Rhine*: where ſome *Zurickers* were wounded: in the mean time, *Ulrich* the Lievtenant General going into *Turgow*, took *Fauchfield* and its Caſtle, with the Popiſh Bayliff and his Officers; but the people preſently ſubmitted. After that, *Werdmuller* went toward *Raperſwill*; which place being very well provided, and the bridge ſo defended, he made ſome attempts to come near it, and the enemies ſome ſalleys; yet both without effect. But departing thence to the other ſide of the Lake, he took in the Iſland of *Ufnaw*, aſſaulting alſo the very ſtrong Caſtle of *Pfefikan*. *Berne* being likewiſe marching to divide towards *Lucerne*, (*Geneva* having ſent them three good Companies of Souldiers) the Cantons of *Friburg* and *Soleure* had

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had endeavoured by their Deputies to keep them therefrom; but they came too late. *Rappeswill* being ſtill beſieged, and they within ſhooting off many chained bullets, flints, and pieces of ſteel, wounding and killing ſome *Zurickers*, they were mightily incenſed: whoſe ſtout reſolution and courage was admired; who although the like cold weather had not been ſeen in that Country for a long time, the horſe and Ordance being ſcarce able to paſſe: yet they would go on (to get as many places as they could) without delay. At *Zurick* alſo came forth a *Manifeſto*, concerning the Subject of that War, whereby might be ſeen the great injuſtice, tyranny, and violence of the Papiſts, and chiefly of the Canton of *Switz*.

In February following, *Arnaud*, one of the *Sorbonne* Doctors before mentioned, was with his opinion, condemned and cenſured by the Moliniſts or Jeſuits, and numerous party of Monks, who had both written and diſputed in defence of the Doctrine of *Janſenius*: (which matter had took up the obſervation and expectations of the whole Kingdom of *France* concerning its event and iſſue) it being put to the queſtion, they damned his Propoſitions; the one as rath, ſcandalous, and injurious to the See of *Rome* and the Biſhops: the other, as wicked, blaſphemous and heretical: thereupon ſentencing him to be raſed out of the number of Doctors, and degraded from all the functions and priviledges of a Doctor: and further concluding, That for the future, none ſhould proceed Doctour, who did not ſubſcribe to the Cenſure. On the 13th of which February, was the opening of the general Aſſembly of the Clergy of *France*.

The Proteſtants of *Switzerland* ſucceſsfully proceeding in revenge of the innocent bloud of their maſſacred brethren, exceedingly ſtrengthened themſelves. Some in that Country were Neutral, although Catholiques; *Baſile* alſo being more inclined to peace than war, whoſe Ambaſſadours were then at *Berne*: which *Berners* took *Zug* and beſet it; ſo cauſing great perplexity in the Switz, where, and in divers places, divers Popiſh families (apprehending the Jeſuits cruelty in egging them on, and preſſing the Magiſtrate to hang, burn, and quarter thoſe that turn to the Proteſtant Religion) publiquely profeſſed the ſame in the ſtreets, and in great number daily flocked to the Proteſtants, ſubmitting to their protection. *Zurſach* and *Clognaw* did now homage to the *Zurickers* who had aſſured the *Awe*: thoſe of *Genff* 6000 ſtrong, joyning to the *Berners*; who were now 20000 ſtrong, and expecting 3000 more to come unto them out of *Vaud*. There being likewiſe at *Bunthen* 6000 Proteſtants ready to maintain the Paſſes towards *Tyroll* and *Italy*. The Popiſh Canton Forces of *Uri*, *Schaye*, and *Underwalden*, kept in a body, where they might have acceſs at pleaſure into *Rappeswill* by the bridge: the beſieged of which Town, very furiouſly ſallying out Jan. 16, with 1000 the choiſeſt men as far as *Warmſpach* Convent, were chaſed in again by the *Zurickers* with great loſſe; *Werdmuller* raiſing the ſpirits of his men

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men by his valiant example: and Captain *Eldibach*, who kept *Warmſpach*, ſlaying a great number of them. Among them that were taken, were two brothers, held as *Goliahs* among the Papiſts, and being the chief perſecutors of the *Nicodemits*: their father being one who paſſed ſentence on a Widow, one of them that were executed for Religion, (the Proteſtant Deputie's preſence at *Switz*, it ſeems, not ſaving them) and one to whom he owed a great ſumme of money. Another of their moſt valiant Martial men who was ſhot and taken, dyed about three dayes after, raging againſt the *Zurick* Army; who in that engagement had but 10 men ſlain, and 40 wounded.

The Deputies of the Neuter Cantons having been at *Zug*, gave their judgment in the Councel of War belonging to the 4 Cantons, who reſolved to make no agreement, tarrying in *Zurick*, expecting their anſwer, that they might govern themſelves accordingly: the Deputies of the Proteſtant Cantons meeting at *Araw*, to conſult upon the whole; and the Papiſts at *Mellinguen*, who were not then willing to meet with the Proteſtants. The *Berners* receiving a fall through the imprudence of their Officers, took warning thereby, maintaining all places upon the Lake very well, beſtirring themſelves alſo with a Galley upon it: But the Souldiers of *Ergow* performing their duties very well, ſlew 500 of the enemies: and the *Zurickers* before *Rappenswill* having now gotten near the Town on the Land ſide, ſhooting Cannon at the wall towards the Starr, a great breach was made, the day following made an aſſault, 50 getting into the Town; but the enemy retrenching themſelves on the other ſide of the breach, they were beaten back, about 20 being killed, and 20 wounded.

At the ſame time, an Ambaſſadour of *Savoy* having been at *Araw*, arrived at *Zurick*; where he proteſted, That his Maſter the Duke would never take part with the injuſtices of the Town of *Switz*; (yet himſelf could maſſacre his own Subjects) ſaying alſo, That if the peace were not made, his Maſter would be obliged to ayd his Allies: the *French* Ambaſſadour (who would willingly have quickly ſeen an aſſembly of all the Cantons of *Switzerland*) ſaying juſt ſo. Hereupon, there was a Truce betwixt the Cantons: which having been prolonged for three dayes more than was at firſt appointed, was to end Febr. 20 after: during which Truce, the Popiſh Cantons (about 3000) invading the Territory of *Zurick*, there acted all manner of cruelties, by burning, Rapes, plunderings, and ſlaying many both old and young: whereof General *Wardmuller* being advertiſed, immediately croſſing the Lake with ſome Troops, and charging them, forced them to retire into the Territory of *Switz* and *Zug*, where they preſently falling to commit the like cruelties as before, Colonel *Suyer* (who commanded the Popiſh forces) ſent a Meſſenger to *Wardmuller*, deſiring him to forbear; pretending, what his men had done, was without his order: a thing hardly by the Proteſtants to be believed.

Another relation of this matter (for by the time it appears to be

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be one and the ſame) is thus; Febr. 1. the Generals of the forces of *Switz*, *Uri*, *Underwald*, and *Zug*, hearing there would be a Ceſſation of arms, (which begun the ſecond of February): as alſo the Conference of the Canton's Deputies at *Baden*, and whither the Deputies of *Zurick* and *Berne* would not come, till the Papiſt and *Italian* Garriſon were thence removed; the *French* Ambaſſadour mainly ſtirring to find out ſome way of accommodation) reſolved next day (being the ſame Febr. 2.) to fall on the quarters of the *Zurickers* in five ſeveral places, picking out, for that purpoſe, 4000 of their beſt men. The chiefeſt aſſault was made on the ſide of *Ritchtenſchwild Orgen*. The *Zurickers* forlorn guards ſtopt the aſſaulters; but being overpowred by their number, they retired towards the body of the Army, whither the other purſuing them, yet ran away at the firſt diſcharge upon them; and in their retreat plundred ſome ſcattered houſes in the Mountains, burnt a ſmall Village, carried away the Cattle, and practiſed ſeverall great cruelties upon the men, women, and children, cutting off their noſes and privy parts, and after killing them. Another aſſault was made on *Wadiſchwill* ſide: the horſe of *Schaff-houſe*, and ſome foot there in garriſon defending the place very well. A third was about *Phirzel*, nigh the river *Sile*: whom Captain *Lochman* ſtoutly reſiſted; but they going about to ſhut him up, he withdrew with his Cannon into a Wood: the enemy there plundring and burning ſome houſes, ſpecially the Miniſter's. The fourth was about *Cappel*, where the enemies were repulſed. The fifth was about the Cloyſter of *Gnadenthall*, which was burnt down by the *Zurickers*. In all which, thoſe of *Zurich* had the beſt, loſing but few men, in compariſon of the aſſaulter's loſſe. The *Zurickers* turned the ſiege of *Rappeswill* onely into a blocking up, which was to be maintained with ſome Regiments: in which Town, he that held *Pavia* againſt the *French* the year before, (with many *Spaniards*) was.

But the Conference at *Baden*, and Ceſſation of Arms, ended in a peace; ſo that in March following they began to disband forces, put the Counties of *Turgow* and *Baden* again under the Government of the Cantons, and to reſtore priſoners: on ſome of whom, the Papiſts had committed ſome unworthy actions: and on the 21 of March, a day of faſting and prayer was kept in *Zuricks* Canton, for a bleſſing on their State: their forces having been all kept in health and union, God having abundantly ſupplyed them with Victuals, and preſerved them from ſo many thouſand ſhots before *Rapperswill*, where they loſt but few, and few wounded, notwithſtanding their many skirmiſhes. The *Zurickers* having alſo but 150 wounded, and 100 ſlain in all that War.

Yet ſome Officers and Souldiers were not very well pleaſed at the news of the peace; and the people would willingly have continued the War, to have ſuppreſſed the Monks and Prieſts fury; but others thanked God for it, becauſe the Trade began to decay,

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and the Merchants to loſe. But the *Zurick* Forces, in all 19000, were in a poſture to be up again at any time, and the *Berners* reſolved to have ſome forreign forces ready, that (with their own) they might act more powerfully on all occaſions; for all the Cantons were to meet March 22 at *Baden*, where the Mediatours were to go about the ſettling of the Amneſtie or act of oblivion, and the deciding the grievances both Eccleſiaſtical, Political, and Oeconomical, upon which great debates were expected, there being above 200 Articles to be determined onely about grievances in Religion: upon which, the Monks and Prieſts ('twas thought) would hardly agree; ſo that the Country might be ſet on fire again. But whereas ſome (through wrong information) being much diſpleaſed, ſpread a report, That the two Proteſtant Cantons of *Zurick* and *Berne*, had made a moſt diſadvantagious peace with the five Popiſh Cantons, not only prejudicial to themſelves, but to all the Proteſtants and their Cauſe; there was about the ſame time, a publique Monition there ſet forth for better information therein: declaring, That both the obſtinacy of the papiſts was much abated, and they willing to ſubmit to the Right, whereby all that was deſired, might be determined without bloudſhed: and alſo, that the Pope was wroth againſt the Proteſtants, and generally the whole *Italian* Clergy had their purſes open for the Popiſh Cantons: that the Forces of *Italy*, *Naples*, and *Spain*, were marching to their aſſiſtance, and to maſter *Switzerland*: Alſo, that the Emperour had great forces on foot to trouble and undo their Country; which conſidering the ſeaſon of that laſt Winter, he might have eaſily done. And that the Proteſtants were far from any aſſiſtance; which though it might have been procured, yet would have come too late. By all which, every one might judge how the Proteſtant Cantons were neceſſitated to accept of that peace: which notwithſtanding was not (ſaid the Monition) quite decided, but wanted ſomething; and men might believe, the Proteſtant Cantons would not relent, or abate any thing of redreſſment of their grievances, whether Eccleſiaſtical or Political. After this, Jan. 30th, 1657, the Arbitrators of the two common or mixt Bayliwicks of *Baſile* and *Appenzel*, where both Religions are profeſſed, gave a deciding Sentence in ſundry heads, both as touching themſelves, and alſo that the charges of the War between the other Cantons, ought to be laid on that party who was the cauſe of it; which they judged to be *Switz*. And as for taking of goods, burning of houſes, barns, &c. by either party, theſe (and other ſuch things) ſhould be buried in the Amneſtie or Oblivion.

In *France*, about the beginning of 1656, a little after the peace ratified between that Kingdom and *England*, the Archbiſhop of *Narbonne* Preſident of the Clergie's Aſſembly there, went as Deputy, with ſome other Deputies, to the Court; and not finding the King, (for he abſented himſelf) they addreſſing themſelves to the Queen, deſired among other things, that the Proteſtant's publique aſſembling-places, built by them ſince the laſt troubles and tumults of *Paris*, might be demolithed: Alſo, that they might not be put into Offices and Employments, nor admitted to the governing of Cities and Provinces, nor to Commands in Armies: deſiring moreover, that the King would mind an eſtabliſhing of peace with *Spain*, rather than with *England* or *Sweden*. She anſwered, That the King above all things deſired and ſought to maintain peace at home in his Kingdom, and therefore expected that his Subjects of both Religions ſhould live in amity and union one with another; he intending the Proteſtants ſhould enjoy the exerciſe of their Religion in ſuch places as had been allowed them: and that he had no better or faithfuller Subjects and Servants than thoſe. And as to *England*, and other Allies of the Crown of *France*, the King had done, and would do therein as he ſhould judg moſt convenient, and would adviſe with his Council touching ſuch matters, in due ſeaſon.

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As to the King of *Sweden*'s Affairs, there having been a Treaty between him and the *Hollandiſh* Ambaſſadours; it was fully concluded and confirmed by ſubſcription at *Elbing*, Sept. 12, 1656, the City of *Dantzick* being ſo far comprehended therein, that they were to agree with the King by themſelves: they not having then reſolved touching the Neutrality upon the Articles that had been propounded unto them.

In the ſame moneth and year, the City of *Valentia* in *Italy* was ſurrendred up to the *French*, by the *Spaniards*: the Governour capitulating to have leave to ſend to the Count of *Fuenſaldagne*, That unleſs relief came within two dayes, he muſt ſurrender: and no relief coming, he marched out thence on the 16th day, with 800 horſe and foot, ſix having Vizzards, that they might not be known, who with their baggage and two Cannons, were conducted to *Alexandria*. The taking of that City enabling the *French* to eſtabliſh their Winter-quarters in the State of *Milan*, to the great prejudice and indignation of the *Spaniards*.

A little before the ſame time, the *Venetians* took that conſiderable and important Iſle and Fort of *Tenedos*, about the mouth of the *Dardanelles*, from the Turk; who not onely vexing the Inhabitants of the Iſland with 26 Ordnance, and 5 Morter-pieces; but alſo firing all their Munitions, and ſpoyling their Wells, they ſurrendred; 800 men, and 300 women, Turks and Grecians, comming out of it. The Turks being ſet aſhoar upon the Continent, and the Greeks remaining in the Iſland: and through the fear and confuſion which was then great among the Turks, chiefly in *Conſtantinople*, they doubted not but ſoon to take the Iſle of *Lemnos*; beſides divers other places like to fall into their hands: the Inhabitants of *Scio* ſending Deputies at the ſame time to the *Venetian* Forces, inviting them to draw near their Iſland, aſſuring them of an eaſie entrance through the diviſions of the Turkiſh Commanders there, who were by their oppreſſions and cruelties become

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ſo intupporeable to the Inhabitants, that they alwayes lay in hope of an opportunity of cutting the throats of their oppreſſours.

But upon the retiring of the Swediſh and Electoral Armies, the *Poles* getting together, came on again in great numbers, cutting down what ſmaller Swediſh Troops they met with in the Country. And Aug. 24, 1656, *Czarnecki* meeting with 600 Swediſh horſe, and 300 Dragoons, cut them all down; they all dying manfully in the field. This falling out after ſome overtures for peace had paſſed between the two Kings. Neither were there thoſe wanting (about that time) at *Vienna*, who preſſed the Emperour by all means to afford the *Poliſh* King that aſſiſtance which he had ſo long demanded; but he would not then give ear thereto.

The *Muſcovites* who entred (as was ſaid before) into *Liefland* with a great Army, having layn ſome time before *Dunenbourg*, took it, and put all the *Swedes* there in garriſon (who were about 2000) to the ſword. Thence encamping before *Riga*, by a ſally out of the City, he was repelled, and retired at ſome diſtance; General *Douglas* being ſent thither with ſhips and ſupplyes. The *Muſcovite*, being in deſpair of taking *Riga*, cauſed him to carry away his greateſt guns the ſooner; which the beſieged perceiving, they ſallyed out Octob. 2d. about 5 in the morning, being 650 men, horſe and foot: and falling on a place called S. *George*, where the enemy was ſtrongly entrenched, they deſtroyed above 1000 of them; taking alſo 17 Colours, and ſome priſoners, among whom was Col. *Sencler*, who through a ſhot received, dyed preſently after. The night following, he forſook S. *George*, and on the 5th of October, he quitted the ſiege, leaving 17 Iron Ordnance, and 16 Lubiſh Gunpowder barrels (which he buried under ground) behind him. And on the 17th of the ſame moneth, a Greek, who was the Keeper of the great Duke's Wardrobe, comming over to thoſe of *Riga*, related, that his Maſter was mightily terrified by news brought him, That Field-Marſhall *Lowenhaupt* the *Swede* did great miſchief in *Muſcovie*, having defeated two Armies, and taken two Generals of his priſoners. There being alſo a Mutiny in the City of *Moſco*, which forced both the Patriarch, and the great Duke's Lady to flee thence, who were arrived at *Polosko* in *White-Ruſſia*. And Novemb. 5th following, there were ſolemn Thankſgivings at *Stockholm*, with diſcharging all their great Guns, for joy of the *Muſcovite's* quitting the ſiege of *Riga*, and the Fortreſſes of *Kakenhowen* and *Notembourg*; of whoſe irruption into *Liefland* there was then no farther appearance, than the viſible remainders in thoſe deſolations and ſpoyls which they had made in the Country. The reaſon likewiſe which induced the *Muſcovite* to that hoſtile attempt againſt the *Swedes*, was ſuppoſed to be this, becauſe it was concluded in the Treaty made between him and *Poland*, That the *Polanders*, after King *Caſimir's* deceaſe, ſhould freely chooſe, not onely the ſon of the *Muſcovite*; but himſelf alſo to be next Succeſſour to the Crown.

Before

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Before the middle of Novemb. the Poliſh Army being in three Bodies, one body of them conſiſting of 30000 *Poles* and *Tartars*, *Stewsky* being General, coming to *Pruſſia's* borders near the City *Leik*, ſurpriſed the Electour of *Brandenburgh* his Army under the Command of Count *Waldek*: the *Tartars* alſo croſſing the River, came behind them: there was indeed a ſharp fight betwixt them; but the *Pole's* forces being far greater in number, the Earl was forced to retreat as far as *Angerbourg*, 1500 of his men being cut off, with the loſſe of ſix great Guns, and all their baggage. Yet the King of *Sweden* nothing daunted herewith, ſpeedily collecting his Troops together, went and confirmed the reſt of the *Brandenburgers*, by uniting them to himſelf; which the enemy perceiving, durſt not come on to proſecute their ſucceſſe, but retreated into *Podlachia*. The Electour himſelf being awakened by this great loſs, (in which Prince *Radzivil* was taken priſoner, M. G. *Ritterhelm*, Col. *Roſe*, Col. *Brunnel*, with other chief Officers, being ſlain,) called upon the Nobility of *Pruſſia* to arm for defence of their Country: who turning their backs, ſaid, They durſt not bear arms againſt the King of *Poland*.

But M. G. *Golts* at the ſame time (arriving at *Tilſe*) fell upon the *Samaytes*, ſtanding in battalia two miles beyond, with very good ſucceſs: who thinking at firſt, that they were all well mounted and armed, encouraged his men to ſtand to it: but when he perceived their ſubtilty, that they had no Musquets, but long pieces of wood coloured black, except a few who having Muſquets, fired immediately, he ſet on them ſo eagerly, that he got the Victory, ſlaying 1500 of them, and taking as many more priſoners, whereof was *Criſpin* the General himſelf, and 60 other noted ones, the reſt being ſcattered and routed. *Criſpin* being brought to *Tilſe*, was to be ſent to *Koningsberg*.

The King of *Denmark* complaining of grievances from the *Swediſh* King, (who had concluded with the States of the *Netherlands*) having his Reſident at the *Hague* in the ſame Octob. 1656, obtained an anſwer of his buſineſſe; which was, That the States would not be wanting to recommend his Maſter's intereſt to the King of *Sweden*, that he might receive ſatisfaction touching all the ſaid grievances of which he complained: and that they had written about the ſame to their Ambaſſadours in *Pruſsia*.

The ſame year, before this time, even an unheard of miſchievous invention to deſtroy the lives of people, was practiſed in the Lower *Sileſia*; for ſome buriers of people ſeeing they had but little work, plotted together, That one of them ſhould (by ſome fellowſhip with the evil one) learn to make a powder, which he diſtributing, and they throwing in publique aſſembling places, and Fountains, cauſed great infection; ſo that at *Krapis* 2500 dyed thereby. Whereupon the chiefeſt Families withdrawing into the Country; it afterwards chanced, that a bogg of one of the buriers getting out, ran to the Country where the people was retired, where being ſhot, the ſaid Burier becoming mad, threat-

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ned all his men, that they ſhould die very ſuddenly: who alſo told one that lamented his lately dead Wife, that he wondred at him, ſo to lament, ſince he was within a day to go the ſame way. The Magiſtrate being adviſed of all thoſe; this burner was apprehended, who upon the rack confeſſed his crime and all his Complices, who according to deſert, were put to death with great tortures.

About the moneth November following: the Princes in *Germany* being jealous of each other, every one of them levied Souldiers; for they all feared a new War, which the *French* were like to make againſt the Empire; becauſe there was no ſatisfaction given at *Franckford* for breaking of the peace; for *France* pretended, That the Emperour did contrary to the Peace made at *Munſter*, in ſending Armies into *Italy* and the *Netherlands*; yet the *Germans* ſent into *Italy*, committing great inſolencies there, above what the *French* did, plundring many Monaſteries, and chiefly two, hard by *Milane*; burning down a Village, and plundring the guards of the *Milanois* Governours; not ſparing alſo the Churchmen, but committing great violences on them, which forced many families to leave their houſes and goods, and to flee from that unlucky ſupply: the affairs of that State could not be then in a worſe condition. And then were the Trained Bands, and ſome new levied Souldiers of the two Electours of *Mentz* and *Heydelburg* in the field, marching one againſt another. Neither of the Princes then yielding to other about the matter of the Cuſtomes; but it was believed that ſome of their Neighbours would interpoſe.

But the King of *Poland* arrived Nov. 15. at the City of *Dantzick*, with his Chancellor and Vice-Chancellour, (being fetcht in by 48 Companies of Citizens) whoſe Army being 30000 ſtrong, (12000 of whom were luſty fighting men) were to be entrenched about that City; who ſoon felt the inconvenience of that numerous Army, to their no ſmall diſcontent, by reaſon of their plundring and ſtealing, ſpoyling and ruinating all the Champion Country round about it, which was expected to prove very chargeable to the *Dantzickers*, and breed great and many inconveniences: they being likely to continue their Quarters under the Cannons of their City, and King *Caſimir* intending to ſtay there himſelf awhile: Parties, in the mean time, of the Poles and *Swedes* every day meeting and skirmiſhing. The Dutch Embaſſadours having alſo conferred with the *Poland* King at *Dantzick*, (for both they and the *French* Ambaſſadours were very ſerious and diligent in mediating with him for an accommodation) preſſed him ſo hard, that they deſired him to nominate a day to begin a Treaty of peace. Who anſwered, He thought it needfull firſt to know whether the Swediſh King would admit of the Emperour and Daniſh King to be Mediatours; otherwiſe all would be to little purpoſe. Next day, thoſe Ambaſſadours addreſſing themſelves to the Chancellour of *Poland*, he gave them the like anſwer, aſſuring

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aſſuring them, They ſhould find the King and Eſtates very much inclined to an accommodation; but, he telling them in concluſion, That before any Treaty began, it would be expected, the King of *Sweden* ſhould reſtore all places which he held in *Pruſſia*, in the ſame condition as they were before (which was not to be ſo much as propounded to the Swede) both the Ambaſſadour's endeavours, and the *Pole*'s fair ſhews, vaniſhed in an inſtant.

The King of *Poland* being very earneſt by his Ambaſſadours, for the Emperour of *Germany* his aſſiſtance, had propoſed the acceptance of the Poliſh Crown unto him, (that is, after *Caſimir*'s deceaſe) which, both the Emperour and his Councel, abſolutely concluded to wave; they finding it then much more convenient and conducible for the Empire, firſt to make ſure of the Crown of the *Romans*, and thoſe hereditarily due unto the Houſe of *Auſtria*, than to covet after more forreign Crowns. And one of the graveſt Imperial Counſellours being asked his advice alſo, what anſwer was to be returned, he is reported to have anſwered, *Quærite primo Regnum Romanorum, et cætera adjicientur vobis*; that is, *Seek ye firſt the Kingdome of the Romans, and others ſhall be added unto you.* Whoſe opinion all the reſt did approve of, and agree unto.

On the 29 of October the ſame year, thoſe of the Inquiſition in *Portugal* burnt four perſons alive, who were accuſed and condemned of Judaiſm and Sodomie. And Novemb. 6. following, the King of *Portugal* departing this World, (through obſtruction of the Stone and gravel in his Kidneys) left his Queen, Regent of the Kingdom, during the minority of her ſon *Don Alfonſo* the firſt, who was crowned the 15th of the ſame Novemb. 1656.

Novemb. 20th after, in a Treaty between the King of *Sweden*, and the Electour of *Brandenburg* at *Taplaw*, a perpetual League and Confederacy was anew tranſacted and agreed on: to which effect, the Earl of *Slippenback*, and Preſident *Borenclaw* departed from *Koningsberg* with the Inſtrument of that League, to have it ratified by the King.

This year 1656, the Plague ſorely afflicted *Italy*, ſo that not onely at *Naples*, but at *Rome* and *Genoa* it raged much: and at *Benevento*, in Novemb. of 9000 people, there were not above 500 remaining.

But the *Venetians* after *Tenedos*, ſoon took *Stalimene* Iſland alſo from the Turks: and having furniſhed the Fortreſſe there, with all neceſſaries for defence, their Proveditor General ſet ſail with the Fleet towards *Scio* and *Zia*, to refreſh his men: about which time, the Turk caſt away all thoughts of peace with the *Venetians*, having wholly broken the Treaty that had been begun at *Conſtantinople* by their Secretary *Bellarini*.

The King of *Sweden* (finding his Souldiers exceeding deſirous to encounter with the *Polanders*, before a greater Froſt came, forcing them to take their Winter-quarters) toward the latter end of November breaking up from *Hone*, he croſſed the River with his Army, conſiſting of 16000 choyſe Souldiers: a little after which, the

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the *Polonian* Camp under *Lubermiski* was totally defeated before *Cracovia*, which they had besieged; and the City relieved, which was brought to great extremity.

About or in Decemb. following, the once Polish Vice-Chancellour *Radzziecouski* was brought (by the King of *Sweden*'s command) a disgraced prisoner to *Marienburg* Castle, upon the discovery of his treacherous carriages to the Swedes: who (so soon as the rumour brake out, that the Swedish King had forced War upon the King of *Poland*, under his pretence of a better Title, and nearer Succession to the Crown of *Swethland*, and that the said King had passed with all his Army in the Baltick Sea, landing in *Pomerania*) addressed himself unto him, with great promise of his fidelity in all actions wherein he should be imployed: and having given at that very instant a great testimony of the reality of his promises, when he had perswaded *Posen* and *Calißen* to accept of Swedish protection, the King might in reason put no small trust and confidence in him: he being a Counsellour in all the principal Councels, and the chief interpreter when the King's occasion required it. But it was then by his own confession known; First, That he had been the onely cause, why the *Cossacks* (according to their offers) did never appear with any reality in the Polish War, and chiefly against the *Muscovite*. Secondly, That the *Quartians* and the rest of the *Polanders* left the King of *Sweden* at his perswasion. Thirdly, That he engaged himself to the Jesuits, that he would then have delivered the King of *Sweden* into their hands. Fourthly, That he had an intimate correspondency with the City of *Dantzick*, assuring them, that within a little time, he should shew himself a faithful Son of his Native Country. It was believed also, that he had a design to betray *Elbing* and *Hoft* into King *Casimir*'s hands. But then it was hoped, their Affairs would take another face, and chiefly by the approaching of *Ragotzi* Prince of *Transylvania*, at that time: as also the constant desire that the *Muscovite* had for a peace with the Swedish King; for which cause the King intended to send one *Coyes* with Instructions to make an overture of the said peace. The said *Radziecouski* in or about June following, 1657, was imbarqued at *Elbing* to be transported into *Sweden*, there to be imprisoned during his life.

A little after, the Chancellour of *Poland* had given the aforesaid answer to the Dutch Ambassadours: the King of *Poland* and the City of *Dantzick* resolved, that overtures of peace should be made with *Sweden*: whereupon, the *French* Ambassadour went instantly to the Swedish King, the *Holland* Ambassadour being to follow, the King being then at *Marienburg* to receive them, with their Propositions from the Polish King: although it appears, that Negotiation was to little or no purpose,

On *May* 18 following, 1657, the King of *Sweden* (whose Headquarters was at *Quavicheſt* intended to go to the *Hungarian* Leaguer under *Ragotsky* Prince of *Transylvania*, (who was now come to his assistance) upon the transaction and agreement made touching the evacuation of the Garrison of *Cracovia*, which was to be surrendred to the *Hungarians*: on the 16 day of which moneth, a *Pole* escaping from *Samoisci*, brought Letters, that Marshal *Wittenburg* and the other Swedish Lords there prisoners, were not transported from thence, as a rumour was spread: he relating also, That there was then a great mutiny and dissention among the *Poles*, divers having torn their Standards in pieces, and run away, yet the Polonish Generals kept the rest together, and were gone with them into *Lithuania*. He likewise related, That *Chmielniski*, the *Cossacks* General, was gone into *Lithuania* with great forces, taking divers Towns by *Arvisko*, *Arvilef*, and *Bobrosko*, and putting to the sword all the *Muscovites* and *Lithuanian* Gentry therein.

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But the Swedish Army being joyned with Prince *Ragotzi*'s Army, and passing the River *Bug* into *Lithuania*, not far from *Krzemein*, and finding no forces of the enemies, marched towards the strong City called *Bizeſcie Litenky*; who at his approach summoning it with a sharp commination of total ruine upon not surrendring, *Zawicky* the Governour answered, He intended to defend it to the uttermost. The Earl of *Waldek* and Earl *Jacob de la Gardie*, drew near the Town with some forces, and shot off two pieces of Canon, (the Swedish signal) which passing into the Governour's Lodgings, he, terrified, and forgetting his former resolution, next day humbly offered to parley, and yielded on composition: and that, before the King and *Ragotzi* arrived there. So that, that strong and important place was subdued without the losse of one man, and garrisoned by Prince *Ragotzi*, to whom the King absolutely resigned the disposing thereof; although the besieged wished to live alwayes under the Swedish protection: most of which Garrison having been in the service of the King of *Sweden*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and Prince *Radzvill*, betaking themselves again to the King's service: others *Ragotzi* got to his side, being raised by him: but the Governour and some others, with some Artillery, were conducted to *Stuzana*. After which, both Armies departed one from another, the King returning whence he came; and the Prince crossing *Bug*, not far from *Bizeſcie*, where he a while continued.

The *Polonish* and *Lithuanian* Armies under *Lubermiski*, *Czarnecki*, and *Saphia*, till they were joyned, were chased by the King of *Sweden* and the *Transylvanians*; so that *Czarnecki* swimming over *Weyſel* with 10000 horse, passed into great *Poland*, summoning up every where the *Pospolite* to make a diversion into *Pomerania*; whereof 11 Colours appeared (June 10th) thereabouts on the other side of *Thorne* bridge with usuall bravadoes. The rest marching towards *Bizeſcie* with 2000 *Germans* and *Poles*: but as soon as the King drew nigh them, they fled in such haste toward *Vohmien*, that the pursuing parties for 20 miles could not hear of them. In the mean time, the *Poles* intreating the *Muscovites* for assistance out of *Lithuania*, they were flatly denyed, with this reproach, That the *Poles* had basely deceived the great Duke, by

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carrying the *Poloniſh* Crown, which they offered to him, to *Vienna*; which affront they would be revenged of: ſo that they muſt not expect help from them. *Ragotzi* marched towards *Samoiſe*, whither *Steinbock* with 7000 *Brandenburgian* forces was drawing, to viſite the ſame ſtrong Fortreſſe, thereby to eſtabliſh the *Ragotzian* line to the very borders of *Tranſylvania*, and to ſtand firmly in *Poland*. But the King keeping with him a body of 8000 men, intended to march into great *Poland*, to ſcatter the forces brought thither by *Czarneski*, and to draw ſomewhat nearer to *Pomerania's* borders, to joyn with *Wrangle's* 6000 men in *Pomerania*, in caſe the *Danes* ſhould do their worſt: For in or about the ſame June, 1657, the King of *Denmark* proclaiming War againſt *Sweden*, in *Coppenhaguen*, diſparcht alſo a Herauld to *Stockholm*, to intimate there the War, or to the Swediſh borders to denounce it; ſetting forth alſo a large Declaration of the motives thereof; Becauſe the Swedes had by fraud and violence taken from him his Archbiſhopricks of *Bremen* and *Verden*, and his Towns and Territories, plundring him of his moveables, and denying to give him any ſatisfaction herein; detaining likewiſe from him, *Irne* and *Zerne* in *Norway* by force, and defrauding him ſeveral wayes of his Cuſtome and Toll in the Ore Sound, and prejudicing him moſt highly in his Prerogatives alſo, becauſe the Swedes had taken away from him the whole Trading by Sea, from *Dantzick* into *Denmark*: and inſtead of making reparation of all thoſe, the late appointed Treaty was broken off: the Daniſh King proteſting againſt the Calamities which that enſuing War might cauſe.

About the beginning of *May*, 1657, the *Venetian* Generaliſſimo *Moccenigo*, burned 10 Turkiſh Ships, and 14 Saiques, taking the Tribute of *Rhodes* to 200000 Crowns: yet loſing 100 men, and 300 wounded; who afterwards joyning with the Pope's Galleys, and thoſe of *Malta*, they went again to the *Dardanelles*, to hinder all Veſſels carrying proviſion to *Conſtantinople*, and reſolving to fight the great Turkiſh Fleet, who intended to Rendezvouz at *Scio*.

On the other hand, Monſieur *Dureel*, the Swediſh Plenipotentiary, having uſed all means to bring the Daniſh King to a fair accommodation with the Swediſh, and that proving vain, he left a *Manifeſto* at *Coppenhaguen*, May 13, 1657, containing a ſtate of the differences betwixt them. The Swediſh Plenipotentiary proteſting, That no occaſion had been given on the Swediſh ſide, to diſſolve and break off that Treaty.

War being thus begun in good earneſt by the *Danes*, their Camp began to march for the Archbiſhoprick of *Bremen*, entring therein in June; in order to which, they went to the *Elbe*, whoſe high waters, and tempeſtuous winds croſſed their tranſportation; yet ſome of their forces paſſing the *Elbe* above *Hamborough*, through the Dominion of *Linnenburg*: in their going over, they gave the other ſigns, burning pitch'd barrels; whereupon 3000 of the *Daniſh* Forces were tranſported to the High-land, where they took a Fort, called the *Eaſt-Sconce*. On

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On the 9th day of the ſame June, the *Swediſh* Camp in *Liefland* under Major General *Lowen*; and the *Muſcovian* Army under the Waywood of *Pleskow*, and the General *Szaremietow*, had a great fight near the Town *Walke*; the Swedes having the day, put four Companies of Dragoons to the ſword which guarded ſome paſſages. On the place of fighting, 1500 common Souldiers were ſlain, beſides many eminent ones: the reſt being purſued: many of whom were knockt down by the Peaſants among the buſhes: they took from them 4 Enſigns, 26 Cornets, 5 pair of Kettle Drums, all their Artillery and baggage; *Szaremietow* the General was taken priſoner, being wounded; alſo their Quarter-maſter General, with ſeven eminent Boyars more from *Pleskow*, and many others. The remnant of the defeated *Muſcovites* rallying their forces about ſix miles from *Adzell*, Count *Magnus* departed from *Riga* to the Swediſh Army, (recruited with 800 brave Souldiers ſent from Prince *Adolph* out of *Pruſsia*, after the action) with full intent to encounter them; who were before the 19th of the ſame again totally routed and deſtroyed: upon which, thoſe of the beſieged Caſtle of *Adzell* deſpairing of ſuccour, blowing the ſame up, fled away; the which cauſed great perplexity thereabouts, eſpecially at *Dorpt*, which was ſaid to expect no other but the ſame deſtiny. Then alſo the *Coſsacks* under *Chmielnisky* fell into *Ruſsia*, making great havock there, taking all before them, without reſiſtance.

But the *Danes* in *Bremen* having beſieged *Bremerford*, the beſiegers approaching to the very Walls; and *Stade* being by them begirt, the King of *Sweden* made toward them, coming July 10, to *Stetin* in *Pomerania*; and next day the Prince Palatine of *Sultzbach* his Regiments of horſe and foot being 5000 choyſe men, paſſed over the River of Oder, to *Stetin* ſide. Upon the third day there being a ſolemn Faſt, with prayers throughout all that Land. On the 4th day many Standards and Colours, both horſe and Dragoons marched thorow that City; the King's own Army of 10 or 12000 men, with a brave Train of Artillery, being to follow after within few dayes: Which march and Expedition was onely intended againſt the King of *Denmark*.

About the ſame time, 12000 *Polanders* invaded that part of *Hungary* belonging to *Ragotzi* Prince of *Tranſylvania*, burning down 36 Villages, giving quarter to none. Then alſo (there having, at length, been an agreement of the Imperial Court with *Poland*, upon ſix Articles) the Army appointed by the King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* marched for *Sileſia*, and was advancing towards *Cracovia*. Three of the Articles being, That betwixt the two Crowns, there ſhould be an eternal Friendſhip and Covenant, offenſive and defenſive. That the King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* ſhould keep on foot for *Poland* 16000 men, (10000 foot, and 6000 horſe) and a ſufficient Artillery: for which the Poliſh King was to provide neceſſaries; provided, that the King of *Hungary* take from the Revenues of the *Polonian* Salt-Mines 50000 Gilders; beſides which, the King of *Poland* was to pay that preſent moneth

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of June, 300000 Duckats in ready money: that, in that Covenant, were comprehended the *German* and *Spaniſh* Houſes of *Auſtria*, *Denmark*, *Muſcovia*, and the *Tartars*; as alſo, all ſuch Electorall Princes of the Empire which were deſirous to be received into it, chiefly *Brandenburg*, in caſe he left the Swediſh party.

A little after, the King of *Sweden* marched from *Stetin* in *Pomerania* with 10000 men againſt the *Daniſh* forces. And the *Polonian* and *Auſtrian* forces being muſtred, the former were 24000 ſtrong, the latter 20000; a party whereof marching againſt Prince *Ragotski*'s Army, who having layn at *Pintzaw*, were now advancing to the Town *Opatawa*: Prince *Ragotski* then ſeeming inclinable to peace, ſending an Ambaſſadour to the King of *Poland*, ſoliciting for it; and proffering, That upon conditions, he would quit *Poland*. The King anſwering, He would ſend to the King of *Hungary* with all ſpeed concerning it, to hear his good intention therein.

About the ſame time, *Bremerwerden* in *Bremen* (after the deceaſe of the chief Commander) was ſurrendred to the *Danes* upon Articles. The *Leaguer-Sconce*, a conſiderable place, being ſubdued by them alſo: The *Dane* lying likewiſe before *Borgh*; and keeping *Staden* blockt up.

In the ſame moneth of July, 1657, *Venice* had bad news, to wit, That the Turks having taken the Fort *Boſsina* in *Dalmatia*, put 800 Chriſtians to the ſword. And 6000 Turks coming nigh to *Spalatro*, turned immediately to the paſſage of S. *Franchois*, intending there to raiſe Forts: but *Poſsidario* ſallying out, and fighting a while ſtoutly, at laſt drave them quite away, with the loſſe of many great Commanders: who in their retreat went to *Salona*, lying between *Spalatro* and *Cliſsa*, where they were recruited with 6000 foot, and 4000 horſe. But the Turks under *Uſsaim Baſsa*'s Command, having prepared for War a good while, came on July 2d, in the night with ſtorming Ladders, &c. preſſing on the City of *Candia* furiouſly to ſurprize it; but 500 of thoſe in the City crying out, *Turks*, *Turks*, the chains were thereupon drawn, and the Souldiers and Citizens coming to a Body, fell on the *Turks*, and drave them out. Alſo iſſuing forth, they diſordering the Turks, put many of them to the ſword; who left behind them 29 Enſigns, and 5 Cornets, which they had put up on the wall; 1400 Turks were ſlain, and 2100 (with a great booty) taken.

There was alſo a fight toward the latter end of July, on the frontiers of *Schoneland*, between the *Daniſh* forces and the *Swedes*, under the Command of *Horn*, *Douglas*, and *Guſtave Oxienſtern*, raiſed to engage the *Dane* on the other ſide next to *Swethland*: wherein the *Danes* had the worſt.

But in *Bremen*, the *Daniſh* Army had almoſt no ſooner poſſeſſed themſelves of divers places there, but they began to be diſpoſſeſſed again by the Swedes: for the Swediſh Armies coming on, made (in the very moneth of July) the *Daniſh* forces to withdraw from *Staden*: time being then to ſhew whether they would quite forſake it,

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it, or keep it onely blockt up: who ſent then alſo a part of their forces over the *Elbe*, to go into *Holſatia*: and the Swediſh Field-Marſhal *Wrangle* (who Commanded in *Bremen* Dukedome) with his forces (onely aſſiſted with one Regiment of *Finlanders*, whom he borrowed of the garriſon of *Staden*) recovered the two Forts of *Butzſtit* and *Swinga*, putting moſt of the *Danes* therein to the ſword: whereby he encouraged, with all ſpeed and care purſued the other *Danes* in thoſe parts, who were retreating in all haſte to ſhip themſelves out of the Dutchy of *Bremen*; and overtaking them at the bank of the River *Oſte*, took moſt of them priſoners; but their Officers being gotten aboard, ſet ſayl towards *Gluckſtad*, leaving ſome of the ſmaller Veſſels (which ſhould have tranſported the common ſort) a prey to their enemy. But the *Danes* then held *Bremerwerden*, and alſo a Fort ſeated at the mouth of the *Weſer*: but from the King of *Sweden*'s coming thither, unto that time, the *Danes* had loſt 2000 men. But at the King's entrance into *Holſtein*, he pitched his Camp at three ſeveral places, and finding the *Danes* did not ſtand, but ſtill retreated, he falling on the two Forts *Krucker* and *Nieſtader*, which protected thoſe parts, preſently took them, killing and taking about 500, among whom was Col. *Beneſield*, a *Germane*. In the mean while, about 2000 *Daniſh* horſe lightly armed, and 800 Dragoons, who were quartered hard by, never came on, but retreated in haſte and diſorder (before the *Swedes* coming) towards *Gluckſtad*. While the King of *Sweden* advanced towards *Itzchow*, moſt of the *Danes* horſe galloped into *Jutland*.

About the ſame time, the Emperour being deceaſed, there were differences in *Germany* about the Vicariat or Vice-gerency of the Empire: which having been transferred in the late Wars there, and ſince by the Pacification at *Munſter* ſettled on the Houſe of *Bavaria*, that houſe pretended as if it were a Prerogative inſeparably annexed and belonging to their Electorate: when as the Golden Bull, the fundamentall Sanction of the Empire plainly confirmed it to the Houſe *Palatine*: which was inveſted and actually poſſeſſed with that dignity, before ever there were Electours conſtituted in the Empire: and which the Golden Bull of *Charls* the 5th did not beſtow on the Electours *Palatine*, but onely farther ratified the ſame unto their Houſe; ſolemnly declaring to the whole Empire and poſterity, that it did belong unto them, by reaſon of their Hereditary poſſeſſion of the Principality or County Palatine of the *Rhine*.

Geſtendorff Fort being likewiſe ſoon after taken from the *Danes* in *Bremen*, that Dukedome was almoſt freed from them; ſo that in Auguſt, 1657, there was no place (except *Bremerwerden*) which ſtood out againſt the Swedes. Wherefore *Wrangle* leaving behind him a convenient force to ſecure that Country, and carry on the reducement of *Bremerwerden*, he departed thence, to follow the King into *Holſtein*, where the *Swedes* had taken three Sconces from the *Danes*, and ſo got into the Mooriſh Land of *Holſtein*; which the

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the *Danes* could not free from hoſtile Invations. Alſo, the King of *Denmark* arriving at *Jutland*, leavying forces for the reinforcement of his Camp; and his Rix-Marſhall *Bille* marching thither to him with 2000 foot from *Gluckſtad*, with other forces brought in from other parts, his Army was look'd on to be very conſiderable; and which, the *Daniſh* Officers were then putting in a poſture fit for battel: And they might expect it, becauſe the King of *Sweden* with the reſt of his Army, advanced after the Prince of *Sulzbach*, whom he had ſent before towards *Jutland* with a ſtrong party.

About or in the ſame moneth of Auguſt, the *Venetians* obtained another ſignal Victory againſt the Turkiſh Fleet, at the mouth of the *Dardanelles*, and that in the ſight of the great Turk himſelf, who was ſaid to have come down thither to ſee the fight. But that which ſowred that great Succeſſe unto them, was the loſſe of their General *Moccenigo*, who being in proſecution of the Victory, and afterwards endeavouring to return to the attaquing of the Iſle of *Scio*, a tire of great guns being diſcharged from the Caſtles of the *Dardanelles*; one of them lighted into the Magazine of powder in his own Galley, and blew him (with many more Nobles) up into the Ayr.

On the 9th of September following, *Roſenwing*, Envoy from the King of *Denmark*, arrived at *Amſterdam*: whoſe buſineſſe was to ſolicite the States for aſſiſtance both by men and money: he relating alſo, That his King was aſſuredly with his Army reſolving to bid the Swedes battel; but he intended not to engage, till the *Poles* ſhould make their promiſed Invaſion into *Pomerania* to divert the *Swediſh* forces.

About the beginning of July before, 1657, one Colonel *Doyley* Governour in *Jamaica* Iſland for the Engliſh, wrote into *England*, concerning the good condition the Engliſh were then in.

But there having been a difference riſen in *Germany* between the City of *Munſter* and their Biſhop: the Biſhop beſieged that City, (500 Souldiers of the forces levied by the Eccleſiaſticall Electours, going to help their fellow Biſhop in that ſiege; and the Duke of *Bavaria* had ſent thither 4000 men) but (the Citizens continuing couragious, and reſolving to abide the utmoſt extremities, rather than to ſubmit to ſuch conditions as their Biſhop would have impoſed upon them) it proved a very difficult ſiege; for the beſieged ſallying forth notably, more than once, they ſlew a great number of the Peaſants which came thither to do ſervice. They alſo finding their Governour to be one holding correſpondence with the enemy, brought him to Tryall, and put him to death; hanging and quartering four perſons more upon the ſame account, who had undertaken to ſet divers of the chief ſtreets of the City on fire. At length by help of the States General of the United Provinces, (whoſe forces were advancing toward the relief and vindication of the beſieged Citizens) the Biſhop no ſooner heard the news of the ſaid forces advance, but he preſently began to

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to give ear to the Citizens juſt demands, permitting unto them their ancient Priviledges, rights and immunities. Whereupon they immediately ſuffered him to enter into *Munſter* very honourably: the Garriſon being diſpoſed under Gen. *Remond*'s Command, he took an Oath of fidelity to the City; (for by a ſure agreement with the Biſhop, the Garriſon was wholly at the Citie's devotion). The Biſhop loſt 1500 men during the ſiege; the Citizens not above 30, and about 200 wounded. This was in Octob. 1657. After which, the States General's forces retired into their Garriſons from whence they came.

But the King of *Sweden* paſſing out of the Dukedome of *Holſtein*, into *Jutland*, (taking upon the way thoſe that were willing into his protection, and dealing with others as he ſaw meet) there was great perplexity among the *Danes*, becauſe of his ſo ſoon coming thither, and arriving at *Alborgh*, which is but 12 or 14 leagues on the other ſide of the Sea from *Gottenburgh* in *Sweden*; this was in Auguſt; about which time, a *Daniſh* Major General having caſt up a Sconce three leagues from the ſaid *Gottenburgh* on an Iſland called *Tiurholmen*, fortifying the ſame with ſome Guns, and inferiour Officers and Souldiers: the Earl *Douglas* juſt then being coming thither, 400 of his Souldiers ſo ſaluted them, that they preſently left the ſame, leaving behind them a great quantity of proviſion. *Douglas* advancing to *Wennersborg*, gathered his Troops together, intending to continue his Expedition in *Norway*; but he was ſtayed there-from by a Letter from Vice-Roy *Brahe*, (out of *Schonen*) then Generaliſſimo by Land and Sea, that he ſhould tranſport himſelf into *Pruſſia*, to aſſiſt Duke *Adolph*, and command the Army left there.

The *Danes* (the while) reinforcing themſelves in *Schonen*, Victuals there growing ſcant, the Vice-Roy with his 5000 men was conſtrained to retire to Helmſtadt: the *Danes* paſſing ſafely thorow the Wood *Hallanſoos* into *Laholm*, gave out, that they were 8 or 9000 men: wherefore *Douglas* received another Order from *Brahe*, to take 1800 horſe, and Col. *Swynehead*'s foot, and to march thither; *Steinbock* alſo having a few dayes before come out of *Pruſſia* to encounter and endeavour to force them back into their own Country. But they having aſſaulted *Laholm* Caſtle in *Halland*, and being thrice repulſed with the loſſe of 500 men, retreated again into their Country *Schoneland*, becauſe they heard Earl *Douglas* was to joyn with the Swediſh Army there.

Czarneski with his flying Army going into *Pomerania*, the King of *Sweden* was thereby called away out of *Jutland* in haſte; ſo that the Ambaſſadours of the States General of the United Provinces going (after a ſumptuous entertainment by the Duke of *Holſtein* in the Caſtle of *Gottorf*) Sept. 13. towards *Flensbourg*, to meet with him,; he was gone ere they were aware: (the King of *Denmark* arriving about the ſame time, from *Jutland*, at *Coppenhaguen*, having left *Fredericks-Ode* and *Fuenen* in a good poſture of defence) but the Swediſh King left his affairs in *Jutland* to be carried

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carried on by *Wrangle*; who commanding his forces there, kept Fredericks-Ode still blockt up by Land: out of which, the *Danes* having made severall sallyes; on Sept. 20th, they made two notable ones with two whole Regiments; but they being repulsed by the *Swedes*, they pursued them till they came under the Canon of the place, killing many, and taking divers prisoners. But the King of *Sweden* having sent *Wrangle* a Recruit of Foot under Colonel *Fersens* Command (with an Order to try if possible he might carry that Famous and strong Town & Fortresse of *Fredericks-Ode*, situated on the water towards the *Sound*) of 5000 men, thereby to overthrow the *Danes* designe, as also to consider which way he might successfully prosecute their expedition into the Isle *Fuenen*, or give the Enemy a blow somewhere else; He, on October 23, (having first caused divers experienced Corporalls, by night to crawle upon their hands and feet, observing with all diligence, all particulars needfull to be known about the said place) calling a Council of War, and propounding the Kings intention, after many discourses of *pro* and *con*, they generally Resolved to make onset upon it (the *Danes* then not dreaming of such a thing) in 3 several places at once in the morning before break of day: which they doing, and all the Officers and Souldiers behaving themselves with singular Courage, it was in a short time, by that one assault (although the *Danes* disputed one Bullwark after another with stout opposition, and making the greatest resistance on those who gave the Onset on the Gate, in their Posts toward it) reduced to the Swedish King's obedience, with the Garrison, 6 Lieut. Colonels, 8 Majors, 26 Captains, 27 Lievtenants, 26 Ensigns, 2 Engineers, 56 inferiour Officers, 13 Constables, &c. being killed and taken; above 2000 common Souldiers were also taken prisoners, besides those that escaped into the Boggs; and 1100 of the inferiour Officers and common Souldiers slain; 33 Colours, with 6 Standards of Dragoons, being likewise taken. The Swedes had killed in the action, 1 Adjutant Gen. 1 Capt. of horse, 1 Corporal, 19 Troopers: and of the foot, 1 Lieut, Col. 4 Capt. 1 Lieutenant, 2 inferiour Officers, 44 common Souldiers, with a great many wounded. Rix Marshall *Bilie* the *Dane* carried himself so valiantly in that assault, that he had divers wounds in his head; but seeing all to be lost, he retreated with the Lord *Hocke*, a *Danish* Privy Counsellour, into the little Sconce, whither also most of the Officers were gone, hoping to get over the water to *Fuenen*; but the contrary wind blowing hard, he was forced to yield himself up like the rest, at discretion.

After this, the King of *Sweden* thinking it expedient and needfull to undertake a design suitable to the present Necessities, calling his chief Officers to *Kiel* to confer with them there; himself departing from *Wismar* in *Pomerania*, Jan. 5. 1657, arriving at *Kiel* on the 9th day: the result of whose serious deliberation with *Wrangle* the Rix Admiral, and others, was, That a tryall should be made to get over into the Island of *Fuenen* one way or other, whether

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whether the Frost held or not. Wherefore the frost holding, he sent the Admiral to *Fredericks-Ode*, to order those Regiments in *Jutland* to draw together thither on the 26 day: After the sending some to view the Ice beyond *Fredericks Ode*, and nigh *Fuenen*, and over against the Island of *Brosoe*, (where the Swedish set foot, for the better performance of their design) whose horses of the third party sent, (the Ice breaking) were drowned, they with much ado saving their lives: and after the King's ordering both Wings, and all things accordingly, after some disputes, (this dysaster also happening unto the Swedes, that the two Regiments of *Waldek* and *Koningsmark* sanck into the Ice; so that Col. *Boreman* came to no action: and two Companies of *Waldek's* Regiment were drowned, with some Troopers of *Koningsmark* and *Boreman*) the *Danes* were totally routed and put to flight; Col. *Jens*, a valiant and experienced Souldier, desiring quarter of the Rix-Admiral; those that were not put to the sword, being immediately taken prisoners: only some few retreating upon the Ice, (some of whom were drowned) (and of all the *Danes* forces not 200 escaping) were pursued at the heels by some commanded forces. Whereupon M. G. *Berendts* was commanded towards *Langland* and *Swineburg* to encounter 500 horse, who were to come from thence to assist Col. *Jens*; and Col. *Ashenberg* had order to go to *Middlefort* to beat up Col. *Bilde* with his 600 horse, but he was retreated before to *Odensea*. *Jens* confessed, That the *Dane's* forces consisted in all of 3000 horse, besides 700 *Germans*, and 1500 Landforces, whereof all the Superiour Officers (except one Capt. *Rumor*, who was killed in the beginning) were taken prisoners: and among these chief and publique Officers, were five Senatours; as also L. G. *Guldenlew*, who all had fled to *Odensea*: there were likewise taken in divers places, about 60 pieces of Ordnance, with a great quantity of ammunition, and a Magazine well furnished: and when the King of *Sweden* had sent the Rix Admiral to *Newburg*, to seize on four Danish Men of War there, (a great number of small Vessels and Boats being likewise seized on) he presently came unto *Odensea*. This Island was taken Jan. 30. 1657.

But in or about October before, the *Venetians* lost again the Isle of *Tenedos* to the Turks, though not without ruine to the Conquerour. The *Venetian* Fleet being gone from the said Island to take in fresh water; the Turk's Fleet took opportunity to land there a great body of men, who presently setting upon the Fort of *Tenedos* by storm, were in the first attempt repulsed; but they preparing for a new Onset, and being numerous, the *Venetian* Garrison working a Mine under the Fort, disposed their powder therein with a match fitted to it, and then quitting the place, the Turks taking possession thereof, were (Fort and all) blown up into the Ayr. The *Venetian* Fleet returning, and perceiving what had happened, and the Turks Fleet being at hand, they prepared for an encounter; which being performed resolutely on both sides, (for the Grand Visier encouraged the Turks, he having come pur-

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politely from *Constantinople*, to see that Island regained, whose possession is of so great concernment to the Commerce of that City) in the conclusion, the *Venetians* got a new notable Victory, sinking 16 of the Turk's Men of War, with four that came from *Tripoli* to serve the Grand Seignior; taking also four of their Galleys.

About the same time, 1500 *Danes* made an Incursion into *Bremerwerden*, hoping thereby to have relieved *Bremerwerden*; but the *Swedes* resolutely playing their parts thereabouts, made good the siege, rendring all the *Danes* enterprise fruitless, both touching *Bremerwerden*, and other places in that Country. *Eggerick* the Governour of *Bremerwerden* keeping in very close, after the attempt made upon the *Behlemer* Sconce; from whence they were repelled by the Swedish Garrison, with great losse.

But while the King of *Sweden* was thus struggling with the *Dane*, most inhumane cruelties and persecutions were acted by the Papists and their party in *Poland*, against the Protestants: The first City which they set upon being *Lesna*, whither many Protestants had come for shelter; there being three Congregations of them, to wit, the *Polonian*, *Bohemian*, and *German*. They intended to have put all to the sword therein; but the Citizens having notice of their coming, left the City and all their wealth behind them, fleeing thorow Woods and boggs into *Silesia*. The enemy entring the City, found none but aged and bed-rid persons, whom they barbarously slew, and after plundring the City, burned it to ashes. In other places also they cruelly murdered divers Ministers, and people of all ages and sexes.

Before the taking of *Fuenen*, the Swedish King being in *Pomerania*, he was intent upon making new leavies to oppose the proceedings of the *Poles* under *Czarneski*, who had then removed the War out of *Poland*, to their doors; for 4000 *Poland* Troopers fording the River *Oder*, and plundring *Dowen*, not far from *Stettin*, set it on fire. Part of the forces in *Holstein* being also sent for by the King to oppose the *Polanders*.

The King of *Poland* having had a Treaty with the Elector of *Brandenburg*, it was brought to an issue; which was, That he could be no further prevailed with by the King, than to stand Neutral betwixt the *Poles* and *Swedes*.

About the moneth of December, an Ambassadour coming to *Constantinople*, from the King of *Persia*, with a gallant Train, he presently went to his audience; and at the making of his Proposition, he drew out his Shabel, saying, That in case the Grand Seignior would not restore the lesser *Babylon*, and make satisfaction for the Merchants goods which the Turks robb'd, and the captivated *Persians*, which (during the Treaty of peace) were carried away into slavery by his Subjects; then in his King's Name he declared War. There was no answer followed hereupon, but both the Ambassadour and the chiefest of his Train being cast into prison; his head was presently after severed from his body. So that the

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the Turks being sure of War with the *Persians*, there was to be but one Camp set out with the Turk's great Ensign, against the *Venetian* Republique: The great Prince being to stay at home to supply recruits, and to have a watchfull eye upon the *Muscovites*, who then spake in Thunder to the Turkish Monarchy by their warlique threatenings. Before which time, the son of the Grand Visier being enraged at the death of his father, sware, He would be revenged on the grand Signior himself, and all that counselled him to put his Father to death. Wherefore he rising up in rebellion, and making no small disturbance, some advised, that he might be endeavoured to be appeased by favourable promotions; but others liked not that, because of giving encouragement to others in the like case.

But the Jesuits who had been expelled from the City and Territories of *Venice* the space of 50 years, were re-admitted again by the Senate's authority, upon the Pope's solicitation; for which he thanked them by his Nuntio.

The *Poles* having taken the City of *Conitz* from the Swedes, the King of *Sweden* about this time retook it again.

In the moneth of January, the English surprized 600 *Spaniards* in *Jamaica* Island, who had hid themselves among the Thickets and bushes, some whereof were slain, some taken prisoners; and some other *Spaniards* fleeing away in a small Vessell towards *Cuba*.

About February, *Wrangle* was appointed Protector of the Dukedome of *Bremen*.

And about the moneth of April, the King of *Spain* bent his mind above all other affairs, upon the attaquing of *Portugal*, which he intended to set upon with an Army in four Bodies. And to this end, the Nobility were preparing to attend him. The grand Standard which used to be kept in the City of *Soria*, being brought forth for that Expedition: which was principally undertaken, upon a supposal (their King being deceased) of discontents and divisions in *Portugal*.

But Count *Magnus de la Gardie* (who governed the Province of *Liefland* for the King of *Sweden*) being desirous to revenge the invasion which the *Muscovites* had made the year before into that Country, caused 3000 men to be drawn out of the Army there; and entring into the *Muscovite*'s Country, laid near 100 Villages in ashes, put 2000 men to the sword, took *Besur*, a place betwixt *Dorpt* and *Plotzko*, which was the place of the Magazine for Arms and Ammunition, and set fire on the Town. Whereupon the *Muscovites* being provoked, a body of them pursued the Swedish as they were returning with their booty, which being re-inforced by an addition of 2000 *Germans*, it came to an Encounter; but the Swedes being strengthened by some forces, sent them by the Governour of *Revell*, got the better, forcing the enemy to retire in disorder, leaving 600 men dead on the place, and 400 taken prisoners. With the losse of one Colonel, and about 60

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horſe to the Swedes. This fell out in April, 1657. About which time, the mouth of Mount *Ætna* in *Sicilie* (now called *Mungibal*) ſoamed up an unheard of, and moſt ſtupendious quantity of fire, covering the Iſland with aſhes.

But that which in Octob. 1657, made things run to an extremity in *Portugal*, was the exceſſive Demands of the States General of the United Provinces, by their Commiſſioners, from that Kingdom: who in their Treaty at *Lisbone*, (demanding poſſeſſion of the Realm of *Angola*, and the Iſle of S. *Thomas*; alſo free Commerce in and with *Braſile*; ſome millions of money, and 13000 Cheſts of Sugar, to be delivered in *Amſterdam* at the King of *Portugal*'s charge) ſet an end to all hope of any good by treating: For thoſe particulars being denyed them, a War was begun with *Portugal*, the Dutch Fleet then lying thereabout to watch for their *Braſile* Fleet: whoſe Commiſſioners returned to make report unto their Superiours.

But *Czarneski* with 8000 Poliſh horſe entring in the ſame October into *Pomerania*, waſted that part of it which belonged to the Swede; and advancing as far as betwixt *Stetin* and *Anklam*, they dealt moſt barbarouſly with the Inhabitants: yea they came to *Anklam* it ſelf, where they burnt the Horſe-Mills, (alſo a ſecond time before *Stettin*, conſuming and burning down all to the ground thereabouts) and had not the overflowing of the River *Pein* hindred, they would have made a farther ſpoyl and progreſſe; whereupon they returned back again into the *Marck*: and the King of *Sweden* being then thereabouts, collecting his forces to oppoſe them; (his men being mightily encouraged by the unexpected news of the taking *Fredericks Ode*) they hearing the King was drawing an Army together, went back again over the *Oder*. *Czarneski* afterwards returning into *Poland*.

About November, the *Portugal* Forces having rendezvouzed at *Elvas*, not onely paſſed the River of *Guadiana*; but coming before *Moron*, after four dayes ſiege, conſtrained the Governour to ſurrender it upon Capitulation: which news moved the King of *Spain*, in regard it was provided with all neceſſaries for a long ſiege, and might have held out, till relief had been brought by the Duke of *San Germano*, the Spaniſh General.

But at *Conſtantinople* all means was uſed to intercede for the *Coſſacks*, that they might be reconciled to the Crown of *Poland*; where likewiſe warlique preparations both for Sea and Land were then eagerly followed. Then were the *Perſians* alſo ſtirring againſt the Turks; whoſe Land-forces were to act againſt them; (if they could not either make a ceſſation of arms with them, or find out ſome other way for accommodation, which they deſired) wherefore they then blockt up *Lemnos*, which being reduced, their Land-forces might be employed either againſt the *Perſians*, or ſome other parts. But the *Venetian* Commander in *Lemnos* ſtoutly behaving himſelf, repulſed the Turks in 15 aſſaults: yet the Turks at laſt taking the ſaid Iſland of *Stalimene* or *Lemnos*, ſent thither a Garriſon of 10000 men.

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A little after which, the *Auſtrian* Court at *Vienna* reſolved to proclaim the King of *Sweden* for an open enemy, and to publiſh open war againſt him.

Philip the 4th King of *Spain* being aged, and almoſt beyond expectation, having a young Prince, his Son and Heir, born unto him in November, 1657, Bonefires were cauſed to be made throughout all the *Spaniſh* Dominions: all Officers being to perform that ſolemnity in the moſt magnificent manner.

But the *Poles* continuing their Leaguer before *Riga*, the Governour *Helmfield*, Jan. 12. 1657, aſſaulted the beſieger's well fortified Leaguer with about 6000 men on the other ſide of the *Duna*; and ſucceſsfully ſcaling it, he took 20 Colours, with all the Artillery and baggage, and 200 priſoners; among whom were many Poliſh Lords, and perſons of note; Col. *Wigand* their Commander was ſlain, with divers other Colonels, and 1800 common Souldiers alſo killed on the place. The Conquerours finding ſuch ſtore of proviſions and victuals there, that the Inhabitants of the City were two dayes in carrying of it away; ſo that the *Pole*'s Leaguer was wholly ruined, and thoſe of *Riga* ſet free again.

In or about February after, the *Auſtrians* and *Poles* going up further into the Country of *Pruſſia*, committed great outrages and inſolencies in the Biſhoprick of *Ermland*. They ſeized on *Newark* by treachery of a Popiſh Burgomaſter; and afterwards the Caſtle *Brazian*. But thoſe of *Thoren* having a deſign, ſallyed out upon the *Poles*, killing many, and taking a number of priſoners, with 4 field-pieces, and much Ammunition.

A little before which time, all the people of *Naples* being diſcontented, as not liking the Spaniſh Government, 8000 Bandits were on foot in that Kingdom, their Leaders being of great Families: ſo that, the Tower of *Annunciado* was ſaid to be taken, and three garriſons put to the ſword. But the Vice-Roy took two Biſhops which were among the Bandits, as alſo a man diſguiſed in womans cloaths, who privately carrying a Poniard to ſtab the ſaid Vice-Roy, intended thereupon to have raiſed a Tumult. And the Bandits continuing their rebellion, one Capt. *Martelli* about Jan. meeting with a party of them, purſued and took 20 of them, cutting off their heads; the reſt taking Sanctuary in a houſe at *Pazano*, long defended themſelves: but at length they being conſtrained to yield, were ſent priſoners to *Baia* Caſtle. After which, the Vice-Roy ſent a Body of forces toward *Salerne* and *La Poville*, to endeavour the hindering of the ſaid Bandits from encreaſing their Troops that way; for they were grown very inſolent and audacious, being encouraged by hopes of ſuccour the next Spring out of *France*.

But the Swedes having taken not onely *Fuonen*, but *Langland*, *Laland*, *Phalſter*, and *Zealand*, from the *Danes*; inſomuch, that their forces were every where defeated and reduced under the Swediſh power; the two Kings came unto a Treaty of Peace; in which,

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which, English Agents (the Danish King having accepted of the Protectour's mediation) and French, with some Plenipotentiaries of the Danish Rix-Senatours, (all others being excluded) were to mediate. But the Danish King being reduced to a desperate condition, the agreement was made by the mediation of an English Envoy, whom the said King prevailed with to interpose: the King of *Sweden* giving but 24 hours parley; and it was done, upon very advantagious conditions on the Swedish King's side; as also somewhat for his Father in law, the Duke of *Holstein*. This Peace was concluded betwixt them, on Febr. 27. 1657.

On Febr. 20th, there began a Polish Convocation in *Warsovia*, where many Senators appeared. A main Proposition there made, being concerning a Treaty of Peace with *Sweden*; which if it could not be obtained, then means was to be resolved on for pursuance of the War, and to make a League with the United Netherland Provinces; and an agreement with the *Cossacks*, for a cessation of Arms. The Senators then took an Oath, not to reveal any of their Consultations. The Gentry likewise complained much against the quartering of the *Austrian* forces, and the maintaining of their own Souldiers: for whom moneys were to be raised. There was also another Proposition concerning the toleration of the Protestant Religion; which the Gentry admitted, (though the Clergy accepted not of it) declaring, That the *Augustine* and Reformed Religion should be tolerated, but not the Socinian. They also resolved against the Clergies Protestation, which would have no peace with *Sweden*, accepting of the *French* mediation therein. Then also the Commander of the *Austrian* forces desiring an Oath of fidelity to be made to him in the King of *Hungary*'s name, in the City of *Cracow*, the States of *Poland* were much offended.

There was likewise about this time, a meeting of the Clergy in *Flanders*, to raise money for the King of Spain: The Bishop exhorting them, said, There was great necessity, that a sum should be yearly raised to prosecute the War against the English and French; alledging, that the Enemies aymed chiefly at the Clergie's revenues; they being then upon the hazard of losing all: all which might be prevented. Their Assembly brake up divers times: at whose first meeting, many of them declared, they being poor, had nothing to give; which being known to the contrary, they afterward contributed, and subscribed large sums.

But something not altogether inconsiderable, comes to be related out of the *East-Indies*, the state of the great *Mogol*; who there deceasing, in 1657, the *Indians* lost such a pretious treasure in him that was so wise and fortunate, that they despaired of ever seeing a Successour to his Virtues; yet he lived to the age of 73 years: who leaving behind him four sons, (and being by every one a grandfather) they were all somewhat equally ballanced in power, (by a division of that vaste Empire, into a kind of Tetrarchy) being onely subordinate to their father while he lived: Neither could the right of primogeniture extend the eldest his Dominions any farther, than by the sword, which was then like to be the Arbitrator: so that whatever was done by the three Elder brothers, the distance of the place, and difficulty of passage had then denyed intelligence to those of *Surrat*: but *Morat Bux*, the younger, having crowned himself king of *Guzarat*, his Seat being at *Abmadwad*, (a great City 100 miles from *Surrat*) sent in October, or about the beginning of Novemb. 1657, an Army under an Eunuch's command to reduce *Surrat* Castle, it being of very considerable strength, and commanding the best Port of his Dominions, besides a treasure of above 200000 l. sterling therein; but the Governour refusing to deliver it to any but *Dorroskokore* the Eldest, who was King of *Delly*, the Eunuch close besieging the same, and working three Mines under the brink of the Moat, he sprang one of them, Decemb. 20, blowing up 60 yards of the outward wall; which although it would have little advantaged him, (had the Souldiers continued resolute) yet the frights of danger, and promised indempnity, made them constrain the said Governour to surrender it, Decemb. the 4th after, (though on honourable terms, and after much losse to the besiegers) That division having almost put an end to the Trade of *Surrat*.

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About the latter end of 1657, the *Muscovites* remaining about *Jemma*, which they had besieged from the middle of Febr. before, with between 5 and 6000 men; M. G. *Horn*, Governour of *Ingermanland*, approaching with but 800 men, and four pieces of Cannon, took from them the Fort of *Kakelwerck*, putting 100 *Muscovites* to the sword therein: whereupon, the main body drawing off from before *Jemma*, he had opportunity to put Ammunition, Victuals, and fresh men into that Town, without any opposition of the enemy.

The *Cossacks* and *Tartars* about the same time made an agreement. Peace also between the Houses of *Ottoman* and *Austria* was confirmed: and it was hoped the *Cossacks* and *Poland* would agree also. And likewise that a Peace would be made between *Poland* and *Sweden*: For the Treaty in order to a composure went on in April, 1658, betwixt their Commissioners; the successe of a fair conclusion being very probable: which thing not a little alarmed the great Duke of *Muscovy*, who was very active to prosecute his design, fearing those two Kings reconciliation might prove prejudiciall to him; who sent an Expresse to the Polish King, to demand an execution of the Treaty heretofore made at *Vilna* betwixt them, particularly that point respecting the *Muscovite*'s eldest son's succession to the Crown of *Poland*: whereby the Polish king apprehending, that the *Muscovite* did but seek a pretext for War, he therefore ordered one part of his forces to observe the motion of the *Muscovites*.

But *Czarneski*, (who was then made *Cracovian* Palatine in the room of *Miskowsky* deceased) was to have his Rendezvouz Apr. 20, at

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at *Meyeritz* it great *Poland* with 10000 men, with whom the *Austrian* forces joyning, they were to march joyntly into *Pomerania*, if *Sweden* and *Poland* did not agree.

On the 19th day of which moneth, the Dutchesse of *Newburgh* was delivered of a young Prince, which made the Court rejoyce.

Two or three moneths before this, the Turks were more enraged against Christians in the City of Jerusalem, than formerly, demanding of them and their Merchants double Custome; threatning to turn them out, and lead them Captive, if they would not pay, and not suffering any Christians to come thither; which perplexed the poor Christians there very much; the Guardian having desired 20 moneths time to send the religious people into Christendom to gather Alms.

But in the same moneth of April, 1658, 800 foot Souldiers out of Polonish Regiments passing over the River Weysel about *Dirshaw*, with intent to take post in a Sconce not far from the Village *Lisaw*, and so to invade the great Werder: Prince *Adolph* summoning all the horse and foot to be had in *Elbing* and *Hooft*, would forthwith have encountred them: But the Bridg being somewhat damnified by the high water, he was hindered; so that the enemy had time to fortifie themselves with some Palisadoes: but as soon as the Swedish got over, they advanced before the said Sconce of *Lisaw*, which the Polish (though they made strong opposition, after L. Col. *Plaw* the Governour was killed, his forces that entred therein 126 files, being diminished to 65, and all provision cut off from the other side) within few dayes were forced to surrender it, Apr. 21, upon discretion, with all the Men, Canons, and Ammunition that was left. *Saphia* was coming to relieve the same, but hearing it was yielded, he retreated back again.

May 4th after, 1658, the French, with some English assisting them, had a defeat in attempting to surprize *Ostend* in *Flanders*, by a Plot laid with two Burgomasters, and some others within the Town, one *Spindeler*, a Colonel, banished formerly out of *Flanders*, being to be a chief actor in the businesse, who was indeed their betrayer. The time being come, and all signs of a surrender given, the Governour being pretended to be slain, &c. between 9 and 10 in the morning, the new Tide serving, Marshal *D'Aumont* going in, in Vessels, with between 6 and 700 men, the small shot and great guns also now firing apace, they were constrained to yield themselves prisoners: some, endeavouring to run ashoar on the Contribution side, being killed by the horse there on purpose placed. Of the English that went to ayd the Marshal in his landing, were taken prisoners 110 men; of the Sea-men that went ashoar there being but four wanting.

A little before the same time, the King of *Sweden* summoning an Assembly of all the Provinciall Governours of Sweden, with most of the Bishops, and a Deputy from each City to *Gottenburgh*, *Rosenham* (they being met) Commander of *Stockholm*, opened the Assembly

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Assembly with an elegant Oration, being followed therein by the other Deputies, congratulating the King touching the prosperous successe of his Arms: and before May 17, we find him gone from *Gottenburgh*, having obtained of the Estates of his Realm all that he demanded of them: particularly, a Levie of 14000 men for securing of *Pomerania*. In the mean time, M. G. *Jephson* the English Envoy, arrived at *Berlin*, where was the Electour of *Brandenburg* his Court, as also an Ambassadour from the Lantgrave of *Hessen*: The first intimating thus much, That he who should be an enemy to the King of *Sweden*, should also be so to the Lord Protector. The others Commission seeming to tend to the same effect; which was, To endeavour a hinderance of Jealousie and difference (crept in between the said King and Electour) from breaking out; and that a good understanding and constant friendship might be on both sides preserved. For then in the said Electours Dominions, divers Magazines were to be erected, a great quantity of provision being to be brought together to that effect: he also levied great forces, his design being not at first known; but in July after, it was apparent, That between the King of *Sweden* and the Electour, was nothing intended but open hostility: this last, publishing a *Manifesto* of the grounds of his proceedings, in keeping his Army together, and levying more forces, &c. who having desired the Swedish King both by Writing and Ambassages, That the pretended Quarrell betwixt the King of *Poland* and *Sweden* might be by fair means laid aside; proffering on his part all possible means conducing thereunto; Also he earnestly endeavouring to procure just satisfaction from the Polish King, who thereupon shewed himself inclinable and desirous of peace, (the Ambassadours of the Electoral Colledg at *Frankford* being, at the time of his *Manifestes* publishing, with the Swedish King, about laying aside of Controversies, and observing the Instrument of Peace, and other wayes by him used: Yet his Ambassadours were coorsly used, contrary to the Laws and Customs of Nations, not being admitted to audience, though they had his Letters of Credence; but rather were bid to be gone, to his great disgrace; adding thereto great threatenings; for execution whereof, an Army then stood on his Frontiers; and that, unlesse God turn'd it away, he must look either for a sudden surprize, or a most destructive hostile march through the Empire and his Territories. The said Duke of *Brandenburg* therein also charging strictly all his Subjects to quit their warlique service out of the Empire, and to return either to their own homes, or come to him or his Army without delay, upon forfeiture of all that ever they had, whether moveables or unmoveables.

But before this time it was perceived by prudent men, that the *Austrians* used all manner of promises and shifts to the King of *Poland*, to continue the division between Sweden and Poland, doing what they could to obstruct the mediation of *France* for an accommodation; whereupon most of the Polish Estates, chiefly the Prussian,

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sian, appeared so ill satisfied, that most of them were on the point to endeavour the summoning a Diett to *Dantzick*, to consider of wayes and means most advantageous for their affairs: and the rather, because *Brandenburg* had then sent new assurances to the Swedes, that he would do nothing to their prejudice. But we see afterwards there was a manifest breach.

As concerning evacuation and restitution of places between the *Dane* and *Swede*, the King of *Denmark* was to repossesse *Frederickt-Ode*, when the Castle of *Bremerwerden* should be restored to the King of *Sweden*; and about the beginning of *May* this present year, 1658, all Regiments of *Sweden* were transported out of *Zealand*; but those in *Fuenen* were not to be removed till the Treaty of the Danish King with the Duke of *Holstein*, (wherein there were some tergiversations used on the Danish side) was brought to a final upshot.

But on July 18, 1658, *Leopoldus* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* (the former Emperour deceasing April 2, 1657,) was chosen Emperour of *Germany* by the seven Electours at the Imperial City of *Franckford*.

And Septemb. 3d following, (the very day on which the two memorable Victories of *Dunbar* in *Scotland*, and *Worcester* in *England* against the Scottish King were by him obtained) *Oliver Cromwell*, Lord Protector of the three Nations, after about 14 dayes sickness, like an Ague in the beginning, about the hour of three in the afternoon, departed from the living, having born that Supream Office almost five years. And the next day, Sept. 4. *Richard*, the eldest Son of the said *Oliver*, was by the Privy Council's Command proclaimed Lord Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, in his Father's stead. Which on the same day was performed, first near the Council-Window in *White-Hall*; then in the Palace-Yard at *Westminster*; and after that in the City of *London*.

But about the middle of July, the Swedish forces invading Electoral Prussia, and plundring some Villages, they killed the Duke of *Brandenburg* his safe-guards which they there found, but one Col. *Shoneck* lying in wait for them, met at last with a Swedish party of 200, near *Rosenberg*, bringing some of them prisoners to *Kingsberg*.

Then also the Treaty betwixt *Sweden* and the *Muscovite* successfully going on, the Governour of *Riga* wrote to the Swedish king, That he hoped there would be no occasion to send force against him. But the Cham of *Tartary* sent to the king of *Poland*, and congratulating him, proffered him assistance against all his enemies.

This present year also, 1658, came intelligence into *England*, of the great successe which the *English* forces had in *Jamaica* Island against the *Spaniards* landing there; as also, that the *Spaniards* Plate-Galleons which were bound from *Carthagena* for *Spain*, were cast away by a Hirrecane; the *Bermudans* bringing into *Jamaica* 20000

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20000 pieces of eight which they had taken in the Rack.

But Prince *Ragotsky* being returned out of *Poland* into *Transylvania*, the Great Turk (having before commanded him in 1657, upon great penalty, not to proceed in his march against *Poland*) sent to him, to resign his Principality of *Transylvania* to his Cousen *Reada*; he at that present yielded thereto; (although to resign up any of his Forts into the Turks hands, he utterly denyed) and reassuming his Principality again, without the said Turk's consent, he being enraged against him, would try his utmost to devest him; and dispossess also the Princes of *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*: wherefore, he ordering great forces against him, about the latter end of April, 1658, the Turks totally defeated the Prince of *Wallachia*, who was marching to Prince *Ragotzi's* ayd, (who had also sent to *Vienna*, to demand the promised ayd by the King of *Hungary* against those Turks) 8000 being slain upon the place, and a great number of prisoners taken; among whom, were divers Boyars, the principal Officers of that Prince: who thereupon fleeing into *Transylvania*, the Turks forced another to accept his Principality. And the Grand Signior being still bent to dethrone the said *Ragotzi*, sent about July rigorous Orders to the *Moldavian* and *Wallachian* Princes, That they should endeavour to invade him. But to the Bashaw of *Buda*, he sent more severe order for the same effect, with a threatning, That if he did not his duty, he should be flead alive, and his skin placed on one of *Buda*'s Towers: Wherefore the Bashaw advancing about the beginning of July, Prince *Ragotski* challenged him to a fight: who thereupon breaking up from *Lippa*, and marching towards *Arad* Castle, the *Transylvanians* fired the Suburbs near that Castle. The Turk's Officers who led the Avant, seeing the smoke and fire, hastened directly to the Castle, whom the *Hungarians* following, put them to flight, taking and putting many to the sword; *Mustapha Beg* being taken prisoner. Wherefore the *Transylvanians* encouraged, drew near the Turks main Army; the Turks thereupon discharged 3 great Guns as a warning, that their men should retire within the Waggons placed so as to serve for a safeguard: but the Transylvanians so roundly plyed them with their great Guns, that they being brought into confusion, fled into a Valley: whom the Transylvanians pursuing, drave them into the River *Mor*, where they were drowned: and the whole Turkish Army became a prey: this was on July 4th, 1658. The chief prisoners being besides *Mustapha*, wounded, the Bassa of *Agria*, the Col. *Aga* of the Janizaries, Col. *Gjenely Aga* at Buda, and the Beg of Lippa: *Alai* Beg of Waitzen being trodden to death by the horse; the Bashaw was likewise so put to it in the flight, that he was forced to run into the water: whom notwithstanding, a *Hustar* pursued, catching him by the garment to take him; but he was rescued, and the *Hustar* slain. The Prince's men pursuing them above 30 leagues to one of their chief Cities, they returned with rich booties. The news of this rout caused such an alteration at *Constantinople*, that (violating

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(violating the Law of Nations, and growing in a rage againſt the Chriſtians) they impriſoned the Imperiall and French Ambaſſadours, charging the French of being complice with his Son in his Letter in Cyphers, which they intercepted: and the other, That his Maſter had ſuffered ſome *German* Companies to ſerve under *Ragotski*, (although the Emperour's Deputies had demonſtrated, it was without his conſent; and that the Turk for his money might have as many of them as he would).

In Auguſt following, the *Auſtrians* forces being apprehended to be on their march towards the Frontiers of the Turks, to oppoſe their power, it was wiſhed, they might deal better with the Proteſtants in thoſe parts, than the forces under the Count of *Dhona* had done, who uſed them no otherwiſe, than the Turks were uſed when over-powred.

But the Portugal having this Summer taken the field againſt the Spaniard, about *Elvas*, they beſieged and took the Fort of St. *Chriſtopher*, before *Badaiox*, and paſſing the River *Guadiana*, their General June 22, aſſaulted another very ſtrong Fort which the Spaniards had builded: and ordering the General of horſe to get between the Fort and City to demoliſh the Spaniards lines, he put to the ſword two Troops of horſe, and two Companies of foot, whom they had left behind, except two taken. There was 400 well armed in the Fort with an Iriſh Commander, who courageouſly behaving themſelves, and the enemy coming (the mean time) out of the Town to hinder their deſign, 300 appointed againſt the Portugals right Wing, were every man killed on the place; and the like happening to them that were commanded for the left: thus after three hours they were totally defeated and driven back, leaving 1200 on the place. Whereupon the Fort was ſurrendred at the Portugals mercy; the Iriſh being permitted onely to come forth with ſwords; but all the Spaniards without arms. The Portugals loſſe being of no conſequence; onely ſome Commanders wounded, among whom was the Duke of *Cadaval*. After this, the Spaniard forſook another great Fort made on the River, leaving all in it behind them; which theſe taking, ſtrongly garriſoned them both; and advancing to Badaiox, they wholly beſieged it.

The King of *Sweden* in or about the ſame Auguſt, embarquing 4000 horſe, and 6000 foot, was found in that deſign to return again upon *Denmark*: The reaſon whereof was variouſly cenſured; ſome being induced to believe, That ſome under-hand provocation had been given to that magnanimous King by ſome in *Denmark*; for he landing at *Corſoer* a Port of *Zealand*, marched directly towards *Coppenhagen*; and meeting (by the way) ſome Daniſh horſe, they were content to ſerve under him: who was generally believed to take that opportunity to do himſelf right, and enſure all behind him; that he might ſafely return into *Pruſſia* and *Pomerania* againſt the *Poles* and other his enemies. But ſince this his invaſion of *Denmark*, many ſtately Houſes and Farms were ſeen on

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on fire as well towards *Coppenhagen*, as the *Sound*. The King of *Sweden* being at *Ringſtead*, the Daniſh King ſent two Privy Counſellours from *Coppenhagen*, about or on Aug. 10th, to demand the reaſon of that ſudden alteration, who being admitted to his preſence, he with ſuch grounded reaſons demonſtrated unto them the cauſe of that his action, that they could not anſwer a word againſt it, but returned back with tears in their eyes. On the 11th day, the King advancing about half a league from *Coppenhagen*, from the hill on the left hand, they perceived the Daniſh reſolved to ſtand upon their defence, having ſet all the Suburbs on fire. The King approaching the City, Aug. 13, ſaluted the ſame with two pieces of Cannon; which being anſwered out of the Town with three, they fired without intermiſſion, to hinder their begun approaches; who had taken the Hoſpital on one ſide; falleys being made without any great damage to either. *Cronenburgh* Caſtle being likewiſe beleagured with three Regiments under Admiral Count *Wrangle*. The Danes alſo deſigning to fire *Helſenor*, ſome Swediſh horſe being ſent to defend it, hindered the ſame. And Sept. 7. 1658, *Cronenburgh* Caſtle was ſurrendred to the Swediſh King, with a gallant Artillery, and good ſtore of Ammunition: the King preſently going to proſecute the ſiege againſt *Coppenhagen* with greater vigour, reſolving not to ſtir till it were brought to an iſſue: And as a help therein, a Dutch Fleet being deſigned to ſuccour the *Dane*, was no ſooner out at Sea, but it being ſurprized by a ſtorm, which ſpoyled moſt of their Sailes and Tackle; it gave ſome impediment to their Voyage, till they could repair.

But the great Prince of Turkey proffering to the Cham of *Tartary*, *Tranſylvania*, if he could win it, he reſolved to that end to joyn his forces with the Turks; but *Wyhoſsky* General of the Coſſacks, requeſting him to ayd him againſt the Coſſacks ſiding with the Muſcovites; he ordered *Kaarath Beg* his Kinſman to march to *Ukrain* with 20000 Tartars: with whom *Wyhoſsky* joyning with 20000 Coſſacks, they ſhould go againſt thoſe in the Muſcovite's ſervice. But being come over *Boriſthenes*, the Coſſacks under the Muſcovites ſent them Commiſſioners, perſwading them that through great ſcantneſſe of proviſion and forrage, they were forced to ſeparate from the Tartars; and to encamp themſelves apart; they diſſemblingly treating with the Tartars; theſe two parties of Coſſacks uniting, fell on the Tartars Camp, ſlaying 15000 of them, among whom *Kaarath Beg* was one. And then invading *Nahaiiſh Tartary*, they made all havock they could, and were like ſo to proceed. Thus the Coſſacks (againſt the *Polanders* and *Wihoſsky's* will) became open enemies to the Tartars; which is not eaſie to be reconciled with *Poland* and its confederates. Neither could the Tartars be taken for truſty friends to Poland, becauſe they ſtrove, or are ſtill ſtriving, to make peace with the Muſcovites, whoſe Duke is an Arch-enemy to the Tartars.

In *Flanders* the Spaniſh Army received a rout Sept. 3. 1658; for

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for a body of Spaniards (betwixt 4 and 5000 men) under the Prince of *Ligne* marching to joyn with their other forces, thought to have viſited *Ypre* by the way, and to put ſuccour therein; but they being engaged by the French, were wholly routed, the Prince of *Ligne* having his arm ſhot off, 1200 being taken priſoners, the reſt ſlain and put to flight. *Oudenard* and *Meenen* was likewiſe about this time taken from the Spaniard, and *Armentiers* likewiſe cloſely begirt. But on the 26 day of the ſaid Septemb. the Town of *Ypre* was delivered into the poſſeſſion of Marſhal *Turein*: the Spaniards marching forth in the morning, about 7 or 800 men, with their Arms, Baggage, and two pieces of Cannon, with three Princes, beſides the Governour. That City being one of the greateſt and faireſt of *Flanders*, was quickly carried, by the valiant and reſolute Onſets which the Engliſh forces made upon their Counterſcarps, and other Out-works; ſhewing the like Courage there, as they had done before at ſeveral other Towns.

The *Brandenburgiſh*, *Auſtrian*, and *Polonian* forces toward the latter end of this laſt September, were drawing near the Swediſh forces in *Holſtein*; having then already encountred with ſome Swediſh parties: the Duke of *Holſtein* going to *Tonningen*, where the Swedes were drawing into a body. Of the Enemies, *Spork* led the Avant, conſiſting of 3000 Auſtrian horſe; the Brandenburgiſh forces being 10000 horſe, and 200 Dragoons; *Czarneski* being with the Poliſh foot, and 6000 horſe commanded by the two Field marſhalls, who marched with the Artillery, marching very ſlowly by reaſon of the bad wayes: this Army was thus marching in the beginning of this preſent moneth Octob. 1658: the Elector of Brandenburg having publiſhed a *Manifeſto*, *aſſuring* the Nobility of *Holſtein*, That his Souldiers ſhould not be troubled in their houſes, nor be damnified by them, deſiring onely their Contribution, whereby the Souldiers might have ſome accommodation.

Moreover, on the 4th of this preſent October, came an Account from Col. *Doyley* Governour of *Jamaica*, of the proſperous ſucceſſe of the Engliſh againſt the Spaniards there, who being 30 Foot-Companies landed at *Rio Nova*, a place in the North of that Iſland: and being 12 dayes there before they were diſcovered, the ſaid Governour ſetting ſayl with 750 Officers and Souldiers, after a valorous landing, June 22, he ſummoned the Fort; but the Governour *Don Arnoldo & Saſi* ſending a confident denyall, the Engliſh, next morning, marching toward the Fort, and climbing up an high Hill, advanced in fight of the ſaid *Rio Nova* Fort: where finding the Work on the Land ſide not finiſhed to that heighth, as to the Sea-ward, they receiving their ſhot, ran up the Flankers with their forlorn, having hand-Granadoes, and gained it in a quarter of an hour; many of the Spaniards running out of the Works, the Engliſh followed the chaſe about 3 or 4 miles, doing execution: the Sea-men alſo ſeeing them run along the rocks, coming out with their boats, killed many: ſo that above 300

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300 perſons were ſlain, divers Captains, two Prieſts, and their Serjeant Major: about 100 ordinary priſoners being taken, and 6 Captains, whom they ſent home, the King of *Spain*'s Standard, and 10 Colours: the reſt, eſpecially the ſtrangers in the Woods, being liable to periſh. In that Fort was taken 10 barrels of powder, great ſtore of ſhot, 6 pieces of Ordnance, and great ſtore of proviſions.

In the ſame moneth October, the King of *Sweden* ſtill lying before *Coppenhagen*, and going in a Galliot to find out the paſſages to the Iſland of *Amak*, (joyned to that City by a bridge) it being ſomewhat groundy near the ſhoar, he embarqued himſelf with the Rix-Admiral in a ſmall Shallop of the Galliot, which through the highneſſe of the wind, and force of the ſtream, over-ran and overwhelmed the Shallop; the Maſter being drowned, the King and the reſt narrowly eſcaping. And the King reſolving to attaque the ſaid Iſland, a *Daniſh* Captain pretending a zeal to him, he entruſted him for his guide to the beſt paſſages leading to the Town; but (as ſoon as he arrived there) the Captain ran away, giving notice to the *Daniſh* King, that the King of *Sweden* being in *Amak* with a ſmall number, might be eaſily taken: Wherefore they ſallying out, had not the Rix-Admiral obſerved the Daniſh Troopers coming on the bridg, he had narrowly eſcaped; whereas now, retiring a little, he kill'd, took, and diſperſed 1500 *Danes*: And the Iſland not being of ſtrength for advantage, he carried away on ſhip-board, and deſtroyed, all the Cattle and Victuals which he found, that *Copenhagen* might have no ſupplies from thence.

Alſo Fieldmarſhall *Douglas* retreating to the borders of *Curland*, expecting a ſupply from that Duke, (who before had ſupplyed the *Muſcovites* and *Lithuanians*) according to an agreement, A party of *Lithuanians* routed almoſt 600 of his Rear-guard: wherefore the Duke, now (ſeeming a neuter) brake down all bridges to his Town of *Mittaw*, ſummoning his Subjects againſt the *Swedes*: whereupon, *Douglas* (leſt the *Lithuanians* and *Curlanders* ſhould joyn) ſent 600 Souldiers by night, down the river in 24 ſmall Veſſels, which he took, inſtructing the chief Captain (ſpeaking the *Lithuanian* tongue) how to proceed; who telling the firſt Sentinel, that they were *Lithuanians* much wounded, (coming in the night, (fearing the *Swedes*) for cure, paſſing by him, ſlew him; the ſecond Sentinel running away, without giving notice: but the third crying out, the Captain had leiſure to enter, and diſcharge two great Guns as a ſignal to *Douglas*: who getting alſo in with little reſiſtance, took the Duke and Dutcheſſe, (the Elector of *Brandenburgh* his ſiſter) with the other Courtiers, priſoners. The cauſe hereof was, for that there were Letters of the Duke of *Curland*'s, ſent (contrary to his Neutrality) both to the *Poliſh* King, the *Lithuanian* General, the *Muſcovian* Governour of *Kaken-houſen*, and alſo to the Duke of *Brandenburg*, inviting them againſt the King of *Sweden* in *Lieſland*, and elſewhere.

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The *Dutch* Fleet having a deſign to bring relief into *Coppenhagen*; Octob. 29 coming almoſt within Cannon ſhot of *Helſinge*-Caſtle, fearing its reach, held the Coaſt of *Schonen*, and being come up together with a favourable wind, went by the Caſtle, being ſaluted from thence with two Cannons, and the Swediſh Fleet gaining up to them, after eight in the morning the Fight began, and continued three hours. Admiral *Wrangell* for ſome time defending himſelf againſt ſix *Dutch* ſhips, at length (with a little damage) bearing towards the ſhoar: the other Swediſh ſhips (the while) endeavouring to the utmoſt. The *Dutch*, to avoid the brunt (from the beginning) giving the *Swedes* way, and gave place when they ſtrove to board them. The *Dutch* loſt nine ſhips in all, the *Swedes* but two. *De Witt*, the Dutch Admiral, his Ship being taken and ſpoyled, with himſelf, who afterwards dyed of a wound in his thigh; 210 priſoners taken, 100 ſlain, and 60 maimed in the ſame ſhip. No Swediſh perſons of quality were then known to be mortally wounded. Yet whileſt the fight laſted, the Dutch Merchant-men paſſing thorow the *Zound*, put the deſigned Relief into *Coppenhagen*: but the King of *Sweden*, who with his Queen were Spectators (from *Cronenburgh* Caſtle) of the Fight, it being ended, preſently haſted to ſee to his Leaguer before *Coppenhagen*.

About the ſame time the *Poles* who had beſieged *Thoren* in *Pruſſia*, after a near approach, and ſome thouſands loſt before it, (their King and Queen reſiding alſo in the Leaguer) deſerted the ſiege.

But in *Flanders* the French General, Marſhal *Turein*, tranſporting his Army over the *Scheld*, took (in his march) and plundred the two Towns of *Geerdberge* and *Grammont*; and afterwards he took the ſmall Town of *Aleſt*, between *Bruſſels* and *Gaunt*, it being but meanly fortified; yet very remarkable for the abundance of Hops growing about it.

I ſhall now inſert 2. or 3. remarkable things, and ſo draw to a concluſion of this our Appendice. The one, being a ſtrange Apparition in *Cornwall* in the Weſt of *England*, about the moneth of Auguſt, 1657; it was of Hurlers, as they are there called; and were ſeen by many in a field of ſtanding Corn, about *Boſſe*-Caſtle; they being innumerable, and in white apparrel; and at laſt they hurled themſelves into the Sea. Some of the Spectators going afterwards into the field, found the Corn no whit damnified; contrary to their expectation. Another was, of a very ſtrange Monſter-Child or Children, (for it ſeemed to be two) born (though living but few dayes) of a Souldier's Wife at *Weerted* on the *Elder-Sconce* near *Ardemburg*: it was ſo ſtrange, both for outward and inward parts, as ſcarce hath been heard of the like; for beſides the two heads and two necks, and four arms, the eyes of the female ſtood where the mouth ſhould be; and above the eyes, ſtood in the middle, a maſculine member or Genital of an ordinary bigneſſe,

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neſſe, hanging down to the right eye, &c. And for the male, there were (when diſſected) found therein, two Hearts, two Lungs, one great Liver, and one Gall; two Stomachs, the biggeſt whereof had joyned unto it a Milt and two Kidneys, the right being bigger than the left; the female having onely the genitall parts: which had two firm teeth in its mouth under the chin, like a fundament; but the male-body had a very little hole inſtead of a mouth, but without a chin: the skin of which Monſtrous body, both behind as well as before, being found to be interlarded with fat.

But in the Gulph of Venice, in a Ship ſayling to Venice, wherein were *Turkiſh* and *Armenian* paſſengers; the envy of the Captain and the reſt increaſing againſt two Engliſhmen, Febr. 28 and 29, becauſe they complyed not with them in their words and example, ſo that they were denyed the Cook-Room to dreſſe their proviſion, and threatned to be ſet aſhoar on ſome Iſland; and one of them by the Captain threatned, when they came to Venice, to be burnt; the next day early in the morning, *March* 1. 1657, fire was rained down into the ſhip; which not onely ſplit part of the top-Maſt, burning holes in the ſayls; but ſlew three on the Deck (beſides divers wounded): then it went down twice under Deck like the noiſe of a Cannon, the Scuttles being ſhut, and (as if the ſhip was fired) ſlew one Turk, and an Armenian; wounding others: Great was the peoples cry; it being obſervable, That of five Nations, one of a ſort was cut off.

In France divers Proteſtants of eminency returning from *Charenton* to *Paris*, the Boat breaking in two, were drowned; moſt of ſo being loſt, of whom was the Chancellour's ſon of *Poland*, and both the ſons of the Marqueſs *de Clerambant*, in 1653. There dyed alſo in France, the Archbiſhop of Paris, about the end of 1653, being 70 years of age. The King of the Romans, ſon to the *German* Emperour, in 1654, June 29, about midnight. Alſo the Grand Cham of Tartary the ſame year. The Duke of *Joyeuſe*, dyed at Paris of his wounds received before Arras, in or about Sept. 1654, to the King of France his great ſorrow. Alſo the Duke of *Monthazon*, who lived in four King's Reigns, being an old Souldier, and aged 87 years of age, dyed in or about October following. *Katherine* Dutcheſs of *Joyeuſe*, Febr. 25. 1655, at Paris. Likewiſe Pope *Innocent* the 10th, in whoſe room was choſe *Alexander* the 10th. Cardinal *Sachetti*, who had ſtood twice for the Popedome, being then made Secretary of the Congregation of the Council; and Sieur *Bonelli* Governour of the City of *Rome*. The Queen-Mother of *Sweden* about March 20, 1654: on which day, the Funerals of the Rix-Chancellor of *Sweden* were ſolemnized. In 1655, about May, at Rome dyed Cardinal *Franciſco Peretti*, called *Montalto*, aged 60 years. And in *England*, at the beginning of the ſame year, *James* Duke of *Lenox*: and at the latter end of the ſame year, March 21, that moſt Learned Man,

James

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James Uſher, Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, and Lord Primate of *Ireland*, deceaſed. Alſo Cardinal *Cuzva*, in Aug. 1655; and the Duke of *Venice*, Apr. 30 before. Chevalier *Bertucci Valier* being choſen new Duke, and crowned July 10th, 1656: but he dying of a Pleuriſie about the beginning of 1658, *Peſaro* the Procuratour was choſen in his ſtead. Alſo the Duke of *Genoa* in 1655; the old Empreſs of *Germany*; and the King of *Portugal*, in 1656. The Duke of Saxony, the ſame year; willing his eldeſt Son to ſucceed him. The Emperour of Germany the year following, 1657. The Great *Mogul* the ſame year. Likewiſe the Duke *Coluzza*, a *Neopolitan*, about Decemb. 1657, ſlain by his own people as he was hunting. The Engliſh Admiral, *Blake*, who was buried at Weſtminſter Sept. 4. 1657. There dyed alſo this preſent year, 1658, the Earl of *Warwick*, about the beginning of it. Likewiſe *Kaarath Beg*, a General of the Tartars. Alſo *Oliver Cromwell*, Lord Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*. Finally, *Witte Wittenſon*, the Dutch-Admiral, ſlain in the aforeſaid Sea-fight with the *Swedes*.

FINIS.

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FINIS

A

Geographicall Deſcription

OF THE

VVORLD.

DESCRIBING

Europe, Aſia, Africa, and *America.*

With all its Kingdoms, Countries, and Common-Wealths. Their Scituations, Manners of the People, Cuſtoms, Faſhions, Religions, and GOVERNMENTS.

TOGETHER,

With many Notable *Hiſtoricall* Diſcourſes therein contained.

LONDON,

Printed by *John Streater,* 1659.

ERRATA.

PAge 4. Line 9. for, *Thamis*, read *Thanais*: line 18. for, buts, r. but: putting *from* before *its*. p. 6. l. 1. after *Scotland*, r. one of whose Isles *Hethy*, use the Gothish Tongue from the *Norwegians*, and l. 3. after Antients, r. by reason of its scituation. p. 42. l. 2. for, new, r. now. p. 44. l. 9. joyn *Syra*, *Phœnicia*, together, and r. *Syrophœnicia*. p. 49. l. 14. for, 1350, r. 3350. p. 63. l. 39. for, fabulous, r. *Sabulous*. p. 66. l. 13. make *Æthiopia Asiatica* one word, and put a period before *Chaldea*. p. 91. l. 30. after it, r. it. pag. 94. l. 1. put a period at outward. p. 94. l. 28. & 29. r. the death of his son *Micipsa*, *Jugurtha Micipsa*'s adopted son. p. 97. l. 41. for Town, r. Tower. p. 102. l. 16. after *Odman*, dele comma. p. 115. l. 19. after Wine, put a comma. p. 123. l. 26. after them, r. thither. p. 128. l. 46. before whose, r. with. p. 131. l. 41. for *Cuba*, r. *Cuba*. p. 132. l. 20. for 1467, r. 1497. p. 147. l. 15. after found, r. or their extraordinary bigness. p. 153. l. 23. before Supper, r. the. p. 169. l. 46. for, the, r. them.

Here place the Map of the World.

A Geographicall Description OF THE VVORLD.

THe ancient Geographers; and Poets, Orators, and Historians (who learned the parts of the World's situation from them) have described onely those Lands which they knew, and which they judged habitable. We professe, that many places were to them unknown: and those which they believed were forsaken either through heat or cold, we know are inhabited in many places. There are six general Parts of the World: the *Arctique* or North; *Antarctique* or South; *Europe*, *Africa*, *Asia*, called the old parts, because they were known to the Antients, and *America*, (comprehending under it *Magellanica*) called the New World, because newly discovered within this two hundred years.

To the *Arctique* belong, 1. The Countrey under the North Pole, unknown. 2. *Greenland*, which lying at 80 degrees of Latitude, bears grasse and green herbs, from whence also it took its name. 3. *Newland*. 4. *Iceland*, which is now subject to the King of *Denmark*. 5. *Nova Zemla*, (which though it be four degrees more Southerly than *Greenland*; yet it is altogether naked, and without pasture, an Island stinking with flesh-devouring beasts) with the *Hyperborean* Sea, and two Narrow Seas. *Waygat* and *Davis*, whereof the one is more Easterly, the other bending more to the West.

To the *Antarctique* are to be referred those vast Countries, which lying under the South Pole, are longly and largely extended through the cold, temperate, and torrid Zone: where not onely

Peter Ferdinand a *Spaniard* preached; but alſo are commendable for the conſtitution of the Ayre and ſoyl, and largeneſſe of the Countries; equalizing *Europe* and *Africa* taken both together.

But the diſpoſure and order of the other four parts is on this wiſe; *Aſia* is to the Eaſt; to which *Africa* is joyned from the South, and partly alſo to the Weſt. *Europe* is joyned to *Aſia* from the Weſt and North. *America*, a little farther toward the Weſt; and laſtly, *Magellanica*, directly toward the South. In all parts of the World are to be conſidered, firſt, their bounds towards the climates, and ſo a diſtinction from other neighbouring parts; after that, their chief accidents: And laſtly, their natural portions, to wit, the chief Mountains, Seas and Rivers.

EUROPE (which is thought to have taken its name from *Europa* a *Tyrian*; whom ſome make the daughter of *Agenor*; others of *Phœnix*; others, a Nymph of the Ocean, as the Poets in their fables) is reckoned the firſt among the parts of the World, both becauſe we inhabit it, and ſome chief Geographers have inhabited therein; alſo becauſe it is more manured than other parts, and becauſe it is more famous for the warlike deeds of the *Macedonians* and *Romans*. It is partly Northern, partly Weſtern, between the Tropick of *Cancer* and the Pole Artique. Its longitude begins from the utmoſt part of Spain and the Atlantick Ocean, and ends at the River *Thanais*, now called *Aſſaw*. But that length of Europe is limited by ſome to 60 degrees, to one of which (paſſing through the midſt of Europe) do anſwer almoſt 10 German miles. Others have computed Europe's longitude from the River *Thanais* to *Herculeſs ſtrait*, to continue 760 German miles. But others meaſure the length thereof by fewer miles, to wit, from the City *Compoſtella* to *Conſtantinople*, which is 600 German miles. But for its latitude, that is, from South to North, according to moſt, is contained only 44 degrees, beginning from *Sicilie*, where the Elevation of the Pole is 80 degrees, even to that region of the North in which the elevation of the Pole is 80 degrees: ſo that *Europe* hath 660 *German* miles in breadth; and ſo it is longer than broader. But others extend its breadth to 54 degrees, to wit, from Sicilie even to the very North Pole it ſelf. It is alſo bounded almoſt on every ſide with the Sea. From the Eaſt which lyeth to *Aſia*, it is bounded with the Ægean Sea, likewiſe with the Euxine Sea, with Mœotis fenne, and the River Thanais. From the Weſt it is terminated with the Atlantick ſtrait or narrow Sea. From the South, with the Mediterranean and Herculeſ ſtrait. From the North it is bounded with the Brittain Sea; but now others ſhut up Europe with the utmoſt bounds of the Icie Sea. *Europe* falls into the 4th and 9th Climate, between 10 and 20 Parallels. It is the leaſt of all parts of the World; yet the moſt worthy part: which its excellency depends, 1. On the temperature of the ayr. 2. On the fruitfulneſſe of all things. 3. From the endeavour of tillage,

Tillage, which is here greater then in others. 4. From its populouſneſſe. 5. From the ſtudy of Mechanick Arts: for there are more cunning Workmen and Architects in *Europe*, than in any other part of the World. 6. From the ſtudy of liberall Arts, which both in reſpect of Languages, and alſo of Diſciplines, do more flouriſh in *Europe*; ſo that in no part of the World more famous books are written and ſet forth, Schools do no where more flouriſh, than in *Europe*. Seventhly, From its Empires, which are no where greater and famouſer than in EUROPE: and ſo from its Juſtice or Right, Diſcipline or Government, and Laws. Eighthly and laſtly, from Chriſt's Religion, which is no where more frequently and freely preached and profeſſed than there. And *Pliny* long ago ſaid, *Europe* was the nouriſher of the Conquering people of all Nations, not to be compared to *Aſia*, and *Africa* in bigneſſe, but in vertue: It's Countries are partly Continents, partly Pen-inſulæ or almoſt Iſlands, and Iſlands. The Countries that are Continents, are *Spain*, *France*, *Germany*, *Italy*, *Sclavonia*, *Greece*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, with *Lituania*, and *Boruſcia*, *Ruſſia*, under which is contained *Muſcovy*, or white *Ruſſia*. It's Peninſulæ are chiefly *Norway*, *Swethland*, *Gothland*. The Iſlands in the Ocean, are *England* and *Scotland*, *Ireland*. In the Mediterranean Sea, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*; *Corſica*, *Creet*, at this day called *Candy*, *Majorica* Iſland, and *Minorica*. Kingdomes in *Europe*, are chiefly Ten, 1. The *Spaniſh*. 2. The *Engliſh*, under which are the *Scottiſh* and *Iriſh*; now having changed the name of Kingdome into a Protectourſhip. 3. The *Daniſh*, under which is *Norway*. 4. The *Swediſh*, under which is the *Gothiſh*. 5. The *Polonian*. 6. The *Hungarian*. 7. The *Bohemian*. 8. The *German*. 9. The *French*. To which may be added the *Italian*, although (at this day) it fall not under the name of a Kingdome. But the head of *Europe* was once called *Rome* toward the Weſt, but *Conſtantinople* toward the Eaſt; whence ſome think the *Romane* Emperour ſets a two headed Eagle in his Arms; to wit, that one may look toward the Eaſt, to *Conſtantinople*; the other toward the Weſt, to *Rome*. Tongues throughout *Europe* are eſpecially three. The *Roman* with the *Italians*, *French*, and *Spaniards*. The *Teutonick*, among the *Helvetians*, *Germans*, *Bavarians*, *Swedes*, *Norwegians*, *Danes*, *Engliſh*, and moſt of the *Belgians* or Low-Countries. The *Sclavonian* in *Sclavonia*, *Polonia*, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*. But all particular Countries have divers Dialects in their own Tongue, and in ſome places Languages are heard, whereof there is no commerce or agreement with others; as in *Britain*, *Armorica*, *Navarre*, &c. The Seas of *Europe* are three. 1. The *Ocean*. 2. The *Mediterranean* Sea, which beginning from the outmoſt part of *Spain*, about the Iſlands *Gades*, is carried from the Weſt, through the South into the North, where afterward it is called the *Euxine*-Sea, although ſome may think the *Mediterranean* to flow from the *Euxine*-Sea. Laſtly, the third Sea of *Europe*, is the *Baltick*, which beginning from the *Daniſh* Helleſpont, and the City *Lubeck*, is extended

about an hundred and fifty Miles between *Saxony*, *Pomerania*, *Swethland*, *Boruſſia*, *Livonia*, and the oppoſite ſhores of *Denmark*, and *Finland*, even to *Wiburg* toward the Eaſt. The chief Rivers of *Europe*, are *Danubius*, which extends it ſelf to 300 *Germane* Miles, and riſing ſix Miles above *Tubinge*, receiving ſixty ſmall Rivers into it, poures forth it ſelf through *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, *Thrace*, with ſeven Mouths into the *Euxine* Sea. Another River is *Rhene* (ſeparating *France* from *Germany*): after that follows *Albis*, *Iſtula*, *Boryſthenes*, *Thamis*. The principall Mountains in *Europe*, are the *Alps*, which ſeperate *Germany*, and *Spain*, from *Italy*; then follow the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which ſeperate *France* from *Spain*, likewiſe the *Carpathian* Mountains. And let theſe things ſuffice of *Europe* in generall: The ſcituation, Riches, and commodities of whoſe ſeverall Countries, together with their Religion, I ſhall (for brevity ſake) but onely name.

BRITTAIN (which was once called *Albion*, not ſo much from the fabulous reports of the Grecians, from *Albion* the ſon of Neptune; butsaccording to the Latines, *ab albis rupibus*, its white rocks ſeen on the ſhoar) is, though not the King, yet Queen of Iſlands, being the very biggeſt in the World, except *Java*, being 1835 miles about; and is bounded on the South with *France*, on the North with the Northern Ocean: it was called *Brittain*, from *Brit*, ſignifying coloured or painted; and *Tayn*, a Nation: (for the Inhabitants were wont to paint their bodies, to appear the more fearful to their enemies): *Brutus* the *Trojan*'s coming thither, and denominating the ſame, being not ſo well grounded on true Hiſtory. It is divided into three parts in generall; *England*, *Scotland*, and *Wales*. *England* (ſo named, from the *Angles*, or *Engliſh Saxons* enjoying it) is the chief Country of the three, whoſe head-City, *London*, is both ancient, as being built by *Lud* divers years before *Rome*, and alſo populous, and very Merchantable by reaſon of the fair and ſweet freſh River *Thames*: which by the Seas force ebbeth and floweth above 60 miles into the Land, more than any in *Europe*: of whoſe beautifull Towns, ſtately Buildings and Gardens about it, a German ſaid,

We ſaw ſo many Woods and Princely Bowers,
Sweet fields, brave Palaces, and ſtately Towers:
So many Gardens dreſt with curious care,
That Thames *with Royall* Tiber *may compare.*

SCOTLAND (ſometimes called *Albania*, and whoſe Scottiſh-men which keep their ancient ſpeech ſtill, call it *Albain*) is the Northern part of *Brittain*: which the two Rivers *Tweed* and *Solway* divide from *England* toward the South. It was named *Scotland*, from *Scoti*, *Scitti*, or *Scythi*, a people of *Germany*, unto whoſe Northern parts, even the name of *Scythia* was given: which people ſeizing on a part of Spain, and then on Ireland, poſſeſſed the

the Weſt part of this Country in the year 424. The people are divided into Highlanders and Lowlanders, according to the Countrie's ſcituation: many of the former being uncivil, if not barbarous. Among the many Provinces herein, is *Louden*, (once called *Pictland*, or a Country, hilly, and without trees) in which ſtands *Edenborough*, the Mother City, the abode of the Scottiſh Kings, before that, after the death of *England*'s Queen, *Elizabeth*, all *Brittain* was (by King *James* of Scotland, who was next heir to *England*'s Crown) united under one King: and ſince more than that, made one Common-wealth, under a Protectour, through the Conqueſt of Scotland by the Engliſh. It is 480 miles in length, (though narrow) and 160 longer than *England*, which yet is much broader than it.

WALES (ſeparated from England on the Eaſt; whoſe moſt certain limit, is a great Ditch reaching from the River *Wie*'s flowing into *Severn* unto *Cheſter*, where *Dee* runs into the Sea; and called *Claudh Offa*, or *Offa*'s Ditch, King of the *Mercians*, by whom it was made,) is generally conceived to be ſo named, from the Brittains fleeing thither from the Saxons, who had ſeizure of *England*: *Walls* or *wellſhmen*, importing Aliens. Some derive it from *Idwallo*, *Cadwallader*'s ſon, who retired hither with his few Brittains. But the Brittons bringing their pedegree from the Gaules, whom the French ſtill call Galloys, and the Country, Galles, (thence Saxon-like, *G*. being changed into *W*, is *Walloys* or *Walles*, and ſo *Wales*, (ſome alſo of *France* being called *Walloons*) makes ſome to be of this opinion. It is the leaſt of the three Countries, conteining four Cities: and was called a dominion or Princedome, a Title given to the *Engliſh* Kings eldeſt ſon: by means of *Edward* the firſt, who cauſed his Wife to be delivered at *Carnarvon* of a young ſon *Edward*; whom the Brittiſh Lords ſware to obey; when as before they mainly withſtood to have a generall *Engliſh* Vice-gerent over them.

The chief Merchandiſes are, Wool, *Englands* ſtaple commodity, whoſe Cloath divers Nations buy before any other; Tin, Lead, Beer; (Gold and Silver Mines there are none); beſides plenty of Corn and Cattle, eſpecially in *England* and Wales, for *Scotland* is in ſome places lean and barren; Wolves alſo the whole Iſland is free of. Their Religion, ſince deſerting *Rome*, is *Calviniſm* generally; Yet *England* (in its Biſhops times) had the doctrine of *Geneva*, but the Ceremonies of *Rome*; from which (then) there were ſome diſſenters. *Scotland* came nearer to *Geneva* in both. But of late years, though the Ceremonies be laid aſide alſo; yet are there many who make ſeparation both in doctrine and diſcipline, from that Church.

There are alſo many leſſer Iſlands belonging to *Brittain*, as the thirty two Iſles of *Orkney*, or *Orcades*, Northward of *Scotland*, whoſe chief is *Pomonia*; whoſe head town is *Kirkwall*; who in latter times were held by the *Normans*, or *Norwegians*, till that

King

King in 1266, ſurrendred them to *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, one of whoſe Illes, *Hethy*, uſe the *Gothiſh* tongue from the *Norwegians*: North of theſe is *Shetland*, ſuppoſed by many to be *Thule*, the utmoſt Iſland known to the antients, by reaſon of its ſcituation, and for that Mariners call it *Thyleneſell*, under which *Thule* is couched: Yet *Iceland* (of which hereafter) is generally conceived to be *Thule*, it being the remoteſt part of the Northern World: but weightier reaſon out of *Solinus* and *Tacitus*, are againſt it. Likewiſe there are 44 Hebrides or Weſtern Iſlands, on the Weſt of *Scotland*, bought alſo of *Magnus* of *Norway*, by *Alexander*, whoſe Inhabitants called *Red-ſhanks*, are like the wild Iriſh in behaviour and ſpeech; in one of which, (to wit) *Jona*, is the chief Town Sodore, notable for the Scottiſh Kings Sepulchres. *Scilly* Iſlands ſcituated 24 miles from the Weſt of Cornwall in England, are 145 in all, ten whereof are onely eſteemed, as Scilly; the others Denominater, Armath, &c. Whither alſo the *Romans* baniſhed condemned men, to work in their Mines. The *Dutch* call them *Sorlings*. Other Iſlands lie diſperſed, and belong to *Englands* Common-Wealth: whereof the chief are five; two whereof, *Jerſey*, and *Guarnſey*, are the onely remainders of *France* to the *Engliſh*. *Jerſey* being the bigger and fruitfuller, containing twelve Towns or Villages; the other, 10 Pariſhes. They are 20 Miles aſſunder, lying nigh to Normandy and Britain in *France*, and uſing the *French* tongue. *Wight* Iſland (which being ſevered from the main Land by a narrow ſtrait of the Sea, and but a mile over in one place, may well be ſaid to be of *England*, though not in *England*) lyeth Southward from thence, being 20. or 21 miles long, and 12 broad, and is ſtrongly ſeated and ſtrengthened, whoſe chief Town at this day is *Newport*, a ſmall mile from whence is *Carisbrook* Caſtle, very ſtrongly ſcituated: there was wont to be arms therein for 5000 men: and in every Village a piece of Ordnance for defence. It belongs to *Hampſhire*; and did (it ſeems) appertain to the *Britains*, from whom it was taken by *Wolphar* King of Mercia. *Angleſey* (once the ſeat of the *Druides*, and bordering on *Carnarvonſhire* of Wales) is accounted a ſhire thereof: which containing formerly a multitude of Towns and Villages in ſo little room, being but 20 miles long, and ſeventeen broad, hath now the chief, Newburg, Beaumorris, and Aberſraw on its South-ſide. *Man*-Iſland, ſcituated 25 miles from the South of Cumberland, the North of *England*, is thirty miles long, and fifteen broad in the broadeſt place: and whoſe chief Towns are Ruſſin, or Caſtle Town: and *Balacuri*. It hath ſeventeen Pariſhes. Their Language is *Norwegian* and *Iriſh*, mixt; they are ſaid to have two good properties; to hate thieving and begging. On a Hill herein called Sceafull, both *England*, *Ireland*, and *Scotland*, may (in clear weather) be ſeen. This Countrey preſerving venemous creatures alive brought into it, ended the controverſy between *England* and *Ireland* concerning it. And here alſo is that wonderfull thing wherewith *Gerard* the Herbariſt ends his book, to wit, *Geeſebred* of

of rotten Wood, falling (from Trees) into the Water. It belonged (after divers ſeizures, ſale, and gift) unto the *Stanlies*, Earls of Darby, called Kings of Man, the laſt of whom, being beheaded (a few years ſince) for engaging againſt *Englands* Commonwealth: the power they there had, was loſt, if not the very title, together with his life.

There are (moreover) Northern Iſlands lying in the Scythick Sea or Icy Ocean ſo called: by the *Cymbrians*, the dead; by *Tacitus*, the dull or ſlow Sea: the chief whereof are *Greenland* under the cold Zone; yet known to have graſſe; and they ſay, there are people that dwell in Caves, delighting in witchcraft. *Iceland*, to be mentioned elſewhere. *Freezland*, not *Frizia* in *Belgium*, almoſt as big as *Ireland*. *Nova Zemla*: And laſtly, that which Sir *Hugh Willoughby* diſcovered in 1553; whereabouts, he was with his men frozen to death, going to find out a new way towards *Cathaia* and *China*: which deſign, others proſecuting, have gone to the River *Obi*, the Eaſtern Confines of Muſcovie, which is notwithſtanding, but half way to *China*.

Theſe Iſlands have their ſeveral Commodities even as *Brittain* to whom they appertain. The *Orcades* are in a meaſure populous and fertile, and *Pomonia* is well ſtored with Tin and Lead. *Scilly* Iſlands are ſtored with Graſſe, Grain, and Lead. St. *Maries* being ſufficiently fruitful. *Man* hath not onely enough Corn, Cattle and Fiſh for it ſelf, but ſends good ſtore into other Countries. *Angleſey*, for its abundance of neceſſaries for man's life, is called *Mam Cymry*, that is, the Mother of *Wales*. *Wight* hath plenty of all ſuſtenance, whoſe ſheep bear fine Wooll, and Trees, ſtore of fruit. *Jarſey* abounds in grain; and of ſheep, moſt, with 4 horns, of whoſe Wooll they make Jarſey-ſtockings. *Garnſey* (formerly *Sarnia*) is well enough, though inferiour (as was ſaid) to *Jarſey* in fruitfulneſſe. As for their Religion, 'tis according to that of the main Iſland, onely *Jarſey* and *Garnſey* have long followed *Geneva's* Church-Diſcipline: which is much affected by the Proteſtant Miniſters of *France*.

IRELAND (called by ſome Antients, *Hiberniæ*, alſo *Juernia*, *Jerne*, *Ogygia*, &c. and by the *Iriſh*, *Erin*. Yet it hath (by ſome) been termed *Scotia*, becauſe the *Scotti* came from *Spain*, and dwelt here) lyeth between great *Britain* (for *Ptolomy* calls it little *Britain*) and *Spain*, having *England* on the Eaſt, divided by a Tempeſtuous Sea, of about a dayes ſayling. *Cambden* ſaith its 400 miles long, and 200 broad. And ſome do affirm; that from *Knockbrandon* unto *Carnagh* in the North of *Ulſter* (which is the length) is 320 Iriſh miles: and from *Dublin* to *Crough Patrick*, by Weſt of *Galloway* (which is the breadth) is 200 Miles. It hath five principal Provinces, *Lenſter* on the Eaſt, in whoſe County of *Dublin*, ſtands *Dublin*, the Mother City of that Nation: built by *Harald Haſager*; the firſt King of *Norway*: Which was (after the *Engliſh* Conqueſt) peopled by *Briſtoll*-men; here the Deputy of

Ireland

Ireland reſides: where is alſo an Univerſity. *Munſter*, on the South: *Conaught* on the Weſt, *Ulſter* on the North, and *Meath* in the Mid-land. *John* of *England*, was firſt intituled Lord of *Ireland*; *Henry* the eighth, in 1542 was in an *Iriſh* Parliament declared King hereof: yet *Ireland* ſtood in terms of wildneſſe and non-ſubjection, (too tedious here particularly to expreſſe) till the Rebellion of *Tirone*, towards the end of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; which ending in his own overthrow, cruſhed the *Iriſh* Nobilities over-power, and made a full conqueſt of the whole land. But it of late years bloudily breaking out again, occaſioned a ſecond Conqueſt of that people, and a confinement of them unto one Province. Some are conformable to civility, but the *Kerns* or wild *Iriſh* exceeding barbarous. They are generally ſtrong and nimble: and will skip over the bogs (of which there are many) without ſinking, whereas others cannot do ſo. The Ayre being Rainy, is moiſt and Rheumatick; ſo that both inhabitants, as well as ſtrangers, are much troubled with Catarrhs, and the Bloudy Flux: It is hilly, Mooriſh, and full of Woods, expoſed to Winds, and many pools, even in the top of the higheſt Mountains. There is much Cattle, wherefore they abound in Milk, Cheeſe, and Butter; their Corn is but ſhort and ſmall; and through the cold winds there blowing, and the Suns want of force in Autumn, the Grapes do not very well Ripen. Yet they neither much ſeek ſhade in Summer, nor fire through Winters rigour. There are good Horſes, and light, for that Countries journies, called Hobbeys. They abound in fiſh, both of Sea and freſh Water; The chief River being *Shennin*, *Sinei*, or *Shannon*, which runs from *Ulſter*, two hundred miles, to the *Vergivian* Sea, and is Navigable ſixty miles. Much Fowl there is, but no Storks, Pies, or Nightingales. No hurtfull beaſts are there, beſides Wolves and Foxes. But there is no venemous beaſt or Serpent at all. Whence one hath truly ſpoken in her behalf, although ſomewhat Heatheniſhly----

I am that Iſland, which in times of old,
The Greeks did call, Hibernia, *Icie cold.*
Secur'd by God and Nature from this fear,
which gift was given to Creet, Jove's *Mother dear,*
That poyſonous Snakes ſhould never here be bred,
Or dare to hiſſe, or hurtfull venome ſhed.

From the time that this Iſland received an outward profeſſion of Chriſtianity, which was in 335, by means of a woman among the *Picts*, (when *Fincomare* reigned in *Scotland*) who preached to its Queen, being familiar with her, who winning the King, the people were thereby diſpoſed to receive a baptiſm; who lived in the Romiſh Religion till *Henry* the eighth his time: for then Proteſtant Religion began to be preached; and ſince, there planted by Queen *Elizabeth*: who notwithſtanding being generally addicted

dicted to the former, have made that the ſubject of two notable Rebellions. Now there is the ſame toleration as to ſects and opinions as in *England*; it having renewed its Plantations by *Engliſh*; (onely the moſt exact and innocent ones ſtill ſuffer in both) for 'tis all but one Common-wealth.

FRANCE (called at firſt *Gallia*, whoſe ancient Inhabitants were called *Gaules*, from γάλα, milk, they being of a white colour,) is of large extent, according to the old diviſion of *Gaule Ciſalpine*, and *Tranſalpine*. *Cæſar* in his Commentaries divideth it into *Gaule Belgick*, *Celtick*, and *Aquitanick*. But to take the whole Realm of *France* as it is now taken; and meaſuring it from Eaſt to Weſt directly, that is, from the Iſle of *Heiſſant*, unto the banks of *Rhine* which divides from *Germany*, it is little more in length, than 300 *French* leagues, that is, 600 *Engliſh* miles. On the Eaſt lye the Alps, dividing it from Italy; as doth Mount Jura, ſeparating it from the Suiſſes. On the South where it joyns to *Spain*, it hath the *Pyrenean* Mountains; and in more large places, the *Mediterranean* Sea: on the North, the *Brittiſh* Ocean: on the Weſt, the *Aquitane* Sea. To ſay little or nothing of the warlike offſpring of *Japhet*, whoſe ſixth ſon, *Meſech*, is reported to have firſt peopled it in the year of the World, 1806, (and who were then very ſparing in their diet: with whom, the Romans at firſt fought rather to preſerve themſelves, than in hope of conqueſt: and who under the conduct of *Brennus*, (365 years after the building of Rome) diſcomfiting the *Romans* at the River *Allia*, ſacked the City, and beſieged the Capitol: ſo that for terrour of them, after their expulſion by *Camillus*, they made a Law, That if ever the *Gaules* came again, the very Prieſts ſhould be forced to war, and their (afterwards) ſpoyling and ranſacking the Temple at *Delphos*, where the Peſtilence viſiting the ſurvivers going into *Aſia*, gave name to the Countrey called *Gallatia*. It was called *France*, from the *Francones*, a people of *Germany*, who with the *Burgundians* and *Goths*, wreſted it from the *Roman* Monarchy in its declining ſtate: (*Cæſar* after 40 years reſiſtance, having by valour and fortune (but more through their own diviſions) brought them under tribute) and dividing it into three parts amongſt them, *Charlemain* King of the *Francones*, or *Franks*, quite ruining the *Goths* Kingdom: his ſucceſſours by degrees, almoſt nullified the *Burgundian* alſo; who are now a very populous Nation: over-much headlong and raſh in both Martial and Civil affairs, as was obſerved alſo in *Cæſar*'s time. *Florus* ſaying, That their firſt onſett was greater or fiercer than of men, but the ſecond leſſe than of women. It is divided into many Provinces, the chief whereof are 24, (leaving out *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, and *Geneva*'s Signiory) as *Aquitane*, *Anjou*, *Normandy*, *Burgundy*, the Iſle of *France*, &c. in which ſtands the Metropolis *Paris*, called of old *Lutetia*, from its clayey-ſoyl, ſaid to be 10 miles in compaſſe, and to be built in *Amaziah*'s time, King of Judah; the Provinces are governed by eight prin-

cipal Parliaments. They are given very much to Tennis, and exceedingly to dancing; whoſe poor Peaſants are kept as low in ſlavery, as their Gentry exalted in pride and vanity; inventing and following abundance of faſhions in their apparrel, to pleaſe their giddy phanſies: and of which the Engliſh are too much their imitators: between whom at this day, there is a ſolemn League, joyning againſt the Spaniard *vi & armis*, with might and main. Amongſt all the battles that this Nation hath fought both with the Engliſh, Spaniard, and others: they never had any very famous Captains beſides *Charls* the Great; who was (by the Pope's Donative) the founder of the Weſtern Empire, and called, One of the three Chriſtian Worthies: and alſo *Henry* the 4th, their King, in whoſe modern valour *France* glorieth.

France, its Riches (beſides *Pariis* the Metropolis, which draws to it moſt of the Silver of *France*, and alſo much from *Italy*, *Spain*, *England*, *Germany*, and almoſt all *Europe*) are various, according to the divers Provinces thereof; fine Flax, linnen Cloath, Wines, Iron, Steel, Serges, Hair-cloath, Chamlets, Tapeſtries, oyl of Walnuts, Corn, Cheeſe, Woad, Parchment, enamel'd works, Hoggs, Horſes, and other Cattle, Hemp, &c. All the ſoyl of *France* being good for ſomewhat. Their Religion is of two ſorts, the *Romiſh* and *Calviniſt*; they of the latter being called *Hugonotts*, from *Hugo's* gate in *Tours*, where they firſt began, and at which they went out to private aſſemblies; at whoſe firſt riſe the Romaniſts began to root them out by the ſword, as they did them; (And they maſſacring theſe Proteſtants three times, at *Merindoll* in 1545. *Chabriers*, with whoſe young Women and Maids they ſo inhumanely dealt, that moſt dyed ſuddenly after. At *Paris* in 1572, more cloſely contrived: for, a marriage being ſolemnized between *Henry* of *Navarre* chief of the Proteſtant party, and the King's ſiſter *Margaret*, as an aſſurance of peace made with the Proteſtants: at which, the Prince of *Conde*, Admiral *Coligni*, &c. were preſent. At midnight, the bell ringing out, the King of *Navarre* and *Conde* were taken priſoners, the Admiral villanouſly ſlain in his bed, with 30000 and upward, of the chief of that Religion;) but for one head cut off, there coming up ſeven; and the King conſidering they were all his Subjects, in the end renewed his predeceſſour's Edict of Pacification, allowing that called the *Reformed Religion*, where it had been formerly practiſed; and the Maſſe to be reſtored, from whence the enemies had baniſhed it.

SPAIN (the moſt Weſtern Countrey of *Europe's* Continent, lying near *Africk*) is compaſſed on all ſides with the Sea, except towards *France*, and hath been diverſly named; as *Heſperia*, either from *Heſperus* ſuppoſed to have been a King hereof; or from *Heſperus* the Evening Star, as being the fartheſt Countrey Weſtward then known. And *Hiſpania*, (according to the beſt judgments) from *Panus* an *Iberian* Captain. *Iberia*, from the River *Iberus*;

Iberus; or *Iberi*, who are the *Georgians* in *Aſia*. This People being in old time governed by Kings, Lords, yea and by Themſelves, lived for a while honorably and peaceably, till the *Carthaginians* (maſtering much of Africk) came into this Country; and joyning with ſome of thoſe divided people to the others ruine, they forced a great part of the Country to ſubmit to *Carthage* Commonwealth; Againſt whom, the *Romans* oppoſing divers Armies, after long and bloody wars, the *Carthaginians* were expelled, the *Romans* enjoying it. But in *Honorius* his time, the *African-Vandals* chaſed away the *Romans*; whom notwithſtanding, the *Goths* diſpoſſeſſed, peaceably reigning over all for many years. But in the end the *Moors* and *Saracens* mightily invading *Spain* out of *Africk*, they ruined the Gothiſh Kingdom; ſome remainders of whom, notwithſtanding, retiring into the Mountains, made head, and ſo prevailed, that in time they have driven the *Moors* quite out of the Country: yet they are ſaid to be a mixt people deſcending from *Goths*, *Saracens*, and *Jews*: they are great braggers, and very proud, in the loweſt ebbe of fortune: and they ſay, The *Spaniard* never had footing of any place or ſtrong hold, that ever he yielded on Compoſition.

It fell into a diviſion of 12 Kingdoms and proprietary Eſtates, as *Leon* and *Oviedo*, having *Biſcay* on the Eaſt, and called anciently *Aſturia*, from its Inhabitants the *Aſtures*: whoſe ſmall and ſwift horſes the *Romans* called *Aſturcones*. Two chief Towns of which are *Oviedo* and *Leon*. *Navarre*, having the *Pyrenean* Mountains on the Eaſt, on the South *Arragon*; ſo named either from *Navarrin*, a Town among the Mountains, or from *Navois*, a Champian Country: the old Inhabitants being called *Vaſcones*. Its Mother-City is *Pamplune*, a Town (as one ſaith) bandied by the racket of fortune into the hazard of *Goths*, *Moors*, *Navarrois*, *French*, and now *Caſtilians*. *Corduba*, comprehending *Andaluzia*, *Granada*, and *Eſtremadura*. *Andaluſia*, *quaſi Vandaluſia*, from the *Vandals* long poſſeſſing it, is the fruitfulleſt Country of *Spain*, in whoſe City *Corduba*, the ſeat of the Mooriſh Kings, was born *Lucan*, and both the *Seneca's*, hence is the true *Cordovan* Leather: not far from whoſe Wood 30 miles long, being nothing but Olive Trees, was fought a notable battle between *Cæſar* and *Pompey's* ſons: who (having the day, though not without great loſſe) was not long after murthered in the Senate-houſe. *Medina*, another City, whoſe Duke was General of the Great Armado in 1588. *Sevill*, whence come the Sevill (not civil) Oranges, and where the dead body of *Chriſtopher Columbus* lyeth. *Granada*, having *Andaluſia* on the Weſt, whoſe fine and ſtately City *Granada* is replenithed with pleaſant Springs; That, and *Valadolitus* being the ordinary Courts of Juſtice for the South and North parts of *Spain*. That of *Madrid* being the higheſt Parliament, receiving Appeals from both *Malaga* or *Malaca*, a great Port-Town, ſacked by *Craſſus* the *Roman*: where is a cruel torturing Inquiſition, where *Lithgow* was miſerably tormented in King *James* his time: and from which,

two harmleſſe women of the Engliſh Nation, called Quakers, were delivered within this few moneths, by a high hand. Hence comes the Malaga Sack. *Eſtremedura*, having *Portugal* on the Weſt, once called *Bæturia*, from the River *Bætis* therein, nigh whoſe City *Merida*, *Vallia* King of the Goths vanquiſhing *Atace* King of the *Alanes* and *Vandals*, theſe left their firſt footing in *Spain*. *Gallicia*, having on the Eaſt the *Aſturia's* and Mountainous places like unto them. Whoſe Cities are *Compoſtella*, an Archbiſhop's ſeat, and a Univerſity, called St. *Jago*, in honour of S. *James*, whoſe reliques are in a Temple, here worſhipped and viſited with incredible zeal and concourſe. *Biſcay*, ſo named from the *Vaſcones*, who coming hither, named it *Vaſcaia*, then *Viſcaia*, now *Biſcaia*, was formerly called *Cantabria*, and lyeth betwixt *Caſtile*, *Navarre*, and *Leon*; whoſe ancient *Cantabrians* defended their liberty, when the *Romans* had ſubdued the reſt of *Spain*; being at laſt vanquiſhed by *Auguſtus* not without much bloudſhed: for ſuch Mountaineus Countries are alway laſt conquered. They differ from the reſt of *Spain*, both in language and cuſtomes, yielding their bodies, but not their purſes to the King, nor ſuffering any Biſhop to come amongſt them, and cauſing their women alway (in meetings) to drink firſt, becauſe *Ogno* a Counteſſe, would have poyſoned her ſon *Sancho*. In this Province, ſtands the City *Tholouſe*: Alſo *Bilbo*, two miles from the Main, (once *Flavionavia*) a Town of great Traffique. Out of the hills of this Country ariſe the two chief Rivers, *Iberus* and *Duerus*; they have excellent Timber for ſhips; and for its much Iron, called, *The Armory of Spain*. *Toledo* the ancient ſeat of the *Carpentani*, is now accounted a part of *New Caſtile*, and extends over the South-Eaſt of *Caſtile* toward *Murcia*: whoſe chief City is *Toledo*, ſeated on the River *Tagus*, and almoſt in the Center of *Spain*, inhabited by Nobles, Merchants, and men of war. It was the ſeat of the *Gothiſh* Kings, which their King *Bamba* walled: then the Mooriſh Princes ſeats; now of the *Spaniſh* Archbiſhop's, the chief Prelates of *Spain*, and moſt times Preſidents of the bloudy Inquiſition. *Murcia*, environed with *New Caſtile* on the Weſt, whoſe chief River is *Guadalaquir*, and whoſe three chief Towns are *Murcia* or *Murgis*, whence the Country is named *Alicante*: whence is true *Alicant* Wine made of the juice of Mulberries, plentifully growing here; it's alſo a fair harbour. *Cartagena* or new *Carthage*, built by *Asdruball* of *Carthage*, but ruined in the ſecond *Punick*, war by *Scipio Africanus*.

CASTILE, bounded on the Weſt with *Portugall*, is divided into old and new. The old, ſcituated on the North of the new, hath the City *Salamanca*, for its chiefeſt Univerſity: built by King *Ferdinand* the ſecond, in 1240, and by Popes edicts, with *Oxford*, *Paris*, and *Bononia*, ordained a place of general ſtudy. Another I cannot paſſe by, which is *Numantia* or *Soria*, where 4000 withſtanding 40000 *Romans* 14 years; and at laſt, laying all their Armour goods and money upon a pile, burnt it with themſelves in the flame. Here is alſo *Valadolit*, one of *Spains* ſeven Univerſities;

ties; and the birth-place of *Philip* the ſecond, who reſtoring it, built a Colledge for *Engliſh* fugitives. *Duerus* the violenteſt River of *Spain*, runs in this Province. The new *Caſtile*, on South of the other, hath the River *Tagus* in its bowells, whoſe chief City is *Madrid*, the King and Councels ſeat; which by the Kings reſidence there, is become of a Village, the moſt populous of *Spain*, (yet the Country is neither fruitfull nor pleaſant) whoſe upper ſtories of houſes without compoſition, belong to the King. Here is alſo *Guenca*, whoſe Monaſtery of *Laurence* built by *Philip* the II. is of that magnificence, that no building paſt or preſent, is comparable thereunto. The name of *Caſtile* cannot be fetched from the old inhabitants, the *Vaccai*, &c. but either from the *Caſtellani*, once the inhabitants of *Catelogne*; or from ſome fortified Caſtle thereabouts.

PORTUGAL bounded on the Eaſt with the *Caſtiles*, is ſo called from the Haven Town *Porto*, and the *Gauls*, who landed there with their Merchandiſe. It was formerly named *Luſitania*: whoſe antient inhabitants were the *Oritani*, *Velioues*, &c. whoſe chief City for traffique, is Lisbon, from whence all the *Portugalls* ſer to Sea. It's ſaid to be ſeven miles in compaſſe, having above 20000 neat houſes, ſixty ſeven Towers and Turrets upon the walls, twenty two Gates on the Sea-ſide, and ſixteen toward the continent; but *Braga* is it's *Metropolis*; and *Conimbra* the Univerſity; whoſe Maſters made the Commentary on the moſt of *Ariſtotle*. *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*, pretended a right to this Crown; and by main force took it and kept it, till the *Portugalls* killing or driving thence the Vice-roy, ſet up a King of their own, as formerly; ſo that, although the *Spaniards* call (in their Proverb) the *Portugals*, *Pocos y locos*, that is, *Few and Fooliſh*, yet they were wiſe enough to free themſelves from under that Kings power.

Valentia, lying between *Caſtile*, *Arragon*, and *Murcia*, had its former inhabitants the *Æliani*, and *Baſtiani*, &c. in which ſtands the City *Saguntum*, but now *Moveedre*; whole people being beſieged by *Hannibal*, choſe rather to burn themſelves, than yield; out of faithfullneſſe to the *Romans*. *Valentia* the denominating City of the whole Province, heretofore (they ſay) named *Roma*, ſignifying ſtrength, which the *Romans* conquering, called *Valentia*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Rome*, a word equivalent in the Latine to Ῥώμη in *Greek*. Herein alſo is the Promontory of *Ferraria* the refuge of *Sertorius* in his wars againſt the old and young Souldiers, *Metellus* and *Pompey*. *Catelogne* or *Catalonia*, having *Arragon* on the Weſt, hath its name diverſly and equally probably derived from *Gothalonia*, *Caſtellani*, or *Cattalones* who dwelt here. A chief City whereof is *Barcellona* a ſtrong Sea-Town, and Ancient. *Perpigna*, in the County of *Roſſillon*, which Town and Country was engaged by *John* of *Arragon*, to the *French*, for a great maſſe of money; and then reſtored to the King of *Spain* by *Charls* the eighth, promiſing

not

not to hinder his enterpriſe of *Naples*. *Girone*, is another City ſeated on the River *Bætulus*, and the Title of the *Arragonian* Prince. Laſtly, *Arragon*, limitted Southward with *Valentia*, Northward with *Navarre*, thorow the very middeſt whereof, *Iberus* runs; whoſe old inhabitants were the *Lucenſes*, *Jaccetani*, and *Celtiberi*, theſe laſt deſcending from the *Iberians*, and the *Celtæ* mixt, who were the moſt puiſſant of all *Gaule*: whence this Nation was called the *Celtiberi* according to the Poet *Lucan*. Its preſent name is from *Tarragon*, a City confined with *Catalonia* on the borders hereof. Herein is the City *Lerida*, dividing *Catelogne* from *Arragon*, ſcituate on the River *Cinga*, and an Univerſity. The City *Huſca* called of old *Oſca*, may not be forgotten, an antient Univerſity, whither *Sertorius* cauſing all the Noblemens Children of *Spain* to be brought, and providing them Greek and Latine School-Maſters, pretended he did it onely to fit them for charge in the Common-wealth; but indeed it was that they might be his Hoſtages, for their fathers faith and loyalty towards him. All *Spain* is divided at this day into three Governments; *Arragon*, *Caſtile*, and *Portugall*; and is a Monarchy of a great revenue.

Spain, whoſe wealth conſiſts in Wine, Oyl, Wax, Hony, Sugar, Saffron, fruits of all ſorts; in a manner, furniſhing all the Northern Regions, eſpecially with Olives, Oranges, Lemmons, Figs, &c. Silk, Spaniſh-wool, (the ſheep being at firſt ſent thither, out of *Gloceſterſhire* in *England*) Quickſilver. *Portugall* alſo ſends forth Silk, Salt and Tonny, which they fiſh there: moſt coming out of the Country of *Algarb*, whoſe chief City and Port *Lisbon* is, the aboard of all the Merchandiſe, &c. *Naples* alſo (belonging to *Spain*, which might hold themſelves as happy as any in *Europe*, if they were not ſo oppreſſed by Officers) hath abundance of all things; ſelling to ſtrangers great ſtore of Nuts, and Almonds: vending Saffron, Silks, Oyl, Wines, Horſes, Lambs, Sheep: *Pouille* furniſhing *Venice*, *Sclavonia*, and *Tuſcain*, with fleſh: *Calabria* ſends forth Corall, and the beſt eſteemed Manna, called in Apothecaries ſhops, *Manna Calabria*. The Iſland of *Sicily* (being a hundred miles, or after *Strabo*, and *Ptolomy*, a 180. miles long) though full of fire, caſting it out abundantly; yet yields ſtore of all ſorts of fruits, in old time called the Garner of *Italy*, chiefly of *Rome*, as many times at this day; ſo that the *Sicilians* make much money of Corn, alſo of Oyls and Silk, whereof they have great quantity. *Sardinia*, (almoſt like *Sicily*) makes ſtore of money of Wine to *Rome*, and of couragious Horſes to ſtrangers. They alſo carry ſome Muſcrions skins into *Italy*. The Dutchy of *Milane* (about three hundred Miles in compaſſe) being full of Artizans of all ſorts, whatſoever goes from that City (as Harquebuſſes, all ſorts of Arms, Hilts of Swords, Girdles and Hangers, Lace Embroideries) is greatly eſteemed: as alſo their Silk Stockings, Rice, ſtore of Cheeſe; furniſhing the *Griſons*, and *Suiſſes* with much of her fruit; Yet the King drawing as much as poſſible from this Eſtate; it's a Proverb in *Italy*, that *The Officer of* Sicily

Sicily *doth gnaw, he of* Naples *doth eat, but he of* Millan *doth devour*. Laſtly, the *Canaries*, or fortunate Iſlands (reckoned ſeven in number, others adding ſix more thereto) do vent their excellent Wines into all *Europe*; alſo Sugars, tranſported by the *Spaniſh* and *Italian* Merchant, from the *Stapela*, into other places. All Spain follow the Romiſh Church (with thoſe particular Provinces and Iſlands he poſſeſſeth, or claimeth) and the Proteſtant Religion is ſo hated there, that they have ſet up cruell Inquiſitions, leſt it ſhould get any belief among them; (for which cauſe, as not the leaſt, the King of *Spain* perhaps is called by the Pope, the Catholick King) yea, the people of the Canaries, who formerly worſhipped the Sun, Moon, and Stars, (which though in *Africa*, yet here I mention) the *Spaniards* maſtering it in 1404, ſetled there their Faith with their dominion; ſo that the Biſhop thereof reſiding in the great *Canaria*, hath his Inquiſitors of the Faith.

LORRAIN, or *Lotharingia*, (ſo called from *Lothaire* eldeſt ſon of *Lewis* the *Gentle*) and is a Dukedome diſtinct from *France* in Government: whoſe Religion being according to *France*; Yet it makes great profit of Azure-ſtones, and of Pearls fiſhed at the Mountain *Vogeſe*, it's foot; alſo of a matter to make Looking-glaſſes, and others: Caſſidonie ſtones for Cups; Horſes, beſides Linnen Cloath, and tranſported works: Mines of Silver likewiſe are beneficial thereto: It's Duke alſo hath ſix Salt-pans, yielding him 200000 Crowns yearly.

THe *Low-Countries*, or Lower *Germany*, is encompaſſed with *Belgium*, *Alſatia*, *Burgundy*, and *Champagne*, (called by *Julius Cæſar*, *Gaul-Belgick*) is bounded on the North with *Eaſt-Friezland*, on the South with *Lorrain*, &c. and containing ſeventeen Provinces. Thoſe, and the parts thereof that are under the command of the Arch-Duke, or houſe of *Auſtria*; their commodities are Silks, Serges, Tapeſtry-work, Porpaſſes, and Salmons, barrelled and Salted, with abundance of Herring and barrel-Cod. Throughout all theſe eſtates, there is none but the Romiſh Religion; yet are there a few Towns (chiefly thoſe formerly revolted) where there are not many Proteſtants, and thoſe not daring to make open profeſſion thereof; being reſtrained, and ready to be puniſhed if it be known.

THe *UNITED-PROVINCES* of the *NETHERLANDS*, being a kind of Common-Weal, (with whoſe Generall Eſtates the King of *Spain*, and Arch-Dukes have treated as with Soveraignes) are, *Zeland*, *Holland*, *Friſeland*, *Utrecht*, *Groningue*, and thereabouts, *Overyſſell*, *Drent*, the County of *Zutphen*, and three parts of *Gueldres*, with ſome of *Brabant*, and *Flanders*; all which heretofore contributed to the Wars; whoſe Riches are very great through Sea-traffique, and great cuſtomes of fiſhing-trade. But their natural wealth is in Horſes, Oxen, and Kine, yielding

yielding abundance of Milk for Butter and Cheeſe, Meedcrap or red Madder. They have alſo an excellent Art to boil Bay-ſalt as white as Snow: putting Salt water to the Bay-Salt of *Spain* and *France*, and refining it with greater encreaſe, which they ſend into all parts of *Europe*. In all theſe Countries, they ſuffering no exerciſe of the Romiſh Religion, but the Proteſtant onely in their Temples, if any be found exerciſing it in ſecret (which daily happens in *Utrecht*) they are fined. The Proteſtant Religion entred when *Luther*, about 1521, preaching againſt the Pope and his doctrine; *Charls* the fifth, Emperour, to root *Luther's* doctrine out of the *Netherlands*, (having taken good footing) would (after many put to death for ſmall cauſes) have brought in the *Spaniſh* inquiſition; whoſe ſon *Philip*, the better to ſtrengthen an Inquiſition, procured the Pope to erect 14 new Biſhopricks there: againſt which the Provinces oppoſing; the King of *Spain* in 1565, made known his pleaſure touching Religion: and after the Duke of *Alvaes* comming thither with an Army, and beheading the Earls of *Egmont* and *Horn*; alſo in 1570, ſeeking to exact the tenth, 20th and 100th penny, he made himſelf odious to the people: whereby the Prince of *Orange*, (who before was forced to leave the Countrey, by the Duke with a great Army) now being invited by ſome inhabitans, ſurpriſed *Fluſhing*, *Briele*, &c. and afterward the Eſtates declaring againſt *Philip* the ſecond of *Spain*, and taking all the Government on themſelves, and amazed at their favourable ſucceſſe: they put themſelves under Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*, her Protection; Whereby they took many places of conſequence; and in the end, recovered their Soveraign Authority: who (ſince) have (for Policy ſake) given liberty to other Profeſſions of Religion: as thoſe of the Separation, Baptiſts, Jews, &c.

GENEVA (pleaſantly ſcituated within the limits of *Savoy* towards *La Breſſe*, and being as it were two Towns, thorow which the River *Rhoſne* doth paſſe) hath the ſoyl near it fruitful, yielding Corn, Wine, Turneps, and other roots, Melons, all pulſe, Barley, Oats, Hay, Apples, Pears, &c. taking goodly fiſh in the Lake, eſpecially Salmons, Trouts, which they carry to other places. Yet the Inhabitants of *Geneva* are not very rich, and have enough to do (by toyl) to preſerve an honeſt liberty: taking great pains in printing all ſorts of books, making Silks, uſing (withall) temperance; for ſparingneſſe is in a manner their greateſt revenue: So that they ſend Cheeſes, Capons, and good gold thred into other parts. It makes profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion, wherein they were inſtructed and confirmed by *John Calvin* and others: Yet their Town is a retrait to all *Rome's* oppoſers. They baniſhed the Maſſe about 1539. Their Miniſters being not maintained by Tythes, but a common Treaſury.

HELVETIA,

HELVETIA, or *SWITZERLAND*, (a Province of *Germany*, bounded on the Weſt with *France*, on the North with *Lorrein*, is ſo named from one of the 13 Cantons therein, called *Switz*) is a Nation even united into one body by confederation and intelligence, whom none hath attempted to invade; or if he hath, without effect: To whom alſo the three leagues of the *Griſons* are allied. Its ſcituation hinders it from being a rich Country; yet it nouriſheth all the Inhabitants, whoſe ſparing is a good revenue; they alſo ſometimes make much money of feeding their cattle, and paſture; and Wheat is ſold at *Zurich* in great abundance; the River *Rhyne* is commodious for *Baſil's* concourſe of Merchants, from whence many printed books are carried into all parts of *Europe*. Of theſe *Cantons*, ſome are in Religion wholly Romaniſts, others altogether Proteſtants; ſome mixt. The firſt that received the Proteſtant Religion, was the Canton of *Zurich*, which they ſay, was through diſcontentment for want of pay, pretended due to them from Pope *Julius* the ſecond, (for Nature and neceſſity having faſhioned and applyed the *Swiſſes* to arms, neighbour Princes pay dear for their alliance,) incited thereto by *Zwinglius*: So that in 1526, they aboliſhed the Maſſe there; and in 1528, it extending it ſelf to the Cantons of *Fribourg* and *Baſil*, after long diſpute before the Senate at *Bearn*; they overthrew their Images, and rooted out the Maſſe of the *Griſons*: they of *Griſe* are moſt Catholiques, the reſt almoſt all Proteſtants. But its lawful for every one among them to follow what Religion he pleaſe; yet many times the Proteſtants inſult over the Papiſts: for though themſelves have; yet they will not ſuffer Papiſts to have any ſtrangers, Prieſts: they of the Country being alſo ſubject to outrages.

SAVOY (confined on *Breſſe* and *Switzerland*, the chief City whereof is *Chamberie*, the Seat of the Duke when ſojourning here,) being a Dutchy, contains under it the Earldom and Country of *Maurienne*, with the Marquiſate of *Suſe*; *Piedmont*, and the County of *Nizze*; it confines upon the North with the *Swiſſes* of *Bearn* and *Fribourg*. *Savoy* hath great ſtore of Corn in the Valleys, and much paſture in the Mountains, which are many and great; in ſome places very good wine, and ſome Lakes abounding with fiſh: yet it makes little money of any thing ſent to forreign parts. But *Piedmont* ſends forth Corn, Cattle, much Hemp, ſtore of Rice, Cheeſe, Wine, Paper, Fuſtian, and raw Silk. In which, the Armies of *France* and *Spain* continuing 23 years with great garriſons of either ſide, they never wanted victuals. In the Valley of *Oſt*, are Mines of gold and ſilver. They of *Saluſſes*, trade with *Provence* in Iron and Cattle. There is alſo within the Provinces trade of Cloath, Arms which they make, Hides, Oyl, Wine, all ſorts of Fruits, Pulſes, ſtore of Thred, coorſe cloath of many kinds, ſaltfiſh, ſome ſmall excellent Honey, Firr-Trees for

Matls. Their Religion is generally Romiſh: for from this Duke's obedience, *Geneva* retired in the year 1535. Yet there are Proteſtants in his Dominion, on whom he ravened cruelly like a Wolf, in 1645.

ROME (the Metropolis of Italy, built on ſeven hills, and the Pope's Seat) hath belonging to the Churche's eſtate, (ſo called) the Countries of *Ferrara*, *Bologna*, *Romagnia*, *Ancona*, *Umbria*, *Sabina Perugia*, part of *Tuſcanie*, the *Patrimony*, *Latium* or *Campania* of *Rome*; which abound ſo in Corn, and all Commodities, as any want ſcarce happens through defect of the ſoyl; it being divided into Plains and Mountains. It furniſheth other Countries with Corn, Wine, and Oyl. Its Religion is known, for it is the head of the Papacie.

FLORENCE; whoſe Dukes (having united the Commonwealth of *Piſa* and *Syena* with that, into one) do poſſeſſe the greateſt and goodlieſt part of *Tuſcanie*: in which though the State of *Florence* want Wheat, (otherwiſe very fruitful in wine, fleſh, and other neceſſaries) yet that of *Syena*, not onely ſupplyeth *Florence* its neceſſity, but ſometimes relieveth other places: ſo that *Syena's* Inhabitants are rich in rents: and that of *Florence*, through induſtry, whoſe City is full of Artificers of all ſorts, making diligently and workmanly, Serges, Silks, and cloath of gold and ſilver; they exerciſe chiefly the art of Silk and Wooll. All the Inhabitants of this State are Romiſh Catholiques; they of *Syena* being the more devout.

THe Dukedome of *URBIN* (about 60 miles long, and 35 broad) confines, yea intermixes with the eſtate of the Church; which City *Urbin*, is one of the ancienteſt of Italy, about which the Territory is exceeding good, and generally fertile. This Eſtate having plenty of all things needful for the life of Man, a good part whereof lying on the Adriatique ſhoar, is of great profit for bringing many things thither from all parts. Their Religion is undoubtedly *Romiſh*.

THe Dukedome of *MANTOVA* or *MANTUA*, is all that which antiently belonged to the Duke of *Tuſcanie*; with the Marqueſdome of *Montferrat*, greater than that. Its City *Mantua* in *Lombardy* beyond the River *Po*, being built 60 years before the *Trojan* War. *Mantova* yields all ſorts of Fruits. *Montferrate* is uneven, but yields all neceſſaries, and in ſome places ſtore of Wheat, Wines, and other Fruits: yet this Dukedome is not able to make any great Traffique, or grow by their Commodities. Its Religion is *Romiſh*.

The

THe Dukedome of *FERRARA* or *MODENA*, (out of which, the Pope (pretending the City *Ferrara* to be a fee of the Church) thruſt *Don Cæſar Alphonſo* (the Duke thereof, his baſe ſon, after his Father's death) hath the Territory about *Modena* abounding with Corn, Beans, and other neceſſaries, with excellent wine. *Reggium's* ſoil is alſo exceeding fertile of Wheat, Barley, Beans, &c. with white wines: which two Towns are reaſonably rich.

LUCA (ſcituate in *Tuſcanie*, and ſo called of *Lucumon* King of the *Tuſcanes*) is a Common-wealth, whoſe Territory, although of ſmall extent, yet the ſoyl is good, and yields much to the owners. The Citizens of *Luca* uſing great Traffique, chiefly in Silk, excelling alſo in making cloath of gold, many private men are exceeding rich. The Common-wealth being but ſmall, is not rich: The foundation whereof is the Councel of 160, and (moſt commonly) 120 Citizens.

THe Common-wealth of *GENOA* (properly called *Luguria* beyond *Po*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Liguria* on this ſide *Po*, which is *Montferrat*,) extends about 160 miles: for the moſt part rough and hilly, and (as *Strabo* ſaith) in old time very barren. But being now better manured, there is great ſtore of very good Wine and Oyl, ſome years 20000 barrels. The whole Country is pleaſant by reaſon of Citrons, Oranges, Palmes, Lemons, and other Trees: which Citrons, &c, with their oyl, yield them much profit. There were huge Trees, as at this day, which they (making ſhips of) robbed and ſpoyled to *Gibralter* ſtraits. But now (ſhaking off their brutiſhneſs) they are very induſtrious, quick-witted, and ſubtile. The *Corſicans* which belong to the *Genevois*, carry wine to *Rome*, and being much eſteemed, they receive great ſums for it. There growes in this Iſland and *Genoa* little grain. Yet *Corſica* abounds in honey, wax, roſin, oyl, and figgs; ſtore of Box. It breeds ſtrong horſes, full of courage. There are alſo Salt-pits. A kind of Ram there is alſo called *Muffolt*, haired like a Goat inſtead of Wooll. The *Genevois* and *Corſicans* are all Romiſh Catholiques, as the other forementioned.

THe Common-wealth of *VENICE* (whoſe chief Magiſtrate is called Duke, admirable among all the Towns of *Europe*, whoſe City is ſtrangely and ſecurely ſcituated in the moſt inward part of the Gulph of the *Adriatick*,) doth hold in *Lombardy* and the Marquiſate, beſides *Venice*, 6 great, rich, and populous Towns, beſides many goodly places and Caſtles. They are Maſters almoſt, of all *Friuli* and *Iſtria*, the laſt Province of the North ſide of *Italy*. They command alſo, almoſt all the ſhoar and Iſland of *Dalmatia* and *Sclavonia*. In the mouth of the Adriatick-Sea, (likewiſe) the Iſle of *Corfeu*, and the Iſlands of *Cefalonia*, *Zante*, *Cerigo*,

rigo, and *Lucerigo*; the Iſle of *Zarra* in the Archipelago; and beyond theſe, *Candie*. There are within the verge of this Signiory, all neceſſaries for ſuſtenance, as well as barrenneſſe. *Candie's* fruitful Valleys, and goodly Cyprus Trees, with other Timber for ſhips, are known. It drawes yearly in time of peace from the Eſtates ſubject unto it, two millions of gold. The *Venetians*, with all their Subjects in *Italy*, are firm Romiſh Catholiques; but *Corfou's* Inhabitants follow the religion of the Greeks, accounted Schiſmaticks, whom they impeach not therein, for fear of a mutiny: yet the Signiory hath curbed them by a Fort and Garriſon. In *Candie* alſo the people do wonderfully hate the Latines name and religion; yet ſome of them are affected to the Roman Church.

THe Common-wealth of *RAGOUSE* (being a City ſituated on the Gulph of *Venice* in *Sclavonia*, the ancient *Dalmatia*, and called in old time *Epidaurum*, of which name, there were three Towns along the Sea, between *Venice* and *Corinth*,) maintains it ſelf in liberty, paying 14000 Zequins yearly to the Turk; and as much more in Preſents and lodging of Turks. It hath a ſmall Territory on the firm Land; but ſome ſmall Iſlands reaſonably good, lying betwixt *Curzole* and the gulph of *Catarro*. The ſoyl is barren; but the *Ragouſans* through much labour beſtowed, have oyl, wine, and excellent fruits. They have a Valley, that makes a Lake at Winter, which nouriſheth fiſh ſo fat, as to fry without oyl: wherein at Spring, the waters drying up, they ſow Corn, growing abundantly: ſo one place yields them fiſh and corn in one year. And among divers Sea-induſtries, they make their Trees bring them Oyſters, by bending down their boughs, and ſtaying them under water with ſtones: ſo that in two years time, there are a multitude faſtened thereto: yet but in a manner good to eat the third year. In their Iſland *Gravoſa*, are many gardens of Orange, Lemon, and Pomgranate-Trees. The Country about *Ragouſe* is ſcarce able to maintain them, though they live ſparingly; their greateſt wealth growes by great Traffique. They are in Religion all Romaniſts. The City hath a Biſhop ordinarily there reſiding. Alſo three Overſeers of the Cathedral, who continue therein during life, and may be Rectors, Counſellors, Treaſurers, and other Officers.

GERMANY the Great, Upper, or that ſcituate beyond *Rhene*, is called by the *French* at this day *Almanie* or *Almaine*: one Nation thereof, who being ſcituated at the Fountains of *Danubium*, have their name from the word *man*, as in *Norman*, *Herman*, &c. or from the River *Alemon*. It was included under the Roman Empire, which extended it ſelf far and near, till *Leo* the third (the Empire being before tranſlated from *Rome* to *Conſtantinople*, by *Conſtantine* the Great, the Mahometan's ſect and arms afflicting it on every ſide; the Weſt part being ruined, and the Eaſt ſo weakened,

weakened, as hardly could defend it ſelf,) well conſidering, (beſides the Emperours of Greece nouriſhing impieties, and accounted hereſies) gave the Empire of the Weſt to *Charlemain*, King of *France*, in the year 800, (the *Venetians* being free) who, ſome ſay, tranſported the Empire to the *Germans*, *Charls* being a *German* by bloud and Nation, as all the *Francks* which came into *Gaul*, were of *Francony* a Province thereof. The Countries which acknowledge this Emperour, are *Alſatia*, High and Low; *Wittemberg*, *Francony*, *Suevia*, or *Suaube*, the higheſt part of all *Germany*, in which Country the ſpring or head of *Danubius* is, *Bohemia*, which lies within *Germanies* limits; *Moravia*, *Bavaria*, commonly called *Bayerne*; *Auſtria*, or *Oſterland*, that is, the Eaſt Countrey, (whoſe chief City is *Vienna*) the Country of *Tirol*, *Stiria*, antiently *Valeria*, *Carinthia*, commonly called *Kaerndren*, two *Carnioles* the one called *Drie*, vulgarly, *Underkrain*: the other, *Oderkrain*, *Weſtphalia* taken by ſome for the true and ancient *Saxony*. The Dutchy of *Cleves*, the Country of *Juliers* or *Gulich*; the *Lantgrave* of *Heſſen*, *Turinge*, the *Palatinate*, containing 48 Towns, whereof *Heidelberg* is the chief; High Saxony, whoſe chief Town is *Wittemberg* on the River *Elb*; baſe or low *Saxony*, whoſe chief Town is *Alba*. The Marquiſate of *Brandenburg* divided into two parts; the Marqueſs reſiding at *Berlin*; the County of *Mansfield* a part of old *Saxony*, *Luſatia*, *Sileſia*, *Miſnia*, the Dutchy and Biſhoprick of *Liege*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Treves*, commonly called *Trier*, whoſe chief Town *Treves*, is one of the moſt ancient in the world. *Holſatia*, (which belonging to the King of *Denmark*, muſt be particularly diſcourſed of) alſo *Beſcancon*, an Imperial Town in *Burgundy*, ſometime called *Chryſopolis*, that is, a golden City. Although *Tacitus* writes, the ayr is troubleſome; and *Seneca*, that it is alway winter: yet the ayr is reaſonably mild and temperate, ſomewhat cold, making them healthy and ſtrong. Its ſoyl bears wheat, barley, rye, oats, and all kind of grain and pulſe in abundance; the fields fertile, and the Meadowes bearing much graſſe. Alſo there is many ſilver, copper, iron, lead, and other Mines; yea, of gold in ſome places. Alſo fair Gardens, and Orchards very pleaſing; Wines alſo, called *High-Country Wine*, very good and choyſe. *Germany* muſt needs be rich, who, beſides theſe, are given much to the trade of Merchandiſe, and giving themſelves to divers Arts and Trades, whereby they make wonderful and rare works, They have great and Navigable Rivers; likewiſe Fountains and Pits of ſalt-water, whereof they make excellent Salt. Unto their Fairs (eſpecially thoſe of *Franckford*) Merchants come from all parts of *Europe*, and ſometimes out of *Aſia* and *Africa*. Through the late divers years depopulating-wars, their Country in many places was ruined, and much ſpoyled, and trade hindered. But now there is opportunity (through a concluded peace) of reſtoring and enjoying both. It's much divided in Religion, ſome are Papiſts, ſome *Lutherans*, others *Calviniſts*. Pope *Leo* ſending forth his Pardons and Indulgencies about 1517, *Luther*, an Auguſtine

guſtine Frier exclaimed againſt the Clergies diſſolutenſſe and exceſſe: writing alſo books againſt the Maſſe, and the Church of *Romes* ſuperſtitions, and againſt the diſordered life of the Pope and his Clergy, againſt juſtification by works, as being by Faith onely; whoſe doctrine was ſoon embraced and followed by divers Princes, and free Townes of *Germany*; Moſt of whoſe Princes follow *Calvin* or *Luthers* profeſſion, (differing in ſome points, not here to be named particularly) *Calvin* being followed by the *Palatinates* of *Rhine*, thoſe of *Strasburg*, and moſt Sea-Townes. *Munſter* had many called Anabaptiſts, who were extinct, and the Town as formerly.

HUNGARY, (ſo named from the *Huns* or *Hongres*, a *Scythian* people that dwelt there, and divided upon the North from *Polonia* and *Ruſſia*, by the Mountain of *Carpatia*) is a Realm embracing alſo that part of *Dacia*, called *Tranſilvania*, it being environed with high Hills and Woods, as with Walls, which notwithſtanding hath *Vayuods*, or Princes of its own, not obeying *Hungaries* King. It's chief City is *Buda*, in the *Turks* poſſeſſion, with the beſt part thereof. It is (by nature) provided for of all things, for there grows all ſorts of grain, and divers fruits, in abundance: it brings forth Corn (in a manner) without tillage, and the Wheat changeth every third year to a better kind. It yields alſo divers ſorts of VVines, ſome whereof are very wholeſome, and excellent as them of Candy. It ſo abounds in Oxen and Sheep as is admirable: alſo great ſtore of Hares, Fallow Deer, Goats, &c. Likewiſe divers ſorts of birds, as Goſhauks, Partridges, and Pheaſants, ſtore of Fiſh in Rivers, Veins of Gold, Silver, Copper, Steel, and Iron, alſo they find Gold in the ſand of Rivers; there is a little Tin and Lead. It abounds in Mineral Salt at *Maromaruſia*, and other places, they cutting it like a ſtone: there is a Fountain whoſe water falling on the ground, turns into a ſtone. Yet we cannot ſay this Realm is very rich, as not much given to Arts and Trades, but practiſing Arms, and ſtrong in war. That great part of the Country which the Turks are Maſters of, is not ſo well-manured, nor yielding ſo plentifully as formerly. As to Religion beſides *Mahometaniſme*, which by reaſon of the Turks, is much diſperſed, there are many opinions; all thoſe that are in *Germany*, and alſo *Arrianiſm* hath got footing, and *Atheiſm* crept in. The Towns under the Turk have little of that accounted Hereſy: the Chriſtians much, for thoſe called Hereticks are in fear of being impaled by the *Barbarians*, if too inſolent.

POLONIA, or POLAND, (ſo called from its Plains, in their Language named *Poles*, ſcituate from *Moravia* toward the Eaſt, and in a manner ſeparated from *Sileſia*, by the River *Odera*, and whoſe chief City is *Cracovia*) is at this day bigger then ever: *Lituania*, and *Livonia*, having been added to that Kingdome; ſo as from *Sileſia* to *Muſcovy*, it conteins almoſt 120 *Germane* Leagues, and as much from *Livonia* to *Hungary*. Its climate being cold, they have neither Olives nor Vines; but it abounds in all other things which the Earth is accuſtomed to bring forth; alſo in all ſorts of Cattle, and in Fiſh; ſo that remote Countries taſt of her fruitfulneſſe. It conteins great Provinces, *Poland*, High, and Low, *Livonia*, *Lituania*, *Samogithia*, *Maſovia*, *Volhinia*, *Podolia*, *Ruſſia* the black, and according to ſome, the Red, or Southern, *Podlaſſia*, *Pomerania*, *Pruſſia*, which ſome call *Boruſſia* now divided into two parts, one belonging to the Duke or Marqueſſe of *Brandenburg*, *Albert* being the firſt thereof; the other to the King of *Poland*; of whoſe part, *Mariemburg* is the chief Town: a little above which, the River *Viſtula* dividing it ſelf, makes an Iſland excellent for fertility, and a great number of Villages and houſes. Some place *Dantzick* in *Pruſſia*, much eſteemed for ſhipping, and abundance of all Merchandiſe brought by Sea from the Weſt and North parts, and by land, and by *Viſtula*, running thorow the midſt thereof. They make much money of their Honey, Wax, Flax, Hemp, Beeves, Sheep, Horſes, and Bugles. But their greateſt profit grows by the Salt-pits of *Ocen*, *Viliguſe*, and divers parts of *Ruſſia*; likewiſe of Azure, and of Mines, of Amber gathered on the ſhoar with little Nets, by men going naked into the Sea. *John Huſſ*, his opinion began at the firſt to diſperſe it ſelf thorow the Countries ſubject to this Crown, which *Ladiſlaus* violently oppoſed; For, refuſing the offered Crown of *Bohemia*, and making a decree in a general Diet againſt it, he ſtopped its paſſage out of *Bohemia* into *Poland*, *Sigiſmund* alſo forbidding young men to go and ſtudy at *Lipſie*, and *Wittemberg*, in the time of *Luthers* doctrine, ſomewhat ſtayed the courſe thereof. But the Provinces near the Baltick Sea, participate much with the opinions of *Germany*: thoſe confining with *Sileſia*, *Moravia*, and *Hungary*, of their neighbours hereſies: thoſe advancing towards South and Eaſt, for the moſt part of the *Grecians*, and are not free from the opinions of the times.

DENMARK, or *Danemark*, or the *Danes* Country (ſo called from *Dan*, the firſt Lord thereof, long before Chriſt, which is bounded on the Weſt by the *Germane*-Sea, towards the North by *Norway*; and whoſe Kings ſeat, and chief City is reckned *Haffnie* or *Copenhagen*) conſiſts of many parts, beſides the Iſlands near them; *Jutia*, or *Jutland*, is called the *Cimbrick-Cherſoneſe*, or almoſt an Iſland, firſt inhabited by the *Cimbrians*, the Biſhoprick of *Rip*, *Arrhus*, *Vandalia*: *Weyhſſell*, or *Venſilia*; that is, the land or ſeat of the *Vandalls*, South *Jutia*, called *Nordalbinge*, comprehending, the Dukedome of *Schleſwick*, (taking its name from the chief Town) and the Dukedome of *Holſatia*, ſo named from abundance of Wood, (therein) called *Holt* in the *Germane* tongue: *Scania*, a great Province, and joyning to *Denmark* by an Arm of land onely, which ſome call *Scandanavia*, inſtead of *Scondania*, that is, the pleaſant *Dania*; The Iſlands of *Sceland*, or *Sialand*, the greateſt

greateſt of thoſe of *Denmark*, in which *Copenhagen* ſtands: *Fiona* commonly *Fuynen*, taking its name of its beauty, and for what it yields, ninety Iſlands being comprehended under it, lying Southward, and moſt habitable; *Taſſing*, or *Toſing*, a chief one among others; *Aroe* with divers Iſlands neer it; Alſo the Iſland of *Huene*, in which is the Caſtle of *Uranibourg*, full of Mathematicall inſtruments, very admirable and ſure. The little Iſle *Malmogie*, but very good. *Norway*, (which is ſubject alſo to the King of *Denmark*, though once a flouriſhing Realm) and borders on *Denmark* upon the South; upon the North, *Lapland*; its Metropolis was in old time called *Trondon*, now *Trundtheim*, and reduced to a Burrough, the chief Town now of traffique, and where the Governour and Biſhop remain, is *Berg*, or *Bergue*. *Iceland* (which ſome taking for *Thule*, are contradicted by divers others) is ſcituate not under the firſt *Meridian*, but eight degrees beyond it; It's a hundred *Germane* leagues long, and 65 broad, whoſe inhabitants have Mountains inſtead of Towns, exceedingly cold, and moſtly unmanured, eſpecially toward the North; whoſe vehement winds ſuffer nought to grow. It's frozen eight Moneths, yet many places full of heat and fire underground, by an Antiperiſtaſis of cold ſtopping the pores of the Earth. *Jutia* ſends much Cattle, Butter, Cheeſe, Tallow, Hides, and many Horſes into other parts, making much money of Fiſh, eſpecially Herrings. *Holſatia* ſends forth many Horſes. *Fionia* makes great profit of Fiſh; and Wheat, chiefly Rye and Barley, alſo they ſend forth many Horſes, and Oxen. *Scania* vents ſtore of Fiſh, Silver, Copper, and Lead; *Gothland*, much Wheat, Cheeſe, Butter, Skins, Firre-Trees for Maſts, and much Lime. *Norway* hath much money for the Fiſh Berg, very delicate; alſo for Cod, goodly skins, Butter, Tallow, Hides, fat of Whales, Tarre, Rafters, Maſts, and boards. The King of *Denmark* maintains *Luthers* Doctrine throughout his Dominions, for *Chriſtiern* the ſecond, giving paſſage thereto into *Swethland*, cauſed it to be diſperſed over all *Denmark*, being ſoon diſcovered after his return from *Sweden*, to be a *Lutheran*; but was expelled by his Subjects, with his Wife and three Children in 1523. Yet *Chriſtiern* who ſucceeded him, marrying the Duke of *Saxonies* Siſter, *Luther's* favourer, gave himſelf wholly to root out the Romiſh Religion, which he eaſily effected.

THe Realm of *SWEDEN*, (belonging formerly to *Sigiſmond* King of *Poland*, having *Norway* for its bounds on the Weſt, whoſe chief City is *Stockholm*) comprehends the Dutchy of *Finland*, *Gothland*, *Boddia*, or *Bothnia*, a part of *Lapland*, *Strieſinia*, a part of *Corelia*, the Iſlands *Alandes*, and ſome others of ſmall eſteem, ſo that thoſe that have gone the length and bredth of *Sweden*, hold it much greater then all *Italy* and *France*, *Lapland*, and *Finland* being added. *Sweden* it ſelf is the moſt fertile Province of all thoſe of the North, bearing great ſtore of grain; there is much Honey, Silver, Copper, Lead, Steel, and Iron, abounding wonderfully

fully in fiſh; ſeldome any beggars ſeen among them. Yet in many places (through the craggineſſe of the Mountains, moiſtneſſe, and mooriſhneſſe, it is more barren. The Ayre is commonly pure, nor the cold ſo violent as ſome perſwade themſelves; they live (moſt commonly) long, attaining an hundred and thirty, and an hundred and fourty years, eſpecially on the Mountains, and places more toward the Northern winds. They take ſtore of very great Bugles. *Gothland* abounds in Corn, Cattle, paſture, horſes, Fiſh, Lead, Iron, and Silver, Latten, and in one place good Iron. *Finland* is more pleaſing then *Sweden*, and yields more Corn, being moſtly in plains. *Bothnia* is not very fruitful, having many beaſts with excellent skins, and much Fiſh. *Lapland* hath no Corn, but White Bears, and Ermines; Raine-Deer, for Horſes, as big as a Mule; who will draw little Carts an hundred and fifty Miles in a day and night: they have night three Moneths together in winter, with a few hours little light. King *Guſtave* brought *Luthers* Doctrine into *Sweden*, ſeizing upon what goods of the Church he pleaſed. Yet *Calviniſm* was received by *Charls* his third ſon, who was Duke of *Vermeland*, *Sudermania*, and *Nericia*: *Henry*, *Guſtaves* ſucceſſour, oppoſed not himſelf. *John* his brother ſucceeding him, was of another opinion, but durſt not diſcover himſelf. Yet his Wife *Katherine* the King of *Polands* daughter, made him obſerve many Catholique cuſtomes. Yea the Queen (who had free exerciſe of her Religion) obtained ſome Jeſuites for the people, in credit till her death, in one thouſand five hundred eighty three. But they being ſoon after expelled, few remain of the Romiſh Religion. *Charls* uncle to *Sigiſmund*, *John*, and *Katherine's* ſon, uſurping his Nephews Realm of *Sweden*, wholly advanced *Calvin's* Doctrine; yet there are many of the *Lutheran's* remaining.

MUSCOVY (lying in the midſt of *Ruſsia* the White) from whence all the Eſtates of this Empire draw their name, and are confined by *Lithuania* on the South, *Livonia* and *Finland* on the Weſt; its chief City as of the whole Empire is called *Muskuva* or *Mosko*, whoſe houſes are moſt of wood; it's great, but very myrie. The length of this Empire is 3000 miles, the breadth 1500; the longeſt day in the moſt Southerly part being but 16 hours and a half: but in the moſt Northerly 22 hours and a half; it's part in *Europe*, part in *Aſia*. So that conſidering what it contains, he might have a higher ſtyle than they commonly give him, which is, The great Duke or *Knez* of *Muſcovie*: yet when they are ſufficiently informed of the Countrie's yielding him obedience, they term him Emperour, and give him as much honour as ever was done to any Prince. The Provinces beſides *Muſcovia* it ſelf, are the Dutchy of *Volodimer*, and *Baſe Novograd*, in which are two Towns of wood, of the ſame names: the Province of *Rezan*, the Dutchy of *Vorotina*; the Province of *Severe*, very great, containing many Towns: the Province of *Smolensko*, (ſcituate on the

river *Neper* or *Boryſthenes*) taken from *Poland*'s King by *Baſilius* the great Duke, whoſe chief Town is *Smolensko*. *Moſaiski*, taken from King *Alexander* of *Poland*, by *John Baſilius* his predeceſſour. *Biele* or *Bielski*, with a Town of the ſame name upon the River *Opske*: the Dutchy of *Roſchove*, whoſe Town ſtands upon the famous river *Volgas*. *Tuver*, one of the greateſt in *Ruſsia*, whoſe Town *Tuverde* is greater and ſtatelier than *Mosko*. *Pleſcovia* or *Pleskonia*, its chief Town being *Pleskouu*, powerful and walled, which the other Towns want. *Novogrod* the great, the greateſt Dutchy of *Ruſsia*, taking its name from *Novogrod*, the greateſt and richeſt Town of all towards the North. The Country of *Volske* or *Volske*, the Province of *Corelle*, extending to the frozen Sea, ſo as they have not any dark night. *Bieleiezioro* or *Biohſero*, having a Town ſo called, in whoſe impregnable Fort the great Duke commonly lodges his Treaſure, and whither he retires, when preſſed by enemies. *Volokde*, the Dutchy of *Jaroſlave*, with a Town and Caſtle ſo called, on the river *Volga*; alſo the Principality of *Roſtonu*; the Province of *Duvine*, ſo called from the river watering it, which comes from two rivers, *Duvine* in the tongue ſignifying two. The Sun in the Summer Solſtice ſhines there 21 hours and a half, but two hours and a half in the winter ſolſtice. The Province of *Suſdali*, having a Biſhop's See; but now (through the *Tartars* incurſions) in a manner deſart. The province of *Vuiatbka*, which was taken from the *Tartars* by the great Duke *Baſilius*. *Permia*, having a Town of the ſame name on the river *Viſchore*. *Jugre* or *Jugaria*, from whence the *Hungarians* coming, ſeized on *Pannonia*, calling it from *Jugaria*, *Hungarie*. *Petzore*, very long bending to the frozen Sea, whoſe longeſt day is 22 hours. The *Cheremiſſes* are alſo under him, and *Nordues*; other Northern Countries acknowledg him, as *Obdore*, *Condore*, *Culomorie*, and *Lappia*; likewiſe certain *Hoords* of *Tartarians*, as *Caſan*, &c. They have great ſtore of skins of Elks, Staggs, Bears, Wolves, and Sables, which they ſell into *Europe*, alſo Flax and Hemp. They ſend great ſtore of Corn towards the *Caſpian* and *Euxine* Seas, beſides Iron, Wax, Tallow, Wood, Aſhes, whereof they ſell abundance to ſtrangers. *Nicholas* Port is of great Traffique, whither the *Engliſh* trade much. They exchange the Commodities of their Country for cloath, which the *Armenians* bring to *Aſtracan*, and the *Engliſh* to *Nicholas* Port. The *Knez* his riches may eaſily be conjectured great, he being Lord and abſolute Maſter of all things. They received Religion from the Greeks in 987, or 942, in the which although perſiſting, yet they have added (in time) many ſuperſtitions. They ſay, themſelves and the Greeks are onely true Chriſtians: that the Romans and others are fallen from the primitive Church: They celebrate their Maſſe and ceremonies in their own language, which is the *Sclavonian* tongue; they ſuffer not Jews to live among them. Proceſſions are very frequent there, and though it be exceeding cold, yet they go far. They never paſſe before a Monaſtery, Temple, or Creſſe, (whereof

of the ſtreets are full) but horſemen (alighting) and footmen alſo, kneel down, making the ſign of the Croſſe, ſaying thrice, *Miloy Hoſpodi*, or *Lord have mercy upon us*. It's lawful for Prieſts to marry but once. They deny Purgatory, yet pray for the deceaſed faithful. They hold it not lawful to celebrate any Councels, but the firſt ſeven, whence growes their diſcord with the See of *Rome*. They have a Metropolitan, to whom they attribute as much as Papiſts do to the Pope: and without whoſe advice, the Prince determines not of any important thing; yet they ſay, the Metropolitan ſhould depend on the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. The Prince ſtrictly obſerves all Ceremonies of their religion: for when they change a diſh at Table, or give him drink, he makes many ſigns of the croſſe. He faſts not at any faſt, and beats the ground with his fore-head through devotion, as the reſt do, eſpecially at the elevation of the Sacrament.

The *Nordovois* on *Muſcovie's* frontiers uſe circumciſion; worſhipping no Idols, as the *Pagans*, nor are they baptized; worſhiping one onely God Creator of all: going into the field, (which is ſeldome) they eating and drinking together, offer to God the firſt of all, caſting it againſt Heaven, as of any thing they gather.

DACIA (bounded on the Weſt with *Hungary*, and ſo named from the *Daci* firſt inhabiting it after the *Moeſi*, who gave them place) is divided into *Tranſylvania*, *Moldavia*, *Walachia*, *Servia*, *Raſcia*, *Bulgaria*, *Boſnia*.

TRANSILVANIA (of which before in *Hungary*) whoſe chief Town is *Alba Julia*, was committed unto *Bethlem-Gabor* by the Sultan *Achmet*, after the death of *Gabriel Batour*, who ſucceeded *Juſtine Botſcay*, in 1609.

MOLDAVIA (ſcituated on the North end of *Tranſylvania*, whoſe chief City is *Occazonia*) was utterly ſubjected (in 1574) to the Turks by *Selimus* the ſecond; which revolting and combining with the *Tranſylvanian* and *Walachian*, they have ſince proſecuted it with great alteration. To this belongs little *Beſſarabia*, between Mount *Hoemus* South, and *Lithuania* North; ſo called from the *Beſsi*, whoſe chief Town is *Kilim*, made a Turkiſh Province, in 1485.

WALACHIA, to be called *Flaccia*, from *Flaccus*, who planted here a *Roman* Colonie, ſeated between *Tranſylvania* and *Danubius*: The chief City being *Sabinium*. It abounds in all neceſſaries for the life of man: Mines of gold, ſilver, and iron; Salt-pits, wine, Cattle, chiefly a number of good and great horſes, pure refined brimſtone; it joyned with *Moldavia*, upon *Amurath* the third's requiring the tribute of 60000 Ducats to be doubled, in 1594.

SERVIA (lying between *Boſnia* and *Raſcia*) whoſe chief City is *Stoniburg*, once the *Deſpot's* ſeat diſtinct from *Raſcia*, lying between *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, which had alſo a Deſpot of its own. But one *George*, a Chriſtian by profeſſion, and Turk by affection, being Deſpot of both, and the Turks tributary, after his ſon *Lazarus* his death, who ſucceeded him, *Mahomet* united them to his Empire in 1454.

BULGARIA (having on the Weſt, *Raſcia*; on the South, *Thrace*; whoſe Mother-City is *Sophia*, now the Turkiſh *Beglerbeg's* ſeat of *Greece*) is ſo called from the *Scythians* of *Bulgar*, who conquered it; who were bitter enemies to the Chriſtians, till the King thereof, with all his people, were baptized in 868; over which *Theophylact* was chief Biſhop. It was of a Kingdom made a province by the Turk in 1396.

BOSNIA, ſo called of the *Boſſi* of *Bulgaria*, and bounded on the Eaſt with *Servia*, its chief City is *Cazachium*. It was erected a Kingdom in 1420, and not long after, *Stephen* the King, being taken and flayed alive, by *Mahomet* the great, it was turned into a Mahometan Province in 1464.

SCLAVONIA (having *Hungary* on the North; on the Weſt, part of *Italy*; ſo called from the *Sclavi*; before, *Illyricum*, a courageous, proud, and ſtubborn people) is now divided into *Illiris*, *Dalmatia*, and *Croatia*.

Illiris (whoſe general name is now given to one part thereof, and commonly called *Windiſmarch*) is bounded on the Eaſt with *Danubius*, whoſe chief City is *Zatha* on *Danubius*, and now a member of *Hungary*.

Dalmatia, having on the Eaſt the River *Drinus*; on the Weſt, *Croatia*, (for whoſe Town *Zara* or *Jadara* (ſtanding on the Sea-ſhore) there hath been great Wars betwixt the *Hungarians* and *Venetians*) (as of great importance) its Inhabitants were the *Dalmatiæ*, whoſe Metropolis was *Dalminium* on *Drinus*. It was made tributary to the *Venetians*, upon their new Lords the *Hungarians* raviſhing ſome *Venetian* Damoſels. But now is divided between the *Turk* and *Venetian* who yet hath the greateſt part.

Croatia, called antiently *Liburnia* and *Valeria*, and having on the Eaſt *Dalmatia*, whoſe chief City is *Gardiska*, on the River *Savus*. The *Croatians* are corruptly called *Corbats*; it is entituled a Dukedome; but ſubject both to the *Auſtrians* and *Venetians*, who entred it in 1007. Theſe three Countries thus called *Sclavonia*, uſe their own *Sclavonian* tongue, and is obſerved to be uſed by all the Turkiſh Emperours, Captains and Souldiers. The Country is moſt fit for grazing; whoſe Sheep and other Cattle bring forth young twice a year, the ſheep being ſhorn four times. They are by outward profeſſion of Religion, Chriſtians, following the Greek Church.

GREECE (ſo called from *Græcus*, who founded *Athens*, and accounted the Mother of Arts and Sciences, except the Mathematiques) was given a name onely to the Country about *Attica*, till the *Macedonian* Empire had ſwallowed up the other Common-wealths; but now including *Peloponneſus*, *Achaia*, *Epirus*, *Albania*, *Macedonia* and *Theſſalie*, *Migdonia*, and *Thrace*, beholds *Italy* on the Weſt; the *Ægean*-Sea, &c. on the Eaſt. The *Greeks* were diverſly called, *Achivi*, *Myrmidones*, &c. They were once brave men for war, learning, virtue, government and behaviour; for which, they ſcornfully called other Nations Barbarians; now moſt fit for the Græcians themſelves, being unconſtant, illiterate, uncivil, riotous, and lazie. They ſpake Greek, whereof there were 5 dialects. The Common, Attick, Dorick, Æolick, Ionick. *Peloponneſus* is a Peninſula, tyed to the main land, but with an *Iſthmus* of 6 miles broad, ſo called of *Pelops*, and Νῆσος, which ſignifies an Iſland. It contains 6 Provinces; *Elis*, having *Arcadia* on the Eaſt, whoſe chief City is *Elis*; another is *Olympia*, where was the Statue of *Jupiter Olympicus* 60 cubits high; in honour of whom, the Olympick games were begun by *Hercules*. *Meſſenia*, having *Elis* on the North, whoſe Metropolis is *Meſſene*, wherein *Menelaus* (*Helena's* husband, who occaſioned *Troy's* deſtruction) reigned. *Arcadia*, (ſo named from *Arcas*, formerly *Pelaſgia*) which hath *Elis* and *Meſſenia* on the Weſt; Its chief City being *Pſophis*. *Laconia*, on the Weſt of which lyeth *Arcadia*; whoſe chief City is *Lacedemon*, once a famous Common-wealth by means of the Laws of *Lycurgus*, which being kept almoſt 700 years, it flouriſhed all the while. They were accounted the chief of all the *Græcians*: But the *Athenians* beginning to eclipſe their glory by conqueſt in *Aſia*, they warred againſt them, and after many loſſes took and diſmantled the City. *Argolis*, denominated from its chief City *Argos*, built by King *Argus*, and bounded on the South with *Laconia*; in which was born *Agamemnon*, Captain of the Greek Army before *Troy*, in which Army were 69 Kings carried over by 1224 ſhips. *Achaia Propria*, having *Elis*, *Arcadia*, and *Argolis* on the South. Its chief City is *Corinth*, at the foot of the *Acro-Corinthian* hills, built and named by *Corinthus* the ſon of *Pelops*; which flouriſhing by reaſon of its commodious ſituation, (the Sea waſhing its walls on both ſides) abuſed ſome Roman Embaſſadours ſent them: for which, *Lucius Mummius* (taking it) burnt it to the ground: and now is of ſmall note, and called *Crato*. *Peloponneſus* was conquered by the Turk in 1460.

ACHAIA (once named *Hellas*, from *Helles*, *Deucalion's* ſon) is divided into *Attica*, which hath on the Weſt, *Megaris*, whoſe chief City *Athens* being built by *Cecrops*, was called *Cecropia*, but took its name from *Athena*, which is *Minerva*, famous for three ſpecial things: the Citizens inviolable faith, and unfained affection: for Schollars, from whoſe Univerſity learning

was diſperſed throughout all *Europe*: for valiant Captains, as *Alcibiades*, *Ariſtides*, *Themiſtocles*, *Pericles*, &c. who notwithſtanding dyed in baniſhment, or violently at home.

Megaris, (having on the South *Bœotia*) whoſe chief City is *Megara* of *Megra*, where *Euclide* the Geometrician taught. This Country having ſhaken off the *Cretans*, came to a height of proſperity: which laſted not long in that degree; yet were a free people till the coming of the *Macedonians*.

Bœotia, which hath *Attica* on the Eaſt, taking its name from Βοῦς, ſignifying an Ox. Its chief City is *Thebes*, built by *Cadmus* a *Phœnician*; in which Town dwelt *Pelopidas* and *Epaminondas*, who ſo cruſhed the *Lacedemonians* in two battles, that they never reobtained their former puiſſance. *Philip* of *Macedon* firſt got footing in *Greece*, by making this flouriſhing Common-wealth ſubmit to his mercy.

Phocis, having *Bœotia* on the Eaſt, (whoſe chief Town is *Cyrra*, as alſo *Anicyra*, famous for its Ellebore very Medicinal for madneſſe); in it is, Mount *Helicon* conſecrated to the Muſes, alſo the hill *Citheron*, both ſtriving with *Parnaſſus*, whoſe two tops even kiſſe the Clouds.

Locris, bounded on the Eaſt with *Ætolia*, whoſe chief City is *Naupactum*, now called *Lepanto*.

Ætolia, (bounded on the Weſt with *Epirus*) its chief Town is *Chalcis*: The *Ætolians* were the moſt turbulent people of Greece, never at peace with their Neighbours, ſeldom with themſelves.

Doris, which hath *Bœotia* on the Eaſt; its chief City is *Amphiſa*. This people cauſing *Philip* to return into *Greece*: *Demoſthenes* whetting on the *Athenians* by his biting *Philippica* againſt him: their Armies meeting, and the *Athenians* being vanquiſhed, *Philip* was made Captain of all *Greece*.

Epirus, bounded on the North with *Macedon*, whoſe Eaſtern part is called *Acarnania*; its weſtern, *Chaonia*; and in which Country *Olympias* (*Alexander* the Great his Mother) was born, as alſo *Pyrrhus*, who warring with the Romans, it was after his death ſubdued by *Paulus Æmilius*, who deſtroyed 70 Cities thereof in one day; in which is the City *Nicopolis*, built by *Auguſtus*, and *Actium*, nigh which, he and *Anthony* fought for the World's Empire.

Albania, bounded on the South with *Epirus*; in which is the City *Albanopolis*; and *Durazzo* at firſt called *Epidamnum*, and then *Dyrrhachium*, under whoſe Walls was the firſt bickering between *Cæſar* and *Pompey*'s Souldiers. Its chief City was *Croia* in *George Caſtriot*'s time, named *Scanderbeg*; under whoſe walls *Amurath* the ſecond, having with very great loſſe beſieged it, ſorrowfully and wretchedly dyed.

MACEDONIA

MACEDONIA (whoſe Southern part is *Theſſaly*) is bounded on the Eaſt with *Migdonia*, and called *Æmathia* from King *Æmathus*; *Hœmonia*, from Mount *Hœmus*; *Macedonia*, from King *Macedo*: the firſt City whereof is *Scydra*, another is *Pella*, where *Alexander* the Great was born. It was never very famous, till King *Philip* and his ſon *Alexander's* dayes.

THESSALIE, (wherein is the exceeding high Hill *Olympus*, being by Poets taken for Heaven) in which pleaſant and fruitful Country, was ſcituate the delightful Valley, *Tempe*, five miles broad, and ſix long, whoſe chief City is *Tricca*, where *Heliodorus* was Biſhop: another is *Pharſalis*, nigh which, *Cæſar* and *Pompey* fought for the Lordſhip of the World, *Cæſar* being Conquerour.

MIGDONIA, (having on the North *Thrace*, and in which is the Hill *Athos*, 75 miles about; and ſo high, that its ſhadow reacheth to *Lemnos*, 40 miles) its chief City is *Stagira*, where famous *Ariſtotle* was born.

THRACE, now called *Romeli* or *Romania*, from Roman Colonies there planted, and *Conſtantinople's* being called New *Rome*; (bounded on the Eaſt with *Macedon*) wherein ſtands *Conſtantinople*, which being built by *Pauſanias* a *Lacedemonian* Captain 663 years before Chriſt, was by him called *Byzantium*; it's in compaſſe 18 miles, moſt fitly ſeated for an Empire; as overlooking *Europe* and *Aſia*, and commanding the *Euxine*-Sea, *Propontis*, and *Helleſpont*. It was taken by *Mahomet* the Great Turk, in 1453. Being re-built by a *Conſtantine*, called the Great, (therefore called *Conſtantinople*) the ſon of a *Helena*, a *Gregory* being Patriarch thereof; and it was loſt by a *Conſtantine*, ſirnamed *Paleologus*, the ſon of a *Helena*, a *Gregory* being alſo Patriarch. Its people were accounted very bold and valiant, who were called by ſome Αὐτόνομοι, becauſe every one was a law to himſelf; which had they been of one mind, and under one King, *Herodotus* ſaith, they had been invincible; but two brothers ſtriving for the Kingdome, and at laſt appealing to *Philip* of *Macedon*; he taking an advantage, ſeized on it, and kept it. The Town of *Seſtos* on *Helleſpont* was alſo in this Country, right over againſt *Abydos*, on *Aſia* ſide, which two places were famous for the love of *Hero* and *Leander*; in whoſe room ſtands two Caſtles, who examine all ſhips paſſing that way, and receiving the grand Signior's cuſtoms.

IN the *ÆGEAN* Sea (which receiveth *Helleſpont*'s waters after 40 miles courſe) alſo (whether ſo called from *Ægeus*, *Theſeus* his father, who here drowned himſelf; or from *Ægæ*, once a chief City in *Euboa* Iſland; or that the Iſlands lye ſcattering like the leaps of a Goat, from Αἰγάδιος, ſo ſignifying,) are divers Greek

Iſlands,

Iſlands, the chief whereof are, *Samothracia*, where *Pythagoras*, and *Samo* a Sybill were born, whoſe chief Town is *Samia*.

Lemnos, once called *Dioſpolis*, from its two chief Cities *Hepheſtia*, wholly decayed; and *Lemnos* or *Myrina* yet continuing; where alſo the ſoveraign Mineral called *Terra Lemnia* is digged.

Lesbos, ſo called of *Lesbos*, who married *Mitylene*; of which name is a chief City therein. In this Iſland, *Sappho*, who invented the Sapphick verſe, *Pittacus* a wiſe man of Greece, and *Theophraſtus* a notable Phyſitian, were born.

Chios, (whether ſo named from *Chione* a Nymph, or from χίων, ſnow; or from *Chio* (now called *Sio*) the chief City; ſo called from the Greek letter χ, in whoſe faſhion it was built. Herein chiefly or onely groweth the gum Maſtich.

Euboa, now *Nigropont*, which was rent from *Achaia*'s Continent by an Earthquake, between which, is but a little *Euripus*: the cauſe of whoſe ebbing and flowing ſeven times a day, *Ariſtotle* not finding, is ſaid to throw himſelf into the Sea, with theſe words; *Becauſe I cannot comprehend thee, thou ſhalt comprehend me.* Its chief Cities are *Chalcis*, once joyned by a bridge to the Continent. *Scyros*, *Achilles* his lurking place, ſent thither by his Mother, being forewarned he ſhould be ſlain in the *Trojan* war.

Salamis, nigh *Megaris*, noted for *Xerxes* his numerous Navy, overthrown by the *Athenians* and their Allies. For which Iſle alſo, there was much contending between the *Athenians* and *Megarenſes*.

The *Sporades*, ſo called from σπείρω, *to diſperſe*, becauſe they are ſcattered about the Sea; their number is 12, The principall of which is named *Melos*, from its much honey.

The *Cyclades* (ſo denominated, becauſe they lay in a circle about *Delos*, the chief of them, noted for the Temple of *Apollo*, and for not ſuffering any to die or be born therein) are 53 in number, whereof (beſides *Delos*) theſe four are remarkable; *Samos*, where the Tyrant *Polycrates* lived without any miſchance, till (at laſt) he was miſerably put to death by *Orontes*.

Coos, (but now *Lange*) in which *Hippocrates* the reviver of Phyſick was born; where alſo *Æſculapius* was worſhipped: Its chief Town is *Coos*.

Glaros, but ſmall, whither the Romans were wont to baniſh delinquents. The 69 Kings at *Troy*'s ſiege, were Kings but of theſe ſmall Iſlands: which ſtand ſo cloſe together, that 20 may be ſeen (in a clear day) at one time; yet are they part in *Europe*, part in *Aſia*; called alſo the Iſlands of the Arches, as being in the ſea called Archi-pelagus.

Creet or *Candie*, (once called *Hecatompolis*, as having 100 Cities therein, whoſe Metropolis *Candie* is much inhabited by the *Venetians*) which is ſcituate in the mouth of the *Ægean* Sea, (in length 270 miles, in breadth 50) was above mentioned in the *Venetian* Common-wealth, to whom it is ſubject; whoſe ancient Inhabitants were much addicted to lying, as appears by *Paul's* citing *Epimenides*

Epimenides words, *Tit.* 1, *v*, 12. yet were excellent ſailers. The Iſland is very populous, and fruitfull of Wines, together with Gum, Honey, Sugar, Olives, Dates, Apples, Orenges, Lemmons, Raiſins, Mellons, Citrons, Pomegranats; but, through its hear, deficient in Corn; other Iſlands there are alſo in this Sea, as *Claudi*, *Dio*, and *Ægilia*.

The chief Iſlands of the *Ionian* Sea (named either from *Ionius*, whom *Hercules* killing, here drowned, or from the Region *Iona*, in the utmoſt part of *Calabria*, or from *Io* daughter of *Inachus*) are, *Cithera*, now *Cerigo*, (mentioned before). It was formerly called *Porphyrus*, from abundance of Marble therein, and hath a Town of the ſame name with the Iſland, out of whoſe Temple dedicated to *Venus*, *Helena* was willingly raviſhed by *Paris*, it's alſo environed with Rocks.

Strophades, being two Iſlands lying againſt *Meſſenia*, whoſe ravenous birds, the Harpies, were driven away by *Zethus* and *Calais*. They are now inhabited onely by *Greek* Friers, called Caloyres, that is, good Prieſts.

Zacinthus or *Zant*, ſo called of *Zacinthus*, ſon to *Dardanus*; whoſe chief City is called alſo *Zant*, 60 miles from *Peloponneſus*, for the Cuſtome of whoſe very Currans they pay 18000 yearly Dollars to the *Venetians*. They being very frequently troubled with Earthquakes, build their houſes very low. Over the judgment Hall door of whoſe City *Zant*; there are written Latine Verſes to this purport---

This place doth hate, love, puniſh, keep, requite;
Voluptuous riot, peace, crimes, Laws th' upright.

THe *ECHINADES*, little Iſles, five in number, onely famous for the battle of *Lepanto*. *Cephalenia* over againſt *Acharnania*, called at firſt *Melena*, then *Teleboas*; but *Cephalenia*, from *Cephalus*. *Corcyra*, now *Corfu*, ſo called from the Virgin *Corfu*; it's but twelve miles from *Epirus*; whoſe chief City *Corfu*, the Turks have found impregnable through two unacceſſible Fortreſſes on its top, eſteemed the chief Bulwarks of *Venice*, whoſe two Captains are ſworn during their two years command, to have no converſe or intelligence with each other. *Ithaca*, now *Val de Campare*, on the North-Eaſt of *Cephalonia*, in which *Ulyſſes* was born. *Leucadia*, of the white Rocks between it and *Cephalonia*, its chief City is Saint *Maure*, moſt inhabited by *Jews*. All theſe Iſlands (beſides this *Leucadia*, loſt to the Turks) have been defended by the *Venetians*.

THe *MEDITERRANEAN* Iſles, (from the *Mediterranean* Sea, ſo called, becauſe it runs in the middle of the Earth, and called by late Writers, the Levant-Seas, (becauſe they are toward the Eaſt of *France*, *Spain*, &c. *Levant*, in *French* ſignifying the Sun-riſing) are; *Sicily* (of which before in *Spain*) called at

firſt *Trinacria*, for being triangular, it butteth into the Sea with three Promontories. Its narrow Seas between it and *Italy*, being but a mile and half broad, on each ſide of which are *Scylla*, and *Charibdis*: *Scylla* being a dangerous Rock on *Italy* ſide, and *Charibdis* a devouring Gulf on *Sicily* ſide; It is ſeven hundred miles in compaſſe, and had ſeventy two Cities therein, now but twelve. The chief being *Palermo*, where the *Spaniſh* Vice-Roy reſides, which ſtands in *Mazara*, the Weſtern Province of the three, (in one of whoſe Cities the Tyrant *Phalaris* lived, that tortured *Perillus* another Tyrant, in his own Brazen Bull which he had made to torment others in) the other two being *Vallis de Noto*, and *Mona*. *Malta*, (formerly *Melita*, where *Paul* ſhook off the Viper without hurt) is but ſixty miles from *Sicilia*, and as much in Circuit, barren, as being ſcituate on a Rock, covered but with three foot of earth; yet there is abundance of Cotton Wooll, and ſtore of Pomegranates, Citrons, &c. It was given to the Knights of the *Rhodes*, being expelled thence by the Turk, in 1522, who now being called Knights of *Malta*, have ever ſince defended it againſt the ſaid Turk. They are 1000 in number, and at their admittance into that order, are ſworn to defend the Church of *Rome*, to obey their ſuperiours, live on their Orders revenues, and live chaſtly. Their great Maſter, though a Frier, hath a high ſtile; who is choſen out of the ſixteen called Croſſes, who are of great authority among them.

Corſica, of which in the ſtate of *Genoa*, was firſt called *Cyrnus*, (now *Corſica* from a Woman of that name) its chief City being *Baſtia*, on the North-Eaſt, upon a commodious Haven, where *Genoa's* Governour reſides, with a ſtrong Garriſon. It's 120 miles long, and ſeventy broad.

Sardinia, (lying South from *Corſica*, and but ſeven miles from it) is divided into *Cape Lugudory* towards *Corſica*, mountainous and barren, belonging to the *Genoans*, and *Cape Caligary* toward *Afrik*, larger and fruitfull, appertaining to the *Piſans*, who diſagreeing about their bounds, Pope *Boniface* the eighth, giving it to *James* King of *Arragon*, and his ſucceſſours; they drove them thence, and made themſelves Lords thereof in 1324. Its chief City is *Caliari*, built by the *Piſans*, where the *Spaniſh* Vice-Roy hath his reſidence. Yet this City is governed by a Councell of its own Citizens.

The *Baleares*, (ſo called from the Greek word Βάλλω to caſt, becauſe they were very excellent ſlingers) are two; *Majorca* or the greater, which is ſixty miles from *Spain*, and 300 miles in compaſſe, whoſe chief Cities are, *Majorca*, a Univerſity, and *Palma*, in which *Raymundus Lullius* was born.

Minorca, or the leſſe, is nine miles from the other; and 150 miles about; whoſe chief Town is *Minorca*: both which Iſlands, (through the *Romans* teaching them the uſe of Ferrets) deſtroyed the multitude of Conies, who undermined their Houſes and Walls.

Nigh

Nigh theſe are two ſmall ones; *Ebuiſia*, whoſe chief City is *Yvica*: Salt is its chief commodity; and *Olhiuſa*, called *Frumentaria*; Both whoſe men and women, as of an adjoyning Iſlet, are very good ſwimmers: *Pedro* the fourth King of *Arragon*, united all theſe four to his Crown, in 1343.

There are alſo leſſe Iſlands hereabouts; The *Vulcanian* or *Æolian*, being eleven in number; the two chief of whom, are *Lipara*, from whence the reſt are now named.

Vulcania, where *Vulcan* was worſhipped: near theſe, was the firſt Seafight between the *Romans* and *Carthaginians*.

The Iſles of *Naples*, being eighteen, the chief whereof are *Iſchia*, whoſe chief Town is ſo called: *Caprea*, and *Ænaria*.

The *Ligurian* Iſles; whereof the principall are *Elba*, or *Ilva*; whoſe chief City *Coſmopolis*, *Coſmi* of *Medices* builded.

Gallinaria, from its many wild Hens, and *Giglio*.

Gades, or *Cales*, ſcituate without the Mouth of the ſtrait of *Gibralter* (called of old *Fretum Herculeum*, on whoſe South-ſide upon Mount *Abiba*, *Hercules* placed his Pillars, on which he inſcribed *Nil ultra*, or no farther) as being from *Gibal Tariff*, a chief leader of the Moors into *Spain*, then the Weſtern bound of the World; and in which there was a Temple conſecrated to *Hercules*, that great traveller. The *Engliſh* took it (in 1596) in one day.

The *Britiſh* Iſles (with thoſe of *Zealand*, and *Denmark*) are called the Iſles of the Ocean; of which before.

Little is to be ſaid of the riches or fruitfullneſſe of either *Boſnia*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, or *Raſcia*, as being for the moſt part full of Mountains, yielding little; and moſt of the plains and valleys in *Bulgaria*, are full of thick Woods, and its middle part more ſtony and rough then the reſt; but *Boſnia* hath much Silver Mine, and *Servia* Mines of Gold. They were of the Religion of the *Greeks*, in which Countries now *Mahometiſm* bears moſt ſway, they being ſubjected to the Turk.

As for *Greece*, it formerly exceeded all others in *Europe*, both for the Ayr's temperature, and goodneſſe, and the ſoils delightſome fertility, bringing forth all ſorts of fruits, and nouriſhing much Cattle; alſo Fiſh abounded in its Sea's and Rivers; with all Plenty and Wealth, for that it was ſo eaſily to be arrived at, through its Gulfs, Ports, Iſles, Demy Iſles and Rivers; and queſtionleſſe, would ſtill yield great profit to the Husbandman, if pains were taken in the tillage thereof: but the *Greeks* (knowing nothing certainly to be their own, but all ſubject to the Great Turk and his ſouldiers) omit the ſame: yet they tranſport and ſend into other parts, Wines, Oyl, Copper, Vitriol, ſome Gold and Silver, Damasks, Velvets, Grograms, &c.

Pliny commends *Thrace* for fertility, and its Corn for weight and ſubſtance, of which they reap ſtore in divers goodly plains; but it is moſtly cold, and in the dayes of *Copronymus* the Emperour, *Thracius Boſphorus* (by which *Conſtantinople* is ſcituated, and which com-

prehends thirty good Ports in *Aſia* and *Europe* (though moſt on *Europe* ſide) was (with a part of the great Sea) ſo frozen, that the Ice was twenty five Cubits thick, (with a great quantity of Snow thereon) and being increaſed 20 Cubits above the face of the Sea, men might travail, and Waggons laden, out of *Europe* into *Aſia*, and from *Conſtantinople*, to the entry of *Danubius*, as on dry land) whereby it is not (of it ſelf) a rich ſoil, nor of a pleaſant Ayre, the ſeeds ripening leiſurely, and the Vines and Trees yielding more leaves then juice and fruit. To leave the antient Religion of the *Greeks* (when, notwithſtanding all their humane wiſdome) they in a Pagan manner worſhipped an unknown God, in various manners, and under the name of divers gods; the Faith of Chriſt was received in ſome part thereof (as in *Theſſalonica*) ſoon after the departure of Chriſt to the Father, and the ſpirits Baptiſm given, as it was in *Rome*, to which Church *Paul* wrote alſo an Epiſtle; but degenerating from the power into the form of Religion; all the Grecks became Chriſtians in name and profeſſion; who withdrawing themſelves long ago from the Church of *Rome*, upon ſome points, as the manner of the adminiſtring the Supper, &c. (ſome of which were mentioned in *Muſcovy*) and not acknowledging the abſolute ſupremacy of the *Romane* Biſhops, ſet up Patriarchs, that is, chief fathers of their own, whom they acknowledged for their heads, and ſpiritual Governours: of which there are four. The Patriarch of *Jeruſalem* over the *Greeks* of *Paleſtina*; of *Alexandria*, over *Arabia* and *Ægypt*: of *Antioch* preſiding over *Syria*, *Armenia*, and *Cilicia*; of *Conſtantinople*, whom the Country and territory of *Greece* acknowledge, together with *Sclavonia*, *Dacia*, part of *Poland*, the Adriatique and Ægean Iſles, as alſo *Creet*, and *Cyprus*, and *Rhodes*, of whom in *Aſia*. There are many *Caloyers*, or *Greek* Prieſts or Monks, diſperſed over all *Greece*, where (for a tribute to the Turk) they are permitted free exerciſe of Religion; yet not without 1000 indignities from the domineering Turks. About 6000 of theſe Caloyers inhabite Mount *Athos*, a privileg formerly granted to them of *Baſils* Order, onely to dwell in; where are Monaſteries and Reliques, viſited from all parts, alſo ſtately and adorned Temples, which Mountain the *Grecks* as much eſteem as the *Latines* do *Rome*. They all do ſomething, or exerciſe ſome Mechanick Trade, labouring to maintain the whole family, by going out of the Monaſtery to work. They wear woollen ſhirts which they make themſelves; being apparelled almoſt like Hermites. They are ſo little given to Learning, that many of them can neither write nor read. If any paſſe over the Mountain on any occaſion, they furniſh him with victualls without any money; Theſe the Turks hold in ſuch eſteem, that they are very charitable towards them.

A

A Deſcription of *ASIA*.

ASIA, which is alſo called (by the Poets) *Lydia*, by a Synechdoche of a part for the whole; according to ſome, takes its name from the Fenne *Aſia*; after others, from *Aſia* the Mother of *Prometheus*: according to *Hippias* with *Euſtathius*, from *Aſius* a certain Noble-man: after others, from *Aſia* the fabulous Daughter of the Ocean and *Thetys*. It is the greateſt among all the parts of the world known to the Antients, containing from Eaſt to Weſt, 130 degrees of the great Circle, taking its beginning from that Meridian, whoſe diſtance from the Fortunate or Canary Iſlands is 70 degrees, even to that Meridian which is diſtant from the Fortunate Iſlands 200 degrees: which 130 degrees being numbred in the 30th Parallell, which cuts almoſt thorow the midſt of *Aſia*, do make above 1300 *German* miles. It is the Eaſt part of the World, both in reſpect of *Africa* and *Europe*; whence perhaps it is called *Natolia*, from the Greek word ἀνατολή, which ſignifies the Eaſt. It is disjoyned from *Europe* by the River *Tanais*, and alſo by the *Euxine* and *Ægean* Sea: but it is disbounded from *Africa* (not according to ſome) with the River *Nilus*: but with the *Sinus Arabicus*, or boſome of *Arabia*, and by a line which is brought out from thence into the *Mediterranean* Sea. It cleaves to *Africa* by an Iſthmus or a piece of land of 18 German miles; and is waſhed towards the Weſt with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and is compaſſed in its other parts with the *Eoan*, *Scythick*, and *Indian* Ocean. It is alſo divided into the greater and leſſe; the leſſer is next to *Europe*; and by a ſpecial name called *Natolia*, and likewiſe *Turcomania*, becauſe the Turks hold it all at this day; whoſe Countries are, *Cilicia*, *Pamphilia*, *Caria*, *Lycia*, *Ionia*, (which with *Strabo* is ſtrictly called *Aſia*, *Lydia*. *Æolia*, both *Myſia's*, *Phrygia* the leſſe, and greater, *Bithynia* and *Pontus*, *Paphlagonia*, *Cappadocia*, *Galatia*, *Lycaonia*, *Piſidia*, and *Armenia* minor; Greater *Aſia*, is that which is more remote from *Europe* toward the Eaſt, whoſe chief parts are, 1. *Syria*, *Paleſtina*. 2. *Armenia* the greater. 3. *Chaldea*. 4. *Arabia*, which is threefold, *Petræa*, or the ſtony; *Deſerta*, or the wilderneſſe; and *Fœlix*, or the happy *Arabia*. 5. *Perſia*; and then *Tartaria*, *Hyrcania*, *Bactriana*, *Parthia*, and laſtly, *India*; which *India* is divided into the Old and New. The bound of Old *India* in the Eaſt, was the Country of the *Sinans*; and is divided into that which is within the River *Ganges*, or the Weſtern: Whoſe chief or greateſt City is *Calicut*: and into that which is without *Ganges*, or the Eaſtern, which is extended even to the golden *Cherſoneſſe* or *Malaqua*. The Eaſtern part of New *India*, is the Kingdom of *Catay* or *Cathaia*, which is called Upper *India*: but the Southern part is the Country of the *Chinoys*, and likewiſe *Japonia*, with other parts found out by the *Portugals*, which embrace the Lower *India*.

But

But *Aſia* is divided into five Empires; the *Moſcovite*, part whereof is onely therein as aforeſaid: the *Ottoman* or Turkiſh; the *Perſian*, the *Tartarian*; and the *Indian*. Its Seas are, the *Mediterranean*, and the Ocean; and its chief Rivers, *Euphrates*, *Ganges*, and *Indus*. The greateſt Mountain of *Aſia*, and as it were the father of the other Mountains there, is *Taurus*: which reckoning his bendings and windings, is 6250 miles long, and 375 broad; having divers names in diverſity of places, as *Caucaſus*, *Sarpedon*, &c. and according to ſome, *Imaus*: yet *Imaus* may be accounted a ſecond diſtinct Mountain in *Aſia*; for although it croſſe *Taurus* even (as it were) with right angles; yet as *Taurus* divideth (beginning about *Caria* and *Cilicia*) the North of *Aſia* from the South: ſo *Imaus* (beginning in the North ſhoar) doth the Eaſt from the Weſt; ſo making Scythia within *Imaus*, and *Scythia* without *Imaus*. *Aſia* (from the beginning) was the moſt excellent part of the world: both in regard (as is believed by moſt) of the Creation of mankind there; and alſo, for all the matter of hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament there done, except a few hiſtories of the Apoſtles: and ſo becauſe there the true Church was firſt gathered; becauſe Chriſt (whoſe light and life is the Saviour of Mankind) there preached, dyed, and roſe again. Likewiſe for that in the ſame place, were eſtabliſhed the Monarchies of the *Aſſyrians*, *Perſians*, *Babylonians* and *Medes*. And laſtly, becauſe in *Aſia* was the firſt original of all Nations, as alſo of all tongues and arts. This indeed was once its dignity and prerogative, but at this day it is a fold for Turks, and other blaſphemous and very wicked Gentiles. Its head or chief City was once called *Troy*; but now the Cities therein are not ſo fair and decked, unleſſe for the aſtoniſhing things related of the City *Quinſay*; which may be reckoned the greateſt in the World. And thus much of *Aſia* in general.

ANATOLIA, or *Natolia*, (called *Aſia* the Leſſe, in which were *John*'s ſeven Churches, to wit, *Epheſus*, *Smyrna*, *Thyatira*, *Laodicea*, *Pergamus*, *Philadelphia*, and *Sardis*) its firſt Country to be mentioned is *CILICIA*, on the South-Eaſt; whoſe chief Cities are, *Nicopalis*, built by *Alexander* the Great, for his victory over *Darius* of Perſia, (its name ſignifying a City of victory) nigh the ſtraights of *Antitaurus*, called *Pilæ Ciliciæ*; wherein with 30000 he ſlew 110000 of *Darius* his men, who were in all 600000. *Pompeiopolis*, built by *Pompey* after vanquiſhing the Pyrats, who ſpoyled even Italy's Villages it ſelf. *Alexandria*, built alſo by *Alexander*, diſtinct from that in *Egypt*, therefore named *Alexandretta*. And *Tarſus* or *Tarſhiſh*, where *Paul* was born, and whither *Jonah* would have fled when ſent to *Nineveh*. In the waters alſo of this Countrie's River, *Cidmus*, was the Emperour *Frederick* the Firſt, drowned, when bathing himſelf.

Pamphilia

PAMPHILIA, frontier'd on the Eaſt by *Cilicia*, and part of *Cappadocia*; called (ſaith one) by the *Arabians*, *Zina*. A chief Town thereof is *Perga*, in the midſt of the Country, where *Diana* was worſhipped. *Phaſelis*, *Ætalia* is the greateſt and ſtrongeſt of its Towns, being Maritime; and is now called *Satalia*, giving alſo her name to the adjoyning gulph. Nigh the River *Eurymedon* herein, *Cymon* the *Athenian* Captain overthrew, firſt the Sea-forces of the *Perſians*, then their Land-forces, (by attiring his men in the Perſians habit, ſtowed in their taken ſhips, and waving their colours) in one day.

LYCIA, watered with the River *Xanthus*, (whence they thereabout were called *Xanthi*) bordereth on the Weſt of *Pamphilia*; afterwards called *Lycii*, from *Pandion*'s ſon, *Lycus*, whoſe chief Town now is *Patras*: alſo *Phaſelis*, formerly as much enriched and haunted by Pyrats, as *Algiers* is now. Before the Romans conquered this Province, they were governed by 23 men choſen out of their 23 Cities.

CARIA (denominated from *Cara* its King, who invented Augury or divination by birds flying) is on the Weſt of *Lycia*; whoſe chief Cities are *Mindum*, which though but ſmall, had wide gates. *Halicarnaſſus*, where *Dionyſius* (who wrote *Rome*'s firſt 300 years hiſtory) was born: alſo *Magneſia*, which *Xerxes* aſſigned to *Themiſtocles*, (when baniſhed) to whom he fled for entertainment: for joy of whom, *Xerxes* cryed out oft-times in his ſleep, *Habeo Themiſtoclem Athenienſem, I have* Themiſtocles *the Athenian on my ſide*. All which Countries are now called *Caramania*, from one *Caramon*, *Aladine*'s Captain, the *Zelzuccian*. Now a *Sanzackſhip* of the *Oguzian* Turk.

IONIA (which hath been taken for *Aſia Propria*, alone, although that include likewiſe, *Caria*, *Lydia*, *Æolia*, and both *Phrygia*'s, and of which *Aſia*, Acts 19.10, 27. muſt be underſtood) lyeth on the North of *Caria*; in which, ſeven Cities (whereof *Smyrna* was one) ſtrove for the birth-place of *Homer*. *Epheſus* (ſtanding by the Sea-Coaſt, and ſaid to be now called *Figena* or *Ftena*) is alſo a principall City hereof, to whoſe Goſpel-Church, *Paul* wrote a lively Epiſtle: it's accounted alſo *John* the Evangeliſt's buriall place; wherein alſo was *Diana*'s Temple, which being contrived by *Cteſiphon*, and 200 years in building, was for its largeneſſe, furniture, and workmanſhip numbred among the Seven Wonders of the World, and was ſet on fire by *Eroſtratus*, (the night that *Alexander* was born, after 6 times firing before) who did it to make himſelf famous by doing evil, ſince he could not by good. Theſe *Ionians* rebelling againſt *Darius Hyſtaſpis*, having before been ſubdued by *Harpagus*, *Cyrus* his Lievtenant, and the *Athenians* aſſiſting them therein, chiefly moved *Darius* to invade

vade Greece. Little *Doris* borders on its South-ſide; whoſe chief Towns are *Cnidis* and *Ceraunus*. *Ionia* is now called *Sarachan*, from one of *Aladine*'s ſucceſſours, of that name.

LYDIA (which was alſo called *Meonia*) took its name either from *Lydus* a Nobleman, or from *Lud*, who was *Sem*'s ſon, and bordereth on the North-Eaſt of *Ionia*, wherein ſtand the Cities of *Sardis*, (which being ruined by an Earthquake, was rebuilt by *Tiberius*); *Pergamus*, where parchment called *Pergamenum*, was invented; where alſo *Galen* was born, who lived in health 140 years. *Laodicea*, *Thyatira*, and *Philadelphia*; of which *Sardis* was the ſtrongeſt. It was a Kingdom before *Rome*'s building, whoſe laſt King was *Cræſus*, one of the richeſt of old; who after ſubduing *Doris* and *Æolis*, was with his Kingdom ſubdued by *Cyrus*. But the *Lydians* rebelling afterwards, he ſubduing them, diſpoyled them of all inſtruments of war, training that powerfull Nation in all looſe and effeminate living. In this Country runs the River *Mæander* with his winding banks. They are ſaid to be the firſt coyners of money, and inventers of dice, ball, and Cheſs, &c. to beguile hunger (for 22 years) every ſecond day; Till they being more fruitful than the ſoyl, ſent a Colony under *Tyrrhenus* into Italy, which their plantation is called, not now *Tyrrhenia*, but *Tuſcanie*.

ÆOLIS (South from *Lydia*, and lying on the *Ægean* Coaſt, whoſe people together with the *Dorians* and *Ionians* of *Aſia*, were of old onely accounted Greeks: the other *Aſians*, *Barbarians*) hath three Maritine Towns; *Myrina*, and *Cuma*, now called *Caſtri*; and *Focea*, now named *Foglia Vecchia*, that is, the old leaf.

NIgh unto *Æolis*, are the high and low *MYSIA*; whoſe chief City was of old called *Lampſaca*, in which *Priapus* a god was worſhipped in a beaſtly manner and form. *Cyzicus* alſo was another City therein. The River *Granica*, called alſo *Laſcara*, is in this Country where *Alexander* vanquiſhed *Darius* his Lievtenants. There was alſo formerly the Town of *Adramittium* an *Athenian* Colonie, now named *Landermitti*. This people are ſaid to be ſo baſe of condition, that one of no worth was called *Myſiorum poſtremus*, or the worſt of *Myſians*.

PHRYGIA *minor* or the leſſe (called *Phrygia* from *Phryxus*, who fleeing from his Mother *Ino* Queen of *Thebes* her treacheries, ſeated himſelf here; and now called, they ſay, *Sarcum*) lyeth on the North Eaſt of *Æolia*; whoſe chief City was *Troy*, (called *Ilium*) ſo named from *Tros* the third King thereof; but it was built by *Dardanus*, (who fled into this Country out of *Corinth*, having killed his brother *Jaſeus*) and called *Dardania*, in the year of the World 2487; for in the once-famouſneſſe of this people, many or moſt Nations would from them draw their original. There are

are yet (as ſome ſay) the admirable ruines of great and old *Troy* to be ſeen: whoſe length may be diſcerned (by the walls foundations yet extant) to have been about 20 *Italian* miles in length, reckoned 15 of Engliſh, yet but two miles in breadth, lying along the Sea-ſide between the three Papes of Mount *Ida*, (here ſcituated, and now called *Gargara*) and the fartheſt end, Eaſtward, of the River *Simois*; whoſe delightful and fruitful plain, abounding in Corn, fruits, and delicate wines, may be called the garden of *Natolia*: the Inhabitants of whoſe 5 ſcattered Villages, are moſt Greeks, the other Jews and Turks. *Priamus* the 6th King thereof, giving leave to his ſon *Paris* to raviſh *Helena* Wife of *Menelaus* King of *Sparta*, made the Greeks renew a former quarrel, who after ten years ſiege, poſſeſſed the Town, and burned it with fire; having loſt in that time the beſt part of a million of men: and the *Trojans* even (as is reported) an incredible multitude more. Some place the City *Adramittium*, mentioned in *Acts* 17. 2. and alſo *Pergama* or *Pergamus*, in *Phrygia* the leſſe: the one whereof we have placed in *Myſia*, the other in *Lydia*. This Province (with *Æolis*, and a part of *Lydia*) are named *Caraſia* from *Caraſus*, one of *Aladine*'s ſharers; and have a long time been ſubjected to the *Ottoman* Turk.

PHRYGIA *Major*, or the Greater, lyeth on the Eaſt of *Phrygia minor*, whoſe City *Appamia*, called formerly *Sibotis*, was the greateſt of the Country. *Midaia*, or *Midæium*, the ſeat of King *Midas* the ſon of *Gordius*, whoſe ſeat was the City *Gordion*: he being of a Plow-man choſen King of this kingdom. Alſo the City *Coloſſe* was here, to whoſe Coloſſians *Paul* wrote an Epiſtle. *Peſinus*, where *Cibele* their goddeſſe was worſhipped, and thence called *Dea Peſinuntia*. *Pſamneticus* king of Egypt gave verdict of this peoples greateſt antiquity; by ſhutting up two children, who were ſuckled by Goats, and all humane company forbidden them: who learned onely the word *Bec* of the Goats cry; which in the *Phrygians* language ſignifyeth bread, and nothing at all in any other tongue. This with the other part of *Lydia* was called *Aidinia*, from *Aidin*, another of *Aladine*'s ſucceſſours. The River *Sangarius* runs near the City *Myſaia*, and in *Bythinia*.

BYTHINIA (nigh whoſe River *Granvicas*, *Alexander* obtained his firſt victory over the Perſians, ſlaying 20000) is on the North ſide of *Phrygia*, and bounded on the Weſt by the mouth of *Pontus*; whoſe famous Towns were *Nicomedia*, founded by *Nicomedes* King hereof, an ancient Town pleaſantly ſeated on a little hill, with many ſprings of water, (though it be ruined) where many Turks and Greeks inhabit. *Chalcedon*, where was the 4th General Councel againſt *Neſtorius* his hereſie. *Nice*, now called *Nichia*, or as others *Iſnich*, where was held the firſt General Councel in 314 againſt the *Arrians*; as alſo another by *Irene* the Empreſſe, wherein the lawfulneſſe of worſhipping Images was

eſtabliſhed: and (as was thought) by ſubſtantiall Arguments. *Pruſa*, new *Burſe*; a great City near Mount *Olympus*, a long time the ſeat of the *Othoman* Kings, till *Mahomet* the Firſt removed it to *Hadrianople* in *Thrace*. Herein alſo is Mount *Stella*; both where *Pompey* the Roman General overthrew *Mithridates*; and alſo where *Tamerlain* the Tartar vanquiſhed *Bajazet* the Turk, who being taken, after two years cloſe confinement, ended his dayes by breaking out his brains againſt an iron Cage, wherein he was encloſed.

PONTUS (on whoſe South-Eaſt *Bythinia* is ſcituate) and which (being divided from *Bythinia* by the River *Sangar*) was a diſtinct Province from it: but they being afterwards reduced into one, are now called *Burſia*, as one ſaith; or *Bechſangiall*, as another. Its principal Towns are *Tomos*, whither *Ovid* was baniſhed by *Auguſtus Cæſar*, of which (whatever was the true) the cauſe pretended was his laſcivious books, of the Art of Loving. *Claudiopolis*, *Flaviopolis*, and *Pithius*, where *John Chryſoſtome* remained, when he was baniſhed. The King of this Country was *Mithridates*; who being once a friend, and Allie of the Roman Commonwealth, (in hope of the Monarchy of *Aſia*) wrought (by a plot) the death of 150000 Roman Souldiers, ſcattered thorow *Anatolia*, in a night; diſpoſſeſſing two or three Neighbour-Princes of their eſtates, for their faithfulneſſe to the Romans; and ſtirring up the Greeks with all the Iſlands, (but *Rhodes*) to rebell. So that after 40 years much ſhaking their eſtate, he was with much ado conquered. But when his ſon *Pharnaces* rebelled againſt him, he killed himſelf, having firſt (as is reported) attempted to poyſon himſelf, which he could not do, for the Electuary called *Mithridate*, which he invented, and long uſed. The River *Parthus* watereth this Country.

NExt is *PAPHLAGONIA*, (on the Eaſt of *Pontus*: and which ſmall Country heretofore contained four different Nations; one of whom never warred, but they certified their enemy firſt of the time and place of fight) whoſe chief City is *Pompeiopolis*, as being built by *Pompey*. *Sinope* is alſo there noted for ſtore of Braſſe, Lead, &c. Likewiſe *Citros*, built by *Citorus* the ſon of *Phryxus*. It is called *Paphlagonia*, from *Paphlago*, the ſon of *Phineus*; and in whoſe bowels runs the River *Parthenius*.

GALATIA or *Gallogræcia*, (wherein in *Paul's* time was a gathered Church) is bounded with *Paphlagonia* on the North, and was ſo called from the *Gaules*, who came hither under *Brennus*, three of whoſe Towns are remarkable for ſomewhat: *Ancyra*, for a Synod there holden; and now for making Chamlets, and is called *Angouri*. *Tavium*, in which *Jupiter's* Temple was a priviledged Sanctuary. And *Piſius*, a place of great Traffique. This valorous people were by degrees weakened by Aſian pleaſures; who

who (as one obſerveth) were ſo far from aſſailing the Romans in the Capitol, that they loſt their own Country to *Manlius* a Roman General; *Deiotarus* being their King.

LEUCOSYRIA, or CAPPADOCIA, ſtands on the Eaſt ſide of *Galatia*; about the banks of whoſe River *Thermodon*, dwelt the *Amazons*, Women of *Scythia*, who came from thence hither with their Husbands, in *Seſoſtris* his time, King of *Egypt*. But the men being treacherouſly murdered by the inhabitants, called *Themiſcyrii*, whom they held a ſtrict hand over: they (through deſperateneſſe) both overthrew the Conquerours, and greatly enlarged their dominions; and going to men their neighbours thrice a year: they ſent the Males to their Fathers, keeping and trayning up the Females in warlike Diſcipline; whoſe right breaſts (it is ſaid) they cut off, that they might not be hindred in fighting. Six Cities are here of note; *Amaſia*, whither the *Turkiſh* Emperours ſend their eldeſt ſons (after Circumciſion) till their death. *Mazaca* or *Neo-cæſarea*, where *Baſil* the Author of Monaſticall lives lived; *Nazianzum*, where *Gregory Nazienzen* was Biſhop; *Erzyrum* on great *Armenia's* confines, and ſo the Turks randevouz in their *Perſian* expedition, when *Conſtantinople* was poſſeſſed by the *Latines*, which *Mahomet* the great took from *David*, the laſt Emperour in 1461. *Sebaſtia*, where *Tamerlane* is ſaid to have buried 12000 alive. *Trapezond* the *Comnens* Imperial ſeat.

LYCAONIA is bounded on the North with *Cappadocia*, whoſe moſt eminent Cities are *Iconium*, where the *Selzuccian Aladine* Kings formerly kept their Court; *Derbe* mentioned in the *Acts*, together with *Lyſtra*; by whoſe inhabitants, *Paul* and *Barnabas* curing a Criple, were admired as gods. This Province is watered with the River *Lycus*: and in whoſe Southpart is the Hill *Chimera*; on whoſe top, Lions roaring; in whoſe middle, Goats grazing; and in whoſe lower part, Serpents lurking: Poets have feigned it to be a Monſter.

PISIDIA hath *Lycaonia* on the Weſt. Its Cities are *Lyſamis*, and *Antiochia*, called in the *Acts*, *Antiochia* of *Piſidia*. *Xenophon*, the *Greek* Hiſtorian aiding *Cyrus* in war (againſt his brother *Artaxerxes Memnon*, with 12000 *Grecians*) who was by him overcome and ſlain; *Xenophon* retired home, the beſt of them being loſt; yet by this example, he animated the *Spartans*, and afterwards the *Macedonians* to attempt *Perſia's* Conqueſt.

ARMENIA Minor, or the leſſe, (to which *Piſidia* is joyned Weſtward, and whoſe Eaſtern bounds is the River *Euphrates*) is thought to be the land of the Mountains of *Ararat*, where the Ark reſted; the territory of whoſe chief Town *Malexona* abounds in Wine and Oyl; and which Province long remained

under the *Romans*, they having forced *Antiochus* the Great out of *Aſia* by *Scipio*, and poſſeſſed the ſame: But the Turks at length wreſted it (as they did all leſſer *Aſia*) by degrees from the *Greek* Empire.

AS for *ASIA*-Major, or the greater; *Syria* therein, which hath on the Eaſt *Euphrates*, is firſt to be briefly ſurveyed; which ſome divide into five Provinces; *Paleſtina*, *Phœnicia*, *Cœloſyria*, *Suria*, and *Camogena*. We will contein under it onely three, (to wit) *Phœnicia*, *Cœloſyria*, and *Syra*, *Phœnicia*; ſpeaking of *Paleſtina* as a diſtinct Countrey. In *Syria* is Mount *Libanus*, ſo famous for Cedars. But by one that travelled to the place where the Cedars formerly grew, there was but 24 to be ſeen, and ſeventeen more nine miles Weſtward, on the Mountain. *Phœnicia* (which lyeth all upon the Sea, South towards *Judæa*) her chief Towns were *Tyre*, now called *Sait*, an Iſland indeed; but ſo near the main land, that *Alexander* filled up the Sea-paſſage with earth when he beſieged the Town; at laſt taking it, though with extraordinary expence of men, Money, and toil: it was once famous for her Purples and Merchandiſe; whoſe Kingdome was very ancient, and of long continuance; diſperſing alſo many Colonies over the World; and whoſe two Kings of moſt note, were, *Hiram*, *Solomons* ſtrict confederate, and *Pigmaleon*, *Dido*'s brother, who built *Carthage*. *Sidon*, now *Sur*, in a manner, equall in beauty and power to *Tyre*, and both ſo noted for dying of Purple, that the Poets ſometimes call it *Tyrien*, ſometimes *Sydonien*. It is now governed by an *Emir* or Prince of the *Druſians*; the off-ſpring of the Chriſtians under *Godfrey* of *Bullein*, who though they have (as it were) forgot their Religion, do ſtill maintain their freedome againſt the Turks. *Ptolemais* or *Acon*, or *Acre*: a place almoſt invincible, when beſieged by ſo many Chriſtian Princes, in the time of the holy War, ſo called: two of whom were *Richard* the firſt, and *Edward* the firſt, Kings of *England*. *Joppa*, whence *Peter* was ſent for, by *Cornelius*: which ſtill retaineth its name, of which Cities, (ſaith one) ſcarce any remainders are to be ſeen at this day, more than of *Joppa* and *Acre*. *Sarepta* alſo was here, whoſe Widows ſon *Eliah* raiſed from the dead, having been ſuſtained by her in famine; the lower part of which Country was *Aſhers* ſeat; it abounding with Wheat, Oyl, Honey, and Balm.

COELOSYRIA, (which, ſome ſay, is properly the Countries between *Libanon*, and *Anti-Libanon*, whence ſprings the River *Orontes*, now called *Farfara*) Its head or chief City is *Damaſcus*; which being ſo pleaſantly and fruitfully ſcituated; *Mahomet* would not enter therein, leſt being carried away with its pleaſures, he ſhould forget the buſineſſe whereabout he was ſent. *Abraham*'s ſervants founded it, and *Paul* was convinced nigh it, and converted and comforted in it. *Benhadad*, &c. were Kings of this *Syria*; alſo the City *Hieropolis* was herein, where was the Heathenish

theniſh Temple of the *Syrian* Goddeſſe: whoſe Prieſts uſed jugling tricks to deceive the people.

SYROPHEONICIA, is the third of *Syria*, whoſe *Metropolis* of all *Syria*, was *Antioch*, where the converted *Gentiles* were firſt called Chriſtians; which name and profeſſion, the Heathen ſo hated; that in fourty years time, there being a great number of that name, they were afflicted with ten perſecutions; which were ſo cruell, that (except on Jan. the firſt) there were ſome thouſands put to death every day: But *Conſtantine* the great, (not onely favouring them, but becomming of the ſame profeſſion) put an end to all theſe perſecutions. *Antioch* is now rather a heap of ruines than any thing elſe. *Aleppo*, ſo called from abundance of milk thereabouts, a place now of wonderfull traffique from all parts; in the Scripture it is called *Aram Sobab*. *Tripolis*, ſo called for that it was thrice built, (ſtanding a mile from the Sea-ſide, near the foot of Mount *Libanus*) and removed into three ſundry places. The Town and Province of *Palmyra*, was likewiſe in *Syria*, the which *Zenobia* a worthy Woman governed: who ſwaying thoſe Eaſtern parts, and ſtanding in oppoſition with *Gallien* for the Empire; *Aurelian* the Emperour taking her, led her triumphantly through *Rome*, and that in ſuch pomp, as never was (in triumphs) greater to be ſeen. The *Syrians* were called *Aramites*; whoſe King *Tigranes*, by Election, (*Seleucus* his ſtock failing through civill wars) joyning with *Mithridates* againſt the *Romans*, was vanquiſhed by *Lucullus*, an 100000 being ſaid to be ſlain, but with the loſſe of five *Romans*, and an hundred wounded. Then again, by the ſame *Lucullus*; and at length, yielded to *Pompey*, leaving all *Syria* to the *Romans*, and contenting himſelf with *Armenia*, and *Media* onely. But it was wrenched by the *Saracens* out of the *Romans* hands.

PALESTINA, which lyeth between the Mediterranean Sea on the Weſt, and *Arabia* on the South, and being ſcituated between the third and fourth climates; its longeſt day is fourteen hours and a quarter) is divided into two parts by the River *Jordan*, which riſeth at Mount *Libanus* foot, from two fountains called *Jor*, and *Dan*. Where, of the *Iſraelites*, *Reuben*, and half of *Manaſſeh* dwelt beyond it, the other on this ſide thereof; which latter part is ſubdivided into *Judea*, properly ſo called, *Samaria*, and *Galilee*, and *Idumea*; for when the men of *Judah* returned from captivity out of *Babylon*, then began they firſt to be called *Jews* (even as the new commers out of *Aſſyria*, at the *Iſraelites* firſt tranſportation, were called *Samaritanes* from *Samaria* the chief City) and then this Country was firſt divided into the four Provinces abovesaid. It hath had divers names, as *Canaan* from *Cham*'s ſon ſo called; the promiſed land from Gods promiſe to *Abraham*; of *Iſrael*, from *Jacob* ſurnamed *Iſrael* for his faith. *Judea*, from the *Jews*, or Tribe of *Judah*, the chief of the twelve; and *Paleſtine* from

the

the *Philiſtines* a powerful Nation therein; and ſince Chriſt it hath been called the Holy Land. Here are two Lakes by which *Jordan* paſſeth, of *Galilee* the Leſſe, and of *Tiberias* or *Genezareth* the Greater; alſo the dead Sea (into which *Jordan* falls at laſt) called by the *Greeks* the Lake of *Aſphaltites*, and the dead Sea, becauſe no living creature can endure its bituminous or ſlimy ſavour; nigh which once ſtood *Sodom* and *Gomorrah*; where (as ſome have written) a Tree groweth with Apples very fair to behold; but being touched, they moulder to nothing.

TO begin with *GALILEE*, for that it is the very North part of *Paleſtine*, it is divided into the upper and lower. In the upper were the two Tribes of *Aſher* and *Napthali* (with a part of *Dan*) ſeated, four of *Aſhers* chief Cities were mentioned in *Phœnicia*; another was *Aphek*, by whoſe Wall falling, were 27000 of *Benhadads* men ſlain; when as *Ahab* had ſlain (in battel) 100000 of them before; alſo *Giſcala*. The Cities of note in *Napthali*, were *Capernaum* by the Sea of *Galilee*, which (Chriſt ſaid) though lifted up to Heaven, ſhould be brought down to Hell. *Cinnereth*, then *Geneſareth*, whoſe Lake was ſo called. *Jabin*, at which *Joſhua* met twenty four Kings in battel. *Leſhem* being underſtood of *Laiſh*; which the *Danites* took, *Joſh.* 19. 47. proves that a part of *Dan* were here ſeated alſo. This was called *Galilee* of the *Gentiles*, either as being the neareſt to the *Gentiles* of *Paleſtina*, or becauſe *Solomon* gave it to King *Hiram*. The Lower, which beginning at the Sea of *Tiberiades*, is but twelve miles long, and five broad, in whoſe center, *Nazareth* (from which City Chriſt was called *Jeſus* of *Nazareth*, and where *Mary* was ſaluted by the Angell) almoſt ſtandeth; from the ſeveral miraculous removes and tranſportations of which Chamber of *Mary* there, is begun that deceitfull impoſture of the Lady of *Loretto*; over which they would have to be believed, *Paul* the ſecond built a moſt ſtately Temple; Here was alſo, *Cana*, *Bethſaida*, *Tiberias*, *Gaba*, ſince *Hippopolis*, from *Herods* Garriſonning horſe therein: *Enhadda*, nigh which *Saul* ſlew himſelf; *Daberoth*, in the Valley of *Iſrael*, famous for many battels fought in it; which two laſt Cities were in *Iſſachars* Tribe; the reſt were in *Zabulon*, both which poſſeſſed this Country, in which alſo was Mount *Tabor*, where Chriſt was transfigured, and the brook or River *Chiſon*; *Julian* the Apoſtate called Chriſt a *Galilean* in contempt, becauſe of his much converſing in this Lower *Galilee*.

SAMARIA (taken here for the Province of *Samaria*, lying between *Galilee* and *Judea*, not for all the ten Tribes) containeth *Ephraim*, *Gad*, *Reuben*, and the Tribe of *Manaſſeh*, one half whereof was ſcituate beyond *Jordan*, as was ſaid, the other on the Mediterranean Sea; chief Cities of which latter, were *Bethſan*, on whoſe walls, *Saul's* dead body was hung; and which (being long after rebuilt by the *Scythians*) was named *Scythopolis*; *Cæſarea*, *Paleſtina*, before,

before, *Straton's*: *Herod* repairing it and calling it by *Cæſars* name, where *Herod Agrippa* was for his rhetoricall pride, eaten of worms; and where *Paul* made defence againſt the Oratour *Tertullus*. *Jezreel*, where *Naboth* was ſtoned. *Thebes*, from whoſe wall, *Abimelech* (who nigh the City *Ephra*, had before ſlain ſeventy of his brethren) was mortally wounded with a ſtone. Here ſtood alſo *Endor*, where *Saul* asked counſel of a Witch in his diſtreſſe.

The Metropolis of *Ephraim* was called *Samaria*, a ſtately City. It ſtood on a Hill, built by *Omri* King of *Iſrael*, and denominated from *Shemer*, of whom the Hill was bought. It being afterward razed, was repaired by *Herod*, and called *Sebaſte* from *Sebaſtos*, the Greeks word for *Auguſtus*. *Bethel* was another of its Cities, which ſignifying the houſe of God, was by *Jeroboams* Calves there erected and the Idolatry there committed, called by the Prophet *Bethaven*, that is, the houſe of vanity. *Sichem*, nigh which *Judas Maccabæus* overthrew *Lyſias*. *Lydda*, ſince *Dioſpolis*; where *George* for *England* was ſaid to be beheaded. Here was alſo *Ramatha*, *Joſeph* of *Arimathea's* City: and *Shiloh*, or *Silo*, (on a hill) where the Ark was, till taken by the *Philiſtines*. *Gad*, beyond *Jordan*, conteined the chief Towns, *Gadara*, and *Gergeſa*, two diſtinct neighbouring Cities; but both one in deſiring Chriſt to depart their coaſts; alſo *Ramoth Gilead* fatall to wicked and wilful *Ahab*, ſeeking to recover it from the *Syrians*. Here ſtood alſo *Succoth*, and *Gaboſh Gilead*, where *Saul* and his ſons were buried, and *Rabba*, where *Uriah* was ſlain; likewiſe *Bethoram*, which *Herod* rebuilding alſo, called *Julia* in honour of *Auguſtus* Wife, now of the *Julian* family. In the other half of *Manaſſeh*; (which Countrey was called *Baſan*, *Og* the Gyant being its laſt King) and alſo part of that countrey called *Decapolis* (divers times mentioned in *Matthew*, *Mark*, &c. from its ten chief Cities) ſome of whoſe principal Towns were *Edrey*, *Ogs* ſeat, *Aſhtaroth*, where the Goddeſſe *Aſhtaroth* was worſhipped in form of a ſheep; and *Hus*, or *Jobs* birth-place. In the Tribe of *Reuben*, was ſtrong *Machærus*, (on a Rock) where *John Baptiſt* was beheaded, *Bethbara* where *Moſes* exhorted the *Iſraelites*, and *John* long after baptized. *Ramath Baal*, whither *Balaam* was brought to curſe the people, and whoſe god *Baal* (ſome have ſaid) was beatly *Priapus* aforementioned, finally *Abel*, *Sittim*, in *Moabs* plains, where the *Iſraelites* laſt encamped, and where the wood grew whereof the Ark was made. The *Samaritanes* were (after the ten Tribes carried away) *Aſſyrians* ſent thither by *Salmanaſſar*, who being deceitfull, were deadly enemies to the Jews in diſtreſſe, but in their reſt and proſperity, they would be their Couſins; ſo that they were for their mungrel Religion, not onely accounted Schiſmatiques, but alſo reprobates, with whom the Jews converſed not; and accounted the word *Samaritane* among the worſt they could give to Chriſt.

JUDEA contained the Tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*, and is now accounted as large as them: all the remarkable Cities of which two great Tribes, to ſpeak of particularly, would be too tedious. In *Judah* was *Jethir*; near which, King *Aſa* (by his God's help) overthrew *Zerah* King (not of the *Æthiopians* beyond Egypt, but) of the *Arabians* nearer home, having 1000000 men. *Hebron*, a very ancient Seat of the ſons of *Anak*; which *Anak* (the word ſignifying a chain for ornament) it appears, wore ſuch a chain; the Gyant being enriched with his enemie's ſpoyls. Near this Town was alſo the Plain of *Mamre*; whither the Angels came to *Abraham*: here alſo was *David* anointed King by the Tribes; and kept his Regal Seat before the taking of *Jebus*, afterwards called Jeruſalem. *Tekoa*, where the Prophet *Amos* dwelt; in whoſe wilderneſſe, the Lord deſtroyed the Moabites, Ammonites, and men of Mount-Seir, in *Jehoſophat*'s time, by ſetting the two former againſt the latter: and then againſt each other. *Bethlem-Judah* (for there was another *Bethlem* in *Zabulon*) where Chriſt was born; and the Infants ſuffered by *Herod*: amongſt whom, *Heroa*'s own ſon, at nurſe, being ſlain, *Auguſtus Cæſar* ſaid, He had rather be *Herod*'s hogg, than his ſon. *Emaus*, (afterwards *Nicopolis*) where Chriſt made himſelf known to two diſciples; when their hearts had burned within them, as they travelled reaſoning with him. Herein likewiſe, are the hills of *Engedi*, at whoſe feet were Gardens of *Balſamum* or *Opobalſamum*: for whoſe Trees, *Cleopatra* ſending to *Herod* to plant them in Egypt, he, as not daring to refuſe, pluckt them up and ſent them. In a Cave of theſe hills alſo *David* cutting off the lap of *Saul*'s garment, his heart (by God's witneſſe in his conſcience) ſmote him for it.

Benjamin's Cities were *Gilgal*, where *Joſhua*, after *Moſes*'s death performed ſeveral acts as preparatories to his ſucceſſe and conqueſt of *Canaan*; as, circumciſing the people, keeping the Paſſeover; pitching 12 ſtones near it; a memorial of dividing Jordan to give them paſſage; eating of the fruits of the land; and where *Agag* was hewen in pieces by *Samuel*. Strong *Ai*, where the Iſraelites (purging the Camp of *Achan* the thief) ſeized the City by a ſtratagem, having been firſt diſcomfited. *Miſpeh*, even in the midſt of the Land and peoples common aſſembling place, was with *Gilgal*, made the Judgment-Seat, whither *Samuel* went yearly for that purpoſe. *Gibbah*, where, in the quarrel of the Prieſt's daughter being forced, that Tribe was almoſt extirpated. *Gibon*, whoſe Gibeonites obtaining peace of *Joſhua*, and *Saul* afterwards killing ſome of them, a famine came on the Land, and was not appeaſed but with the hanging of his ſeven ſons by them. *Jericho*, whoſe Walls falling down at the ſound of rams-horns, it was razed, and a curſe denounced on the builder thereof; which being attempted in *Ahab*'s time by *Hiel* a Bethelite, for the pleaſantneſſe of the place, he loſt his eldeſt ſon at the foundation of its Walls; and

and his youngeſt at the ſetting up it's Gates. On the other ſide Jordan againſt this Jericho, is *Mount-Nebo*, where God having ſhewn *Moſes* the promiſed Land, took him away, not ſuffering him to enter therein. Laſtly, *Jeruſalem*; built by *Melchizedeck*, that is, a King of righteouſneſſe in ſpirit and figure; and *King of Salem*, that is, King of peace, the effect of the former: which ſtanding among the Jebuſites, was named Jebuſalem; and, a letter being altered, Hieruſalem, or a City of peace. It was built on Mount Sion, having a ditch about it cut out of a rock; which was not conquered, till *David* (by *Joab*) took it, although the Citizens coverdly and preſumptuouſly ſaid, their blind and lame could defend it. Then was this the Royal Seat; In which *Solomon* built the magnificent Temple, the place of general worſhip: which being deſtroyed by *Nebuchadnezzar* King of Babylon in the 1350th year of the World, was (after the Jews return from Captivity) rebuilt; the Workmen holding their ſwords in one hand, and tools in the other, through the great oppoſition of the Samaritans. Yet was it not outwardly in divers reſpects ſo glorious as the former: But the Lord promiſed (by the Prophet) it ſhould be more glorious: which was fulfilled not onely by Chriſt the light of the World, his perſonal preaching glad tydings therein; but eſpecially by dwelling in his Saints, of whoſe bodies (which are his Temple) that was but a type. *Herod* the Aſcalonite, in favour of the Jews, plucking it down, made it much exceed the ſecond, though ſomewhat inferiour to the firſt. But it was again deſtroyed by *Titus*, *Veſpaſian*'s ſon, Aug. 10. (on which very day, *Nebuchadnezzar* burnt the firſt with fire) which City, to be beſieged, the Jewes their rebellion and obſtinacy againſt the Roman Emperour, (under whoſe power they were) to fulfill their own with in crucifying Chriſt, that his blood might be upon them and their children, after ſome years, cauſed; and at the time whereof, there dyed by ſword and famine above a million of people in the City it ſelf, beſides near 100000 taken priſoners at the taking it, and in other Cities well nigh a million more: and all this from the 12th year of *Nero*, unto the ſecond of *Veſpaſian*, which was within 4 years time. And in the 136 year of Chriſt, (through 2 rebellions by them raiſed) they were by *Adrian* the Emperour, in general baniſhed never there to inhabit but as ſtrangers: ſince which, they being diſperſed over the Earth, have been baniſhed out of *England* firſt; then out of *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Naples*, & *Sicily*. Yet are there many in *Germany*, *Poland*, *Amſterdam* in *Holland*, (where they have a Synagogue) *Italy*, and chiefly *Rome* it ſelf, with the Pope's juriſdiction of *Avignion*: which permiſſion of them under the Pope, although an expectation of their converſion be the declared reaſon; yet conſidering the Papiſts Image-worſhip, whereby they are ſtumbled: and they alſo not being ſuffered to ſee ſo much as the New Teſtament: as alſo, that at their converſion, they muſt likewiſe convert all their goods to the Church, as ill-gotten; it may be rather judged to be from profit hereby ariſing. When *Julian* the Apoſtate would (to increaſe the Jews number, and diminiſh the Chriſtians) have re-

built this Temple; an Earthquake caſting up the foundations, and fire from Heaven conſuming the timber-work, hindered that deſign. Yet the City was re-edified by the Emperour *Ælius Adrianus*, (who calling it after his own name *Ælia*, gave it to the Chriſtians) though not in the very place of the old, every way: for, according to the relation of an eye-witneſſe, on its South-ſide, much of Mount-Sion is left without the walls, which was anciently the heart of the old City; taking in alſo now, both Mount-Calvary, and Chriſt's Sepulchre, called the holy grave, within thoſe Walls that were built by *Selimus* the Turk: ſo that (ſaith he) a man may boldly affirm, the moſt part to be built on that place, where the firſt Jeruſalem was; as appears by the Mountains mentioned in Scripture, whereon Jeruſalem is both ſcituated and environed; who reſerve their ſame names to this day; as Mount Sion, Calvary, Moriah, and Olivet, which laſt Mountain the Valley of *Jehoſaphat* divideth from the City. There is in it alſo the Temple of the Sepulchre built by *Helena*, (Mother to *Conſtantine* the Great) with a little Chappel over it: and in the place of the Temple, burnt by *Titus*, is another great Temple builded by *Sultan Selim Seliman*, reſerved and highly regarded by the Turks out of their reſpect to *Solomon*: near which, or within whoſe Courts, none (called a Chriſtian) may enter, under pain of loſing his head. The Temple of the Sepulchre, hath been, and is much reverenced and reſorted unto; for the ſight of which every one payeth 9 Crowns tribute to the Turk, or (as a Traveller thither ſaith) 12 chickens of gold, was diſpatched from each of them for the Turk, as tribute for going into the holy grave.

The *Levites* (of whom there were four ſorts, Punies or younglings till 25 years old; Graduates, who after 4 years ſtudy might oppoſe and anſwer in the Law; Licenciates, who exerciſed the Prieſt's Office; And Rabbins or Doctors, the higheſt, who expounded the Law) had 48 Cities allotted them, out of every Tribe, and were reckoned of that Tribe where their City was. *Simeon* alſo inhabited onely a part of *Judah*'s portion; according to their father's propheſie, That he would divide them in *Jacob*, and ſcatter them in *Iſrael*: ſo that *Joſeph*'s ſons, *Ephraim* and *Manaſſes*, made up the 12 Tribes. They were called Hebrews from *Heber*, who was before *Abraham*: and of 70 ſouls when *Jacob* went down into Egypt, grew a multitude in 215 years ſpace, notwithſtanding their oppreſſion. Neither was any Province thought to be ſo proportionably peopled, as *Paleſtina*; in which (being not above 160 miles long, and 60 broad, the length being reckoned from *Dan* to *Beerſheba*) when *David* numbred the people, they found a million and 300000 fighting men, beſides *Benjamin*; but now ſtript even of all ornaments, except the beauty and bounty of the ſoyl, which is defective alſo. The Jews had 16 Judges, 415 years; *Moſes* being the firſt, and *Samuel* the laſt: who having judged them four years; in the year of the World 2873, they deſired a King like other Nations. They had three Kings before the

the kingdom was divided, *Saul*, *David*, and *Solomon*. There were 17 Kings of Iſrael, *Jeroboam* the ſon of *Nebat* being the firſt, and *Hoſea* the laſt; who being overcome by *Salmanaſſar*, the Iſraelites were carried captive into *Aſſyria* in 3232; whence thoſe ten Tribes never (as we find) returned. The Kings of Judah were 20. *Rehoboam*, *Solomon*'s ſon, was the firſt, from whom the ten Tribes rent; *Zedekias* was the laſt, in whoſe reign, *Nebuchadnezzar* the Proud, deſtroying Jeruſalem, captivated the people into *Babylon* his kingdom; (two Kings having reigned in Judah after Iſrael's captivity). Who ſo remaining 70 years, *Cyrus* King of Perſia (to whom the *Babylonians* were now ſubject) gave them liberty to return, and build the City and Temple: which finiſhed, they choſe them Governours of the chief of *David*'s houſe; whereof *Zorobabel* was the firſt of the 15, *Johannes Hircanus* the laſt, of them that were of *David*'s ſtock.

But the Dominion of *Jewry* being vexed by the Egyptians on one ſide, and the Syrians on the other, during their governments; compelling them withall, to eat Swines-fleſh, &c; *Mattathias* and his five ſons were ſtirred up to reſiſt *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and the Syrians; who having been very victorious over them, *Judas Macchabeus* (reckoned one of the Nine Worthies) was choſen Captain of the Jews; in the year of the World 3799; who vanquiſhed three of *Antiochus* his great Captains, with their three numerous Armies. Three Princes of Judea there were after him, *Johannes Hircanus* being the laſt, in 3831. Then were there four *Macchabæan* Kings of Judah: *Ariſtobulus*, the firſt, who ſtarving his Mother, ſlew his brother. *Alexander* was the ſecond; a bloudy Tyrant both to ſubjects and enemies. Then a woman, *Alexandra* or *Solome*, the Tyrant's wife. Laſtly, *Hircanus*, who being diſturbed by his younger brother *Ariſtobulus*, was eſtabliſhed by *Pompey* the Roman, in his Throne, he with his ſons being impriſoned at Rome; one of whom (*Alexander*) eſcaping and diſquieting his Country, was ſeized on and ſlain. But *Julius Cæſar* (*Pompey*'s victorious competitor) freeing the other brother *Antigonus*, he depoſing *Hircanus*, cut off his ears; who ſuddenly after, was ſlain by *Mark-Anthony*, and a ſtranger had the kingdom in 3930. Of which ſtrangers, there were five Kings. *Herod* the Aſcalonite an Idumean, being the firſt, made ſo by *Auguſtus*: and at which time Chriſt was born; and *Agrippa minor*, or the Leſſe, who was the laſt: before whom with *Feſtus*, *Paul* pleaded, and in whoſe time Jeruſalem was deſtroyed; and the kingdome made a Roman Province, in the year 73 after the birth of Chriſt: which being re-edified (as was ſaid) by *Ælius Adrianus*, and given to the Chriſtians: *Coſroes* King of Perſia took it from them in 615; from whom the Saracens wreſting it in 637; and the Turks from them in 1009, one *Peter* a *French Hermite* ſtirred up the Princes of the Weſt to relieve the oppreſſed Chriſtians; who came at laſt to Jeruſalem, and took it. *Godfrey* Duke of *Bulloign* for his merits therein, was ſaluted the firſt King of Jeruſalem and Paleſtine, in

1099, of which (though he would not in that place where Chriſt were a Crown of Thorns, be Crowned with Gold, yet (for the common goods ſake, he took the title; there was nine of theſe Kings whereof *Guy* of *Luſignan* was the laſt; for in his time, *Saladine* Sultan of *Ægypt* in 1187, won that Kingdome, which his ſucceſſours defended, untill that in 1517, *Selimus* the firſt, Turkiſh Emperour, added both *Paleſtine* and *Ægypt* alſo to his Empire. Yet after that *Saladine* had taken *Jeruſalem*; the Chriſtians retiring into ſome Towns thereof, made them good againſt the Turk; under *Conrade* of *Montferrat*, *Henry* Earl of *Champaigne*, and *John di Brenne*, who was the laſt Chriſtian King that poſſeſſed any thing in *Paleſtine* or *Syria*; yet *Yoland*, *Brenn* his daughter, marrying *Frederick* King of *Naples*, he intituled himſelf King of *Jeruſalem* in her right; whereupon the Kings of *Spain*, being heirs and poſſeſſours of *Naples*, do now aſſume that empty title. Three Orders of Knighthood were alſo erected for defence of the Holy land ſo called, againſt infidells. The firſt, by *Helena*, *Conſtantine* the Great his Mother, and called Knights of the Sepulchre. The ſecond by one *Gerard* in 1124. named Knights of Saint *John* of *Jeruſalem*, (which was alſo confirmed by the Pope) who being expelled *Paleſtine*, ſeized on *Rhodes*, and being forced thence alſo (at length) by the Turk, are now in the Iſle of *Malta*, and called Knights thereof. The third were Templers by *Hugh* of *Payennes* in 1113, confirmed alſo by the Pope: who poſſeſſing very many Lordſhips, even in all Provinces of *Europe*; their great revenue was not the leaſt cauſe of their diſſolving; yet were there crimes proved againſt this order, as revolting from obedience to the Patriarch of *Jeruſalem*, their viſitour, unſpeakable pride, and alſo ſins againſt nature; ſo that, being diſſolved, their lands were given to the *Hoſpitallers*, or Knight of St. *John*.

IDUMEA, (which the *Edomites*, *Eſau*'s off-ſpring once inhabited, as alſo Mount *Seir*, or wilderneſſe of *Edom*, counted part of ſtony *Arabia*, where the *Iſraelites* were ſtung with fiery Serpents) was in part poſſeſſed by the *Philiſtines*; who very much vexed the *Iſraelites*: and although they, with the *Edomites* were made ſubject by *David*, yet could not be expelled the land. The *Edomites* revolting in *Jorams* time, and remaining free, till the time of *Hircanus* the High Prieſt after the Captivity; he ſubjecting them, forced them to be circumciſed, and ſo were accounted as Jews. In *Idumea* were *Dan* and *Simeons* Tribes. *Dan*'s chief Cities were *Kiriathjearim*, where the Ark was kept in *Aminadabs* houſe 20 years; *Eckron* where they worſhipped *Baalzebub*, or the god of flies; *Aſotos*, *Azotus*, or *Aſdad*, where was *Dagons* ſumptuous Temple; and near which *Judas Macchabæus* was ſlain in hard fight. *Gath*, *Goliahs* City: and *Joppa*, or as ſome now, *Jaffa*, reported to have been built before the floud; whence *Jonah* took ſhipping to flee to *Tarſus*, where *Peter* raiſed *Dorcas*, and where he ſaw a Viſion of the Gentiles converſion in *Simon* the Tanners houſe.

houſe. *Simeon*'s principal Cities are, ſtrong *Gaza*, which from the *Perſians* laying their Weſtern tributes and cuſtomes there, all Riches are called *Gazæ*; *Aſcalon*, where Queen *Semiramis* who built *Babylon*; and alſo long after, *Herod* that ſlew the Infants was born. *Beerſheba*, which was the Southern limit of *Paleſtine*, as *Dan*, or *Laiſh*, was the North, and was well fortifyed by the Warring Chriſtians, as bounding on *Arabia*. *Abraham* and *Abimelech* here ſware to each other. *Hagar* wandred hither with *Iſhmael*, and *Iſaac* there long dwelt. *Cariathſepher*, whoſe name ſignifying a City of books; ſome would have it to be antiently *Paleſtine's* Univerſity.

ARMENIA Major, or the greater, vvhich hath on the North, *Tartary*, and on the South, *Meſopotamia*, called at this day *Mingrelia*, hath Mountains lying on the Eaſt of *Euphrates*, vvhich divide it from *Anatolia*, called *Scodriſci*, *Periadres*, and *Amanus*, vvhoſe Inhabitants having want of all things, are ſtout, cruell and Warlike, living (in that ſo barren ſoyl) by hunting and ſtealing. It is divided into three Provinces; whereof the firſt to be mentioned is *Colchis*, now called *Diarbec*, ſcituate North and Weſt on the *Euxine* Sea, tvvo of whoſe chief Tovvns are *Phaſis*, or *Faſſum*, on the River *Phaſis* its banks; and *Dioſcurias*, vvhere the Romans (in their time) kept 30 Interpreters to ſtand between the Governour and people, becaule of 30 languages there ſpoken, through the Merchants of all Nations. In *Colchis* alſo *Ætas* was King, from whom *Jaſon* is ſaid to have ſtollen the golden Fleece by *Medea*'s ayd and ſorceries. *Georgia* (otherwiſe called *Gurgeſtan*, and formerly *Iberia*; for it comprehends the ancient *Iberia* with a part of high *Armenia*) was not ſo named from St. *George*, (although they highly eſteem him) but from the *Georgi* inhabiting long before *George*, the adjoyning Countries. It is ſcituated on the Eaſt of Colchis, and on the North of Turcomania. This people being good Souldiers, have alwayes maintained their liberty, by joyning ſometimes with the Perſians, and ſometimes with the Turks; of whoſe Country alſo there have been many Lords: but now 'tis moſtly under the Turk, and hath many good and ſtrong Towns: (one whereof is called *Teſlis*, exceedingly fortified by the Turks, to defend their new Conqueſts againſt the Perſians) alſo *Loca*, *Tomau*, &c. Hence the Sultans of Egypt chooſing their *Mamalucks*; they at length proudly aſſumed, and long defended that Kingdom.

TURCOMANIA (formerly and properly called *Armenia* the greater, to diſtinguiſh it from the leſſer in *Natolia*) is confined upon the North with *Colchis*; on the Weſt with *Euphrates*, and the leſſer *Armenia*, and took this name from the Turks, (in the Hebrew ſignifying, baniſhed men) who breaking thorow the *Caſpian* ſtraights out of barren and cold Scythia, ſeated themſelves

ſelves in this Country in 844, where roaming up and down after the manner of the Scythian *Nomades*, and being an unregarded people; at length, *Mahomet* the Perſian Sultan, a Saracen, ſending for ſome of them to ayd him againſt the Caliph of *Babylon*, (by whoſe valour he got the victory) and hindring their return home; they firſt retiring into the Woods, by open arms fought the Perſians: where *Mahomet* by unadviſed riding to and fro to encourage his Souldiers, breaking his neck with a fall from his horſe: *Trangolipix* the Turks Leader, was (by common conſent of both Armies) proclaimed Sultan of Perſia, whereby, at firſt, by the *Zelzuccian* family, and then by the *Ottoman* ſwallowing up the other, the large Turkiſh Monarchy hath been (by degrees) erected both in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*: So that as 'twas ſaid of the people of Rome, that of a ſmall beginning, they grew up to ſuch a greatneſſe; ſo may it be ſaid of theſe Scythian Turks: but as it is with the Moon her ſelf, which increaſeth, and again diminiſheth; ſo alſo is it with all Empires placed under her, which have their time to riſe, and muſt have their time to fall. The Metropolis or Mother-City of *Turcomania* was once *Artaxata*, denominated either from the River *Araxis*, (which divideth *Armenia* and *Perſia*) as being ſeated thereon, or rather from *Artaxes* before *Tigranes* who founded it; then *Eſechia*, and now called *Coy*: nigh which *Lucullus* the Roman overcame *Mithridates* and *Tigranes* his ſon in law; and *Selimus* the Turk, *Hiſmael* the *Perſian Sophie*, in 1514, though with the loſſe of 30000 choiſe men, and ſuch a general terrour, that they ſtill call it, *The day of Doom*. *Arminig* is now its chief City. There is alſo *Tigranocerta* built by *Tigranes*, one of the mightieſt Kings of this *Armenia*; whoſe new City, *Lucullus* taking by ſiege, found beſide other wealth therein, 3000 talents in money. *Van*, which both by Nature and Art is a ſtrong Bulwark againſt Invaſions of the Perſians. Laſtly, *Sebaſtia*, where the Patriarch of Armenia reſides.

ARABIA (taking it altogether) is a very ſpatious Country, and is ſhut up on the Weſt with the Arabian Gulph, or the Red-Sea; on the Eaſt with the Perſian Gulph; on the South with the Ocean; and on the North with Paleſtine, and famous Euphrates: So that it is in the form of a Peninſula, and is divided into three parts, *Arabia Deſerta*, or the Wilderneſſe, *Petroſa*, or the Stony; and *Fœlix*, or the Happy. Though the Arabians are very much given to theft, and hate all Science; yet they boaſt much of their Nobility. They of *Arabia Fœlix*, the civilleſt of the three, had many barbarous cuſtoms. The Arabick tongue which they all uſe, extends alſo thorow Syria, Paleſtine, Ægypt, Meſopotamia, and (Morocco excepted) all Barbary: which language the Mahometans account ſacred.

Arabia

ARabia the *Deſart* (which hath three ſeveral Epithites given to it by *Ariſtides*, *Servius*, and *Lucian*) is called by the Hebrews *Kedar*, and is the Wilderneſſe wherein the Iſraelites comming out of Egypt, wandred 40 years under *Moſes*. It is bounded on the Eaſt with the Mountains of Babylon. It being covered with a dry and thick ſand, is not fit for herbage or tillage; the chief City of whoſe few Inhabitants is called *Baſſora*. Their travelling beaſts here are Camels, whom little food ſufficeth; yet will they carry 600, and ſometimes 1000 weight.

PETROSA, or the *Stony*, (which confines with the Deſart on the Eaſt, and on the South with the Happy) is ſo called either from its rockineſſe, or from *Petra* the chief Town thereof, though now named *Rathalalah*: which having been ſtraightly beſieged by the Roman Emperours *Severus* and *Trajan*, they were in all attempts worſted. *Trajan* being glad to flee for his life, and the man next him being ſlain with a dart. Yet this *Arabia* was ſubdued by *Palma* Lievtenant of Syria under the ſaid *Trajan*:

Here is alſo *Ezion-Geber* on the Red-Sea, where *Solomon's* ſhips ſtayed both before and after their ſayling to Ophir. This Country was called by *Pliny* and others, *Nabathea*; (for it contains the two Regions of *Nabathea*, and *Agara*, ſo called, becauſe the *Sararens* or *Hagarens* of *Hagar* poſſeſſed it: where alſo dwelt the *Enims* and *Zanzummims*, as alſo the *Madianites*, to whom *Moſes* fled) now it is called either *Barra*, as one; *Bangaucal*, as another; or *Battha*, as a third. The two Mountains of *Sinay* and *Horeb* are herein; of which, *Sinay* is the higheſt, which being very troubleſome to aſcend, ſtairs are cut in the rock, that beaſts might more eaſily paſſe. There is alſo in this Mountain, a Covent of Monks, 50 in number, called Maronites, living after the Græcian manner; and who receive Chriſtian Pilgrims (ſo called) who go thither for devotion. Many would have *Petra* to be the very *Mecca* where *Mahomet* was born; but it is rather that which (in Mapps) is called *Petra* of *Eſt*: for *Mecca* is reckoned to be in Arabia the Happy. Of all Vegetables, the Palm-Tree onely growes in this barren Province. Store of Dromedaries there are, which, they ſay, will (through ſwiftneſſe) bear a man 1000 miles in one day. The Oſtrich alſo (who is ſaid to digeſt Iron) is plenty here.

FOELIX or the *Happy*, joyns to the other two like a Peninſula, betwixt the Arabian and Perſian Gulph, and bordering with the *Indian* Sea; and is ſo called, (I may well ſuppoſe) for that it is the moſt pleaſant and fruitfull Country of Aſia, abounding with Balſome, Myrrhe, and Frankincenſe, Gold and Pearls, eſpecially (ſaith a Traveller) about *Medina* the ſecond City to *Mecha*; now it carries the name of *Yaman* or *Gyamen*. Some will have *Saba* the principal City: but however, hence were the Sabeans that afflicted

ſtricted *Jov.* *Medina Tanalbi*, that is, the Prophet's City is ſituated near Arabia Petrea, and well peopled, and was the firſt Town that yielded to Mahomet, when by arms he began to eſtabliſh his Religion; in or nigh which he compoſed the model thereof: here the Iron-Coffin of this falſe prophet, with his incloſed body, is ſaid to hang, being held by an Adamant up to the roof of the Temple, near which they alſo ſay are alwayes about 3000 burning lamps. *Mecha* is the chief City; wherein Mahomet was born: which two Cities are remarkable places for Mahometan Pilgrims: there coming alſo three *Caravans* or Captains yearly, which part from Cair, Damas, and the Indies, and go to Mecha for devotion, in honour of *Mahomet's* birth; thence to Medina, in honour of his Sepulchre: and into which no Chriſtian is ſuffered to enter. The other Towns of note are *Horan*, the chief Port of the South Ocean; and *Alteroch* or *Elier*, the onely Town in that Country where Chriſtians, ſo called, are in greateſt number. There is *Zidon*, a Sea-Town 40 miles from *Mecha*, without walls, but indifferent fair houſes: alſo *Aden* ſeated on the borders of the Red-Sea, near the ſtrait of *Babel Mandel*; and ſaid to be the faireſt Town of Arabia, ſtrong by ſcituation, as well as Art: which Town the Turks took, and the whole Realm by policy, in 1538, and they loſt their King. *Zebeth* or *Zibit* alſo is a good Town ſtanding in a Plain between two Mountains, and on a River of the ſame name half a dayes journey from the Red-Sea; which being taken by the Turk after *Aden*, he ſent thither a Begliarbey with great forces. One barbarous cuſtome which they had formerly in this Arabia, was the community of one Wife alone among a whole kindred, and if ſhe accompanied any other man, they both dyed. The Turkiſh Alcoran compoſed by *Oſmen* the 4th Caliph, and commanded by him to be only received as Canonical throughout his Dominions, is an expoſition on *Mahomet's* eight Commandements; which are, 1. Every one ought to believe that God is a great God, and one onely God, and Mahomet to be his Prophet. 2. Every one muſt marry to increaſe Mahomet's followers. 3. Every one muſt give of his wealth to the poor. 4. Every one muſt make his prayers five times a day. 5. Every one muſt keep a Lent one moneth in a year. 6. Be obedient to thy Parents. 7. Thou ſhalt not kill. 8. Do unto others, as thou wouldſt be done unto thy ſelf. Which Religion of his (he promiſing a carnal and voluptuous Paradiſe to thoſe that kept theſe Lawes) was greedily received by the Saracens, (of *Arabia the Deſart*) ſo called (not of *Sara*, but) either of *Saharra*, which ſignifies a Wilderneſſe, and *Saken*, to inhabit; or from *Sarak*, theeves, a name agreeable to their natures. *Mahomet* was born in 572, and ſome ſay not at Mecha, but in a Village of Arabia called *Itrarip*; his father was a Pagan, and his mother a Jew; he was married to his Miſtris at 25 years old, and began to affect the name of a Prophet at 38 years of age; and by policies ſtrengthening himſelf with the Arabians, who freed themſelves from obedience to the Greek Empire: he was driven

driven from *Mecha's* Territories by their Nobility; the which he (ere long) ſubduing, expelled thence the Greek Officers. From whoſe flight from *Mecha*, the Saracen's *Hegira*, or computation of years (ſo called from *Hegirathi*, which (from the Arabick) is rendred, a perſecution raiſed about Religion) began; which was about the year of Chriſt 617. Although *Selimus* the Firſt, ſubdued the Arabians to the Turk; yet are they rather tributaries than provinces of that Empire; for they have two Kings of their own, one whereof liveth on Euphrates, the deſarts of Meſopotamia; ſometimes in Arabia Fœlix, and in ſome parts of Syria: the other wandreth with his tribes or wild theeviſh Arabs, tents, and Beſtial, one while in *Petræa* and *Deſerta*; ſometimes in Paleſtine, as he findeth good paſtorage and freſh fountains; which makes the travail to and in *Paleſtine*, ſo dangerous. Theſe two Kings are mortal enemies; and if by chance they meet, they bring damage, rapine, and deſtruction to themſelves and their followers: for being untamed Savages, they cannot bridle their inordinate paſſions.

Theſe Countries are all ſubject to the Turkiſh Empire, which did alſo poſſeſſe part of Media, with its chief City *Taurus*: but ſome think the *Sophi* of Perſia hath recovered the greateſt part thereof. The Turk alſo holds almoſt all *Meſopotamia* and *Diarbeck*; being Maſter of *Chaldea*, and part of *Aſſyria*: But ſince the Perſian *Sophi* hath daily won from him, recovering his eſtate by little and little, as alſo that many of theſe Countries do (thereby) change their maſters daily.

We will briefly mention the Riches, Fruitfulneſſe and Religion of the forementioned places: and then (that we run not into a labarinth) in brief ſurvey the other Countries alſo.

Anatolia, or Leſſer *Aſia* enjoying a ſweet and temperate Ayr, did abound likewiſe with grain, having ſtore of good paſtures for Cattle; and had more than ſufficiency for the life of man. But now it is not ſo fruitfull, as not ſo well manured; yet it is more fertile in places near the Sea; and as the land is better husbanded, ſo it yields the more. In the great Plains within the heart of the Country, they ſow Wheat, Barley, and Cotton. *Natolia* hath the benefit of many Rivers watering it; whereof five of the principal diſcharge themſelves into the *Euxine* Sea; three into the *Propontides*; one into *Helleſpont*; four into the *Archipelago*: one runs into *Euphrates*; and divers others into the *Mediterranean* Sea. But the chief revenue of *Natolia* is by Cotton, whereof there growes abundance.

Bythinia imparts its Orpiment to other Nations. *Galatia* hath great yearly profit by Copper-Mines. *Caria* a good revenue by the Adamant ſtone. The *Pamphilians* make the beſt of Chamlets, and have great ſums of money for them. *Cappadocia* is enriched by Silver, Iron, Allom, Jaſper, Cryſtal, Alabaſter, and the Onyx ſtone. And *Cilicia* receives much money for its ſtore of Chamlets made of Goats-hair, which is there very ſoft, and delicate as ſilk. *Judea* reaps much profit by Pilgrims going yearly to the Holy Sepulchre.

pulchre. *Phœnicia* is much frequented for its great traffique: But *Arabia the Happy* exceeds them all in Merchandiſe, and by reaſon of the Spices, precious ſtones, and Pearls there ſold to ſtrange Merchants, is exceeding rich; and it yields Incenſe for all the World. *Mecha* hath great traffique, unto which *Æthiopian*, *Indian*, and other Merchants come; and (together with *Medina*) is enricht yearly by Pilgrimages. *Aden* exceeds any other in traffique for the abundance of Commodities brought thither from India, Perſia, and Æthiopia, which are fetcht and ſold from thence at a dear rate; for they are a witty people in Merchandizing matters. As touching Religion, there are many of divers Religions and ſects in theſe Countries beſides the Mahometans. Jews are diſperſed all over them: and thoſe that profeſſe themſelves Chriſtians, ſome obey, and others are divided from the Church of *Rome*. The firſt ſort, are great numbers of Merchants of *Venice*, *Ragouſe*, *France*, &c. trading to *Tripoli*, *Damaſco*, *Aleppo*, &c. being aſſiſted by them of the Order of *Francis* who dwell in Jeruſalem and Bethelem: and a few among the *Armenians* alſo, are found following the Latine Church. There was 25 Villages under the juriſdiction of *Alangiacana*-Caſtle, two dayes journey from *Tauris*, who (though they ſpake the *Armenian* tongue) acknowledged Rome. This was in 1337; which Inhabitants are ſaid to be then converted by one *Bartholomew* a *Dominican*, who was made Biſhop of Armenia (I ſuppoſe the leſſer); but now 12 only do perſiſt in obedience thereunto: ſome of the other 13 having ſubmitted to the Patriarch of the greater *Armenia*, and the others being ruined during the Turkiſh and Perſian Wars. The 12 Villages are aſſiſted in religious matters by the Dominicans under an Archbiſhop of that order, who being made by their Chapiter, and the chief of the Villages, is confirmed by the Pope. The Latines had alſo Synagogues at Burſia and Trebyſond or Trapezond; but they with the Latine Ceremonies being loſt for lack of Prieſts to officiate, either the Grecian or Armenian Religion hath ſucceeded. For the Armenians differ from them, 1. In receiving Infants to the Supper immediately after Baptiſm. 2. In abſtinence from unclean beaſts. 3. In faſting on Chriſtmas-day ſo called. 4. In holding their children over the fire in Baptiſm, as a needful circumſtance, becauſe *John* told the people, That Chriſt ſhould baptize them with the holy Spirit and fire. The other ſorts are divided into three ſects, *Melchites*, ſo named from *Melech*, that is, a King or Prince, as following the Emperour's of *Conſtantinople*'s example: Such are all they of the Greeks religion in *Aſia* under the four fore-mentioned Patriarchs of *Conſtantinople*, *Jeruſalem*, *Alexandria*, and *Antioch*; this laſt reſiding at *Damaſco*: who being choſen by the Country Biſhops, ſeek not now the Pope's confirmation, (as formerly) but a liberty to chooſe, from the Turkiſh Baſhaw, and the Turks own confirming, exerciſing their power under his authority. Theſe chooſe and conſecrate the Archbiſhops and Biſhops under them: ſome of whom have recourſe to

to the Pope for confirmation. They are all Monks of *Baſil*; the famouſeſt of which many Covents throughout the *Levant*, are thoſe in Jeruſalem, on Mount Sinai, and the holy Mountain upon the Archipelago. Theſe hold all that the Greeks of old condemned as erroneous at the Councel of *Florence*; and are thought to be more than all the reſt, *Natolia* and *Syria* being full of them; they extending alſo into Egypt, and Corazzan of Perſia. Some alſo place the *Georgians* among them: who (as one) acknowledg the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*'s authority: yet ſome ſay, they agree in moſt doctrinal points with the Greeks, but not acknowledging the ſaid Patriarch; but have one of their own: who being moſtly reſident on Mount Sinai, hath 18 Biſhops under him. They call ('tis ſaid) on St. *George* as their Advocate: But take not their name from him, as was before ſhewn. Some of them have turned Mahometans. *Neſtorians* are alſo in theſe Countries, ſo called from *Neſtorius* the Leader of their formerly condemned hereſie: who ſpeaking the languages of the places where they live, do notwithſtanding celebrate their Liturgie in the Chaldean tongue. The third ſect are *Dioſcoriens*, which are likewiſe divided into three Armenians, who although they give the title of Patriarch to many of their Prelates who farm the Turk's Armenian tributes, and are made partly by his favour; yet call but two Univerſal Patriarchs, the one being over the high, the other over the Low-Armenia. They are not much leſſe in number than the *Melchites*; who have great liberty in all the Turk's eſtate, both for their policy in Trade, and for ſome teſtimonies of their predeceſſour's affection to *Mahomet*: who paſſionately recommended them to his ſucceſſours. They have no Images, but croſſes of braſſe and iron, yet have they divers reliques in ſhrines of ſilver; they ſay Service in their own language. Thoſe things wherein they differ from the other *Dioſcoriens* are, 1. Celebrating their Sacrament with unleavened bread, therein being conformable to Rome beyond all the Eaſtern Sectaries: they put alſo no water in their wine, ſaying, the Latine Church uſed anciently the ſame; they eat figgs and milk on Saturday night before Eaſter; eating alſo fleſh every Friday from Eaſter to the Aſcenſion. They differ in the time of celebrating the Annunciation and Nativity. They ſay, Chriſt was exempt from paſſions, and neceſſities of humane nature. They make the ſign of the Croſſe with two fingers, firſt on the right ſide, then on the left, contrary to the Jacobites.

For their killing nor buying any fleſh five Saturdayes of the year, in remembrance of the Idolaters ſacrificing their children to Idols, and in a different ordering the Lamb in their Maſs for the dead before they kill it; ſome call them Sabbatins and Julianiſts. Yet they remember their firſt union with Rome's Church, in Pope *Silveſter*, and *Conſtantine* the Great's time. *Jacobites*, denominated from one *Jacob*, a Syrian, a follower of *Dioſcores* and *Eutyches*; the chief of whom are in Aleppo, Caramit, and Tur, a Mountain of Meſopotamia. They had two Patriarchs;

now but one; which is he of the Monaſtery of *Gifran*, yet living at *Caramit*: who hath under him two Metropolitans, one being in Jeruſalem; divers Arch-biſhops, and many Monaſteries of *Anthonie's* Order. They celebrate in the Chaldean tongue, and differ from the Armenians; in making the ſign of the croſſe with the fore-finger onely, to ſignifie a oneneſſe of nature, will, and operation in Chriſt. They eat alſo milk and fleſh on Wedneſday and Friday night after Sun-ſet, ſaying, Then the term of abſtinence is paſt: eating fleſh all the year long but in Lent. Some Arabians living among them, have joyned to them, who are called Solares, becauſe they worſhip (among other ſuperſtitions) the Sun. The Maronites (ſome think) are a branch of the Jacobites; for they were both (of old) ſubject to the *Antiochian* Patriarch; the which Patriarchſhip, both pretend; though it be now in the hands of the *Melchites:* they both uſe the Chaldean tongue, and had the ſame opinion of the unity of will, nature and operation of Chriſt. It is the leaſt of all the Eaſtern ſects, there being not above 12000 houſholds, moſt of whom are poor; yet they are the moſt affected to the See of Rome, whoſe Patriarch being of *Anthonies* Order, and choſen by their Biſhops and Religious ones, is confirmed by the Pope, and reſides at *Tripoli* of *Syria*, the Towns of *Syria* and Villages of Mount *Libanon* being the abode of the *Maronites*. Yet are there ſome convents of *Anthony*, and a few Biſhops, who having no certain abode, are as it were his aſſiſtants. They pray to *Maron*, not (ſay they) the Arch-heretique, (from whom, 'tis generally held, they derive their name) but an Abbot of a very holy life: or elſe are ſo called from *Marona* a Village of Mount *Libanon*. Some are found among theſe, called White: who not being baptized, and in outward ſhew Mahometans, do call themſelves Chriſtians, confeſſing and communicating in ſecret. The third ſort of *Dioſcorians*, are *Coſtes* or *Curdes:* who being wonderful ignorant, are moſtly *Neſtorians* and *Jacobites*; but have divers other opinions: many Mahometans being alſo among them.

Before I paſſe to *Aſſyria*, &c. I ſhall ſtrike in with thoſe two noted Iſlands of the Mediterranean Sea, *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*. *Rhodes* lying in the *Carpathian* Sea over-againſt *Caria*, had of old divers names, as *Ithrea*, *Trinacria*, &c. But (according to *Pliny*) called *Rhodes*, from the fields of Roſes therein, from ῥόδον, ſignifying a Roſe; nigh whoſe chief City Rhodes (which ſtands on the Eaſt part of the Iſle, the ſide of a hill, and part on the Sea-ſhore, enjoying a fair and ſafe Haven, having alſo two or three Walls, five Caſtles, 13 high Towers, and ſome other Forts, making it even impregnable) at the entry of the Haven, ſtood that huge Idol of braſſe, (in a man's image) called *Coloſſus*, one of the world's ſeven Wonders: whoſe thumb was ſo big, that no man could embrace it with both arms; and its little finger as big as an ordinary man. Some ſay it was built by *Canete Lindo* in 12 years ſpace; others, by *Callaſſes Lyſippus* his Schollar, taking the name

Coloſſus

Coloſſus of him. It was 80 cubits high, and erected in honour of the Sun; (which is ſaid, once a day to ſhine on this Iſland, though never ſo cloudy in other places) between whoſe leggs, (it ſtanding in the Harbour's mouth) ſhips with ſails were wont to paſſe under. Whether the people were hence called *Coloſſians*, is uncertain; but thoſe *Coloſſians* to whom *Paul* wrote, were dwellers in *Anatolia*, of which mention hath been made. *Mnavi Caliph*, *Oſman's* General, uniting this Iſle to the Mahometan Empire, he brake down moſt of this Image, the braſſe whereof is ſaid to have loaded 900 Camels: yet its reliques were ſeen within this 60 or 80 years by a travailler into *Rhodes*. When the Knights of *John* of Jeruſalem were driven out of *Paleſtine* by the Turks, this Iſland was given by the *Conſtantinopolitan* Emperour unto them, who expelled the Saracens from thence in 1308, who formerly took it from the divided Greeks; who having ſorely infeſted the Turks nigh 200 years, *Solyman* the magnificent invading it, and beſieging *Lilladamus Villiers* (with about 500 of his Knights, 5000 *Rhodians* aſſiſting them) by an Army of 200000 Turks, and 300 Galleys, 6 moneths; in one of the two ſtrong Fortreſſes of the City, they reſolutely defended it to the utmoſt of valour or warlike policy, till multitude over-maſtering both, *Solyman* entred the Town on Chriſtmas day ſo called, in 1522: the Knights yielding it on condition to depart, with liberty, goods, and tranſportation; and the Countrie's Inhabitants to continue there ſtill if they would: yet the Turk loſt ſo many of his beſt Souldiers, and brave Commanders, that (as one ſaith) he might have ſaid with *Pyrrhus*, *Such another Victory would have utterly undone him.* They remained long after without a habitation; till the King of *Spain* gave them the barren Iſle of *Malta*. *Rhodes* hath been much ſubject to overflowing of waters, wherewith in 25 years ſpace it was three times afflicted, and mightily indangered by continuall ſtorms of rain; the laſt of which beginning (when *Antigonus* vanquiſhed *Eumenes*) with hail at the entrance of the ſpring, the whole Iſland was covered with water, and the inhabitants drowned; many houſes were beaten down, many killed, and the Town in a manner ruined thereby, but they ſince labouring to drain the waters, and dry up the moors, the Country hath been fruitfull, and not ſubject to ſuch inundations. It abounds in paſtures, great ſtore of Olive-Trees, Olives, and Citrons, with other Trees, continually green, and near the Town it ſelf, there are many Valleys and ſmall hills, with ſtore of Fruit-Trees and Vines; but they grow all by induſtry, not naturally. Theſe Iſlanders were ſo expert in Sea-affairs, that *Florus* calls them *Populus Nauticus*, or a Sea-people; they made couragious defence againſt the *Romans*, before ſubjected unto them; but then ever faithfull, who (of all the Mediterranean Iſles, that revolted in *Mithridates* his time) ſtood onely faſt to the *Romans*, ſo that *Velleius Paterculus* makes it almoſt a miracle, that (in the *Romans* hard wars with *Perſeus* King of *Macedon*) the very *Rhodians* that before were moſt

faithful

faithfull to the *Romans*, now (by a doubtfull faith) ſeemed to be more inclinable to the Kings part. The Town is onely inhabited by *Turks*, and *Jews*; Chriſtians may not abide therein in the night on pain of death, for fear of ſedition or Treaſon; by day, they may either continue, or trade there without exception. But thoſe in the Villages are moſt Chriſtians, and thoſe Grecks who manure their fields, and dreſſe their Vines and Gardens; and whoſe manner of living is moſtly like other Grecians; I ſuppoſe the Authors meaning is, both in Religion and behaviour. *Rhodes* was an old Academy of the Roman Monarchy, on the Weſt ſide of which Iſle (which is 120 miles in circuit) lieth *Carpathos*, now *Scarpanto*, 70 miles in compaſſe; eminent onely for giving the name of the *Carpathian* Sea to the adjoyning waters.

CYPRUS (ſcituated according to *Ptolomy*, in the midſt of the *Iſſick*-bay, called the Gulf of *Laiazza*) lies between *Cilicia*, and *Syria*'s Coaſts, and is about an 100 miles from *Syria* Southward, having *Ægypt* on the Weſt, and *Cilicia* on the Eaſt. It's length extending from Eaſt to Weſt, is (by a traveller thither) reputed 210 miles, 60 broad, and 600 in circuit. It fell into the *Romans* hands, after the *Aſſyrian* Monarchies extinguiſhment, (which before was under the dominion of *Greek* Tyrants) by whoſe means the *Ptolomies* of *Ægypt* commanded it. Then returning again under the *Romans* by *M. Cato*, who conquered it, and found therein 7000 Talents in money and goods; which ſumme, fearing to loſe, in bringing it to *Rome* by Sea, he put it into ſeveral boxes, to wit, two Talents and fifty drachms in a box: at the end whereof, he faſtening a long rope, with a piece of Cork at the end, that, if it ſuffered ſhipwrack, it might be eſpied. Upon the diviſion of the Roman Empire, the Emperours of *Conſtantinople* poſſeſſed it; whither *Iſaac Comnen* (fleeing from *Andronicus Comnen*, the uſurper of the *Greek* Empire, ruled as its King till 1191, when as *Richard* the firſt, of *England*, going to the Holy War (ſo called) againſt the Turks, his ſouldiers being by the Iſlanders, ſome ſlain, and ſome taken Priſoners, who in two ſhips were there driven on ground, having hardly eſcaped the Sea's danger: and the reſt of his fleet there arriving, being forbidden to land alſo; he moved therewith, and by force landing his men, took *Iſaac Comnen* Priſoner, (whom he ſent bound in Silver Chains into *Syria*) and ſpeedily over-ran and ſubdued the whole Iſland; exchanging it afterwards with *Guy* of *France*, of the Family of *Luſignan*, for the loſt and titulary kingdome of *Jeruſalem*; in whoſe poſterity it remained till 1423. Then the Sultan of *Ægypt* invading it, and taking *John* its King Priſoner, yet reſtored him (after a round ranſome) for 40000. Crowns yearly Tribute. Then it came under the *Venetians* ſubjection in 1473, by means of *James* an illegitimate ſon, who having diſpoſſeſſed his ſiſter *Carlotte* of the Crown, married one *Catherina* adopted daughter of the Senate of *Venice*, whom he leaving his heir, ſhe reſigned her Scepter to the Senate, which

which defended it (onely paying the Tribute) till *Muſtapha*, *Selimus* the Second, his General, wreſted it in 1570 out of their hands, *Bragadino* their Governour making good to the utmoſt the Town of *Famaguſta* (the which and *Rhodes* are ſaid to be the two ſtrongeſt holds in all the Turks Empire) yielding at laſt on honourable conditions: which *Muſtapha* kept not; but murdering the chiefeſt men of the Town, he cut off *Bragadinoes* ears, fleaing him alive, &c. and ſending the chief priſoners and ſpoils unto *Selim*: A *Cyprian* Lady appointed for his luſt, firing Gun-powder, partly burnt and partly drowned the two Veſſels, and booty, ſo that he never ſaw them. Yet the next year the *Venetians* won the battle of *Lepanto*. This Iſland was formerly called *Achamantis* or *Achametide*, *Macaria*, that is, bleſſed or happy, from its fruitfulneſſe; *Ceraſtis*, either for the many Mountains therein, whoſe tops are ſharp like horns: or becauſe it butted toward the Eaſt with one horn; and one ſaith, it was named *Crypta*, that is hidden; lying ſo low as if the waves of the Sea did cover it. But *Cyprus*, from its abundance of *Cyprus* Trees. There are ſix Capital Cities or Towns therein; *Paphos*, ſaid to be built by *Cineras*, who called it after his fathers name, wherein (of old) was the Temple of *Venus*; for the Gentiles conſecraced this Iſland to that imagined Goddeſſe of beauty. *Famaguſta* (formerly *Salamus*) on the South-Sea: at whoſe ſiege the Turks ſpent 118000 great Bullets. *Nicoſia*, in the plain of *Maſſara*, 34 miles from *Famaguſta*, and of old called *Fremitus*, and *Leucetum*. *Ceraunea*, now *Cerienes*; which *Cyrus* built after vanquiſhing the nine petty Kings, into which it was once divided. *Amathus*, whence the Iſland was called *Amathuſia*, where *Venus* was alſo worſhipped. *Leſcare*, antiently *Arſinoe*, highly noted for *Jupiters* Groves. Here was born five noted *Gentiles*; *Xenophon* the Hiſtorian, *Zeno*, *Appollonius* the Philoſopher, *Æſclepiades*, whence the *Æſclepiad* Verſes, and *Solon*, one of the ſeven wiſe men of *Greece*, who gave laws to the *Athenians*. The *Cypriots* are very courteous and affable to all ſtrangers, except *Jews*, of whom (becauſe in *Trajane* his time, they under *Artemio* their Captain, deſolated this Iſland, killing 240000 therein (who yet were quickly overcome and ſlain by the *Romans* Lievtenant) if any come, or are forced in thither, ('tis ſaid) they execute him. Their greateſt want is of water, but too much plenty of ſcorching heat (the longeſt day there, being about fourteen hours and an half) and fabulous grounds, (whoſe heat notwithſtanding the Northern winds ſtrongly blowing in *Cerines* Burrough, doth moderate; the Ayr alſo on the Mountains being very ſubtile) and it is recorded, that the Iſle was utterly abandoned in *Conſtantine* the Great his dayes, for that it rained not in thirty ſix years. It was formerly (as *Ptolomy* teacheth) divided into four parts; *Salaminia*, *Paphia*, *Amathuſia*, *Lapathia*; but now into twelve parts, called Provinces or Countries, *Strabo* ſaith, *Cyprus* in his time yielded abundance of Wine, and Oyl, and Wheat enough to feed the Inhabitants. At this day it is exceeding fertile, having all things needfull for mans life, their

Wine

Wine is excellent, keeping 80 years, of a pleaſing taſt, and of black (in that time) becoming white; but a travailer ſaith, they having no barrels, but keeping it in great Earthen jars incloſed all (ſave their open mouths) within the ground, and interlarded with pitch within, to preſerve them from breaking by the Wines force; it ſavours of the Pitch, and makes it too heady for the brain. The black great Rayſin called *Zibibe*, comes here hence; they gather all kinds of fruit (except Cheſnuts, Services, and Cherries) eſpecially Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, excelling all others in taſt. They have Dates, Saffron, abundance of Coriander-ſeed, alſo Maſtick. It yields medicinable things, as Rubarb, Turpentine the beſt of all; and ſome ſay Coloquintida, and Scammony. Here are alſo Mines of Gold, Chryſocolla, Calthante, Allome, Iron, and exceeding good Copper. Beſides which, are pretious ſtones found, as Diamonds, Emeraulds, Cryſtall, white and red Corall, and the Amiant ſtone, of which they making Linnen Cloath; the fire will not burn it (though caſt into it) but purifies and whitens it. They have Goats hair, wherewith they make Chamlets. There is a Lake not far from the Sea, 12 miles about, into which runs a ſmall River falling from Mount *Olympus*, out of which they draw ſtore of ſalt; excellent and white Honey have they, alſo Wool; But it appears, their chief commodities are Sugar, which they draw out of Canes, and Cotton, for, as one ſaith, *Cyprus*, *Candy*, and *Sicily*, are the Monarchall Iſles of the Mediterranean Sea; reſembling each other in length, breadth, circuit and fertility, onely *Candy* is ſomewhat narrower than the other two, and more faſſinous and hilly; yet for Oyles and Wines, ſhee is the Mother of both the other, *Sicily* being for Grain and Silks the Empreſſe of all, and *Cyprus* for Sugar and Cotton-wool, a darling ſiſter to both, giving likewiſe this Character of their Inhabitants; they of *Sicily* Iſle are the moſt civill: the *Cypriots* indifferent, the *Candiots* rudeſt of all. Beſides the Latine and Greek Churches, whereof there are 4 Biſhopricks, yet double, the one Greek, the other Latine; of *Nicoſia*, *Paphee*, *Famaguſta*, and *Limiſſa*; there are other ſects in this Iſland, as *Armenians*, *Coſtes*, *Maronites*, *Indians*, *Neſtorians*, *Georgians*, and *Jacobites*; every one having their Biſhop, and were expelled by *Saladine* (after the taking of *Jeruſalem*) for the Turks here (as in other Countries) give liberty of Conſcience, onely for a yearly exacted Tribute. There are many Monaſteries on the chiefeſt and higheſt Mountain in this Iſle, called *Trohodos*, 8 miles high, and 48 in compaſs, whoſe people are of *Baſil*'s Order, and called *Colieros*, or rather *Caloires*, that is, good Prieſts. The Latine Biſhops have their burroughs, and Tithes; but the Greek, a yearly ſum of the Prieſts and Deacons under them, as in other Provinces. Alſo the Greek did acknowledge the Latine Biſhops for their ſuperiours, &c. But the Latine Arch-biſhop of *Nicoſia* (called Archbiſhop of *Cyprus*) depended immediately of the Pope, not on any Patriarch, untill the Signiors of *Venice*, under Pope *Pius* the 4th, becomming Patrons of this Arch-biſhoprick, choſe 4, one whereof the Pope named Archbiſhop. *Aſſyria*

ASSTRIA (ſo called from *Aſſur*, one of *Sem's* five ſons who peopled it) is by divers, diverſly named; as *Adrinſa*, or *Adriſe*, *Azemie*, *Moſul*, *Sarh*, *Arzerum*, and by ſome, *Cuſeſtan* and lyes between *Armenia* Major on the North, and *Suſiana*, in *Perſia*, on the South. This Country was of old in reputation, for the Empire there ſetled, whoſe King *Salmanaſſar* carried away the ten Tribes: and of the chief City *Nineveh* (built by *Ninus* the third *Aſſyrian* Monarch): whither *Jonah* was ſent to preach repentance; it was 60 miles about, whoſe walls were 100 foot high, 200 foot high was every Tower in the walls, whereof there were 1500, and the walls were ſo broad, that three Carts might be conteined a breaſt: it was ſeated near the River *Tigris*, and bigger than *Babylon*; but is now almoſt quite ruined. Here is alſo the City *Arzeri*, whence the whole Region is denominated, and *Arvela*, nigh which *Alexander* in his third and laſt battle with *Darius*, having 800000, got a great Victory, and was inſtalled in the Monarchy of *Perſia*. *Darius* dying not long after. It formerly conteined the Provinces of *Arapachit*, *Adiaben*, and *Sittacen*, which ſome (ſaith one) at this day call *Botan*, *Sarca*, and *Rabia*. Thorow *Nineveh* alſo ran *Euphrates*.

MESOPOTAMIA, (ſo called becauſe it is ſcituated betwixt the two famous Rivers, *Euphrates* and *Tigris*) is in Scripture called *Padan Aram*, now *Diarbech*, according to *Mercator*, and hath toward the Weſt *Syria*, toward the Eaſt *Aſſyria*, divided by *Tigris*; which for its ſwiftneſſe, is ſo called, *Tigris* in the *Medes* language ſignifying an Arrow. Whoſe chief Towns were *Edeſſa*, now (they ſay) called *Rochais*; whoſe Governour *Agbarus*, writing an Epiſtle to Chriſt, received an anſwer from him, whereof *Euſebius* hath ſet down the Coppies. Near which alſo *Caracalla*, *Severus* the Emperour his ſon, was ſlain by *Macrinus* his appointment, Captain of the Guard, who intended to have took off his head, for that the Magicians returned their anſwer, that *Macrinus* ſhould ſucceed him. And 'tis obſerved by hiſtory, that all or moſt of the 40 Emperours between *Julius Cæſar*, and *Conſtantine*, dyed unnatural deaths, either killing themſelves, or being killed. When the Chriſtians had recovered this Country and Paleſtine from the Turks, they divided their whole conqueſt into four Tetrarchies, Jeruſalem, Antioch, Tripolis, and Edeſſa: every one whereof had ſubordinate Lords, and were all ſubject to the Kings of Jeruſalem. *Carra*, in Scripture *Haran*, where *Abraham* dwelt, when he left *Ur* of the *Chaldeans*: this Town is now called *Caramit*, that is, a black Town, where reſides a Turkiſh Baſſa of great power: it was of old named *Amida*, and ſtands in the chief Country of Meſopotamia, called *Alech*, and was taken by *Selimus* the Turk. The Pagans here once worſhipped the Moon, ſome as a Female; others as a Male. *Orſe*, ſaid to be ſeven miles in compaſſe, and famous by the death

of *Craſſus* the Roman Lievtenant, who was worth 7100 talents, when he had offered the 10th to *Hercules*, and given three moneths corn to the poor. But he was vanquiſhed by King *Herodes* and his *Parthians* nigh unto *Carra*. Herein alſo ſtands *Merdin* the Chaldean Patriarch's Seat: and *Moſul* the Neſtorian Patriarch's reſiding place, whoſe authority extends even to *Cathaia*, and the *Indies*. Here was *Abraham* born; whither alſo he ſent his ſervant to chooſe *Iſaac* a Wife: unto whoſe brother *Laban* in this Country, *Jacob* fled from his brother *Eſau:* The earthly Paradiſe is judged to have been in an Iſland of this Region made by *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, and branches running from them: whoſe uppermoſt is ſaid to be *Piſon*, watering *Havilah*, now *Suſiana*, the lowermoſt *Gihon*, running thorow *Æthiopia*, *Aſiatica*, *Chaldea*, (whoſe firſt Inhabitants deſcended from *Arphaxad*, *Sem*'s third ſon, according to *Dubartas*----

And Chaldee fell to learned Arphaxad)

is ſcituated on the Weſt of Aſſyria, and on the Eaſt of Syria; two of whoſe principal Cities were *Ur*; yet now called *Horrea*.

Babylon, whoſe Tower of *Babel*, that is, confuſion, (begun by *Nimrod* the ſon of *Chus* ſoon after the flood, to ſecure themſelves from a ſecond deluge) (though *Heber* and his family contradicted it) is ſaid to have been raiſed 5164 paces from the ground, whoſe circumference was equal to its height, &c. which God beholding, made of one language, 72; ſo hindring the proceedings of that proud and fond attempt; who being about 24000 men, beſides women and children: 27 of thoſe languages, *Sem*'s poſterity, diſperſed themſelves over *Aſia*; 15, being *Japhet*'s iſſue, went towards *Europe* and *Aſia the Leſſe*: the other 30, of *Cham*'s loyns, peopled *Africk*) which was nevertheleſſe finiſhed by *Semiramis*, a woman of inſatiable luſts, born at *Aſcalon* a Town of Syria, and the 4th Chaldean Monarch, who being taken to *Ninus*'s bed, who granted her the Empires command for five dayes: ſhe putting on the Royal robes, commanded the King to be ſlain. And whoſe walls being in circuit 60 miles, were alſo 200 foot high, and 50 Cubits in breadth. News being brought to this *Semiramis*, of this Citie's revolt; ſhe, leaving her head half undreſt, never platted the reſt of her hair, till ſhe by ſiege had recovered it. *Cyrus* took this Town, by cutting many deep channels; ſo emptying *Euphrates* that ran thorow it, and conveying his forces along the emptied River into the Town. Which revolting from the Perſians in *Darius Hiſtaſpis* his time; *Zopirus*, *Darius* his Captain, (after twenty moneths ſiege, and ſtill leſſe hope to prevail) cutting off his noſe and ears, and mangling his body, fled in policy to the *Babylonians*, complaining of his King's tyranny: who crediting his words, and committing to him their whole Army, he delivered Souldiers and Town into his Soveraign's hands. Here *Alexander* the Great ended his dayes; by whoſe Greek Army it being taken, one part onely took cognizance thereof in three dayes ſpace. *Bugiafer Caliph* of the Saracens, rebuilt this City, expending 18 millions of gold

gold therein, calling it *Bagdet* from *Baga*, the Arabick word for a a garden; of which it contained many. Between this Town and *Aleppo* is ſtill a great Trade of Carriers with laden Camels: between which alſo they are wont to ſend letters in haſte by poſt-Pidgeons. In *Chaldea* flouriſhed many and the firſt Aſtronomers: whoſe two helps herein, were, the Countrie's plainneſſe affording a fair Horizon: and a long life, with ſufficient experience of all the Stars and Planets motions; and the three Wiſe men of the Eaſt, who worſhipped and preſented gifts to Chriſt, are thought to have come from hence. *Belochus Priſcus*, the 10th *Aſſyrian* King, was the firſt author of divination by birds flying, called *Auſpicium:* beſides which, the Gentiles had three other kinds; *Araſpicium*, or a looking on or into beaſts that came to be ſacrificed. *Tripudium* or by the rebounding of crums caſt to chickens. *Augurium*, or by the chirping or chattering of birds: as alſo from unknown ſounds and voyces. *Sardanapalus* the 38th Monarch, for his effeminacy, being beſieged in Nineveh by *Arbaces*, Governour of *Media*; and *Belochus*, of *Babylon*: he burned himſelf with all his riches. *Juſtine* ſaying, that by this deed onely he imitated a man. After whoſe death, *Arbaces* taking *Media* and *Perſia* with the confining Provinces; *Belochus* ſeized on *Aſſyria*, *Chaldea*, and the Countries adjacent; whoſe Kingdome was called the new Kingdom of *Aſſyria*: the 9th of which new Monarchs was *Nebuchadonoſor*, who conquering Egypt, deſtroying Nineveh, repairing *Babylon*, and in the 18th year of his reign deſtroying Jeruſalem, and captivating the Jews to *Babylon*, was called commonly, *The Hercules of the Eaſt*. But toward his latter end was diſtracted ſeven years, living like a beaſt: and being reſtored to his ſenſes, and thereby ſomewhat humbled, he dyed, having reigned 44 years; whoſe grandchild *Balthaſar*, (the ſon of *Evilmerodach*, who was ſlain by *Aſtyages* King of the *Medes*) a diſſolute and cruel Prince, had his Kingdom taken from him, and himſelf ſlain by *Darius* and *Cyrus*, *Aſtyages*'s ſucceſſours: after which, it was ſubject to the *Perſians*, *Græcians*, *Romans*, (who yet hardly extended their borders beyond *Euphrates*) *Parthians*, *Saracens*, *Perſian Sophies*; and laſt of all to the Turk, by *Solyman* the magnificent, who in 1545, cauſed the titulary Caliph of Bagdet to crown him King thereof.

MEDIA (now called *Servan* or *Shirvan*) confines towards the South with Perſia, on the Weſt with high Armenia and Aſſyria; to the North with the Caſpian Sea, ſo called from the *Caſpii*, a people of *Scythia* Southerly bordering herein. Its people were formerly the moſt powerful of all *Aſia:* and it was divided into high *Media*, and *Atropatia*, the moſt Northerly part of *Media*. The chief Cities are *Servan*, whence the whole Region is denominated. *Tauris* or *Tabris*, which ſome believe to be *Ecbatane*, and is ſeated at the foot of Mount *Oronte* about eight dayes journey from the Sea of *Bacu* or *Caſpian* Sea: whoſe ayr being very wholſome, though cold and windie, it contained in its 16 miles

compaſſe about 200000 Inhabitants: but *Amurath* the Third, taking it in 1585, (for it was thrice taken by the Turk) ſome hold, that ſince it is much decayed: Here was formerly the Perſian Sophie's Seat, (in Summer) till *Tamas* tranſported it to *Tasbin* their laſt abode, which lyes more Southerly than *Tauris*. *Sultania*, where is the faireſt Moſque or Mahometan Temple of the Eaſt. Alſo *Naſsivan*, which ſome think to be the ancient *Artaxata* or *Naſuana*. *Ardoville*, in which *Guinet* and *Sederdin*, (whom ſome call *Bunie* and *Aider*) the firſt authors of the Sophie's Sect and Empire, with ſome other authors of that ſect, have reigned. Some alſo make reckoning of *Marant* in high *Media*, noted for the war that hath been between *Amurath* the Turk, and the Perſian Sophies. And (as one ſaith) although the Turk hath held part of this Country ſomewhat long, yet it may well be attributed to the Perſian King, ſeeing he hath of late recovered almoſt all from the Turk. *Symmachia*, or *Sumaquie* in *Atropatia*, ſaid to be the ſtrongeſt place in *Media*, taken by the Turk in 1578, and made the Seat of a Turkiſh Baſſa. Here ſtand alſo the Towns of *Sechi* on the frontiers of *Gurgeſtan*: *Javat* on the confines of high *Media*; and *Eres*, famous formerly, for the great ſtore of ſilk coming thence. They once made a liquor in *Media*, called oyl of *Media*, with which they envenoming their arrowes, and ſhooting them, not in a ſtrong, but ſlacker bow, it burnt the fleſh with ſuch violence, that water allayed not, but rather increaſed, the torment: onely duſt could mitigate it. There is alſo *Derbent* (anciently named *Caucaſiæ Portæ*, built hard by the hill *Caucaſus*, called by *Plinie*, a great miracle of nature, as being environed with two walls, and having gates of iron, the chief City in *Albania*, but now called *Zuiria*, a Country lying on the North of *Media*: a chief River whereof *Araſse*; and an ancient City whereof was called *Laodicea*.

THe particular Province of *PERSIA* (in old time called *Panchaia*, from King *Panchee*; then, from the Greeks, *Cephene*: but *Perſia*, from King *Perſeus*, (changing the name of *Elamites* into *Perſians*) who paſſing over from Greece into *Aſia*, there tamed the barbarous Nations by a great and daily war, and gave the Conquerour's name to this ſubdued Country) is bounded on the North with *Media*, on the South with the *Perſian* gulph; which takes its name of this Province; and runs along 600 miles: The two chief Cities are *Siras*, in antient time, *Perſepolis*, built by *Perſes*, *Perſeus* his ſon; ſome ſay, that it was named *Cyropolis*, and was the abode of the wiſe Kings of the Eaſt; it is ſeated on the River *Bindimir*, and is now one of the beautifulleſt Towns of the Eaſt, being (with the Suburbs, 20 miles about, and containing 60000 houſes. *Alexander* at the requeſt of his lewd *Lais*, ſet it on fire; but repenting his folly, he afterwards rebuilt it. *Casbin* or *Tasbin*, whither *Tamas* (as was ſaid) brought the Sophie's reſidence from *Tauris*; it's called alſo *Hiſpian*, and ſaid to be a dayes journey about on horſeback. This is well walled, (though

(though *Tauris* hath none) and is beautified with two Seraglio's, whoſe Walls are of red Marble, and paved with Moſaique work; where alſo doth the Sophie ſometime perſonally adminiſter Juſtice.

SUSIANA (called *Chus* and *Cuſiſtan*, hath for bounds on the Weſt, *Chaldea*; on the South, the *Perſian* gulph. It (ſaith one) took this name from its famous City *Suſes*, called *Chus* and *Suſtre*; but it may be called *Suſiana* (as if to ſay, *Chuſiana*) from *Chus*, *Ham*'s ſon, who firſt peopling here, withdrew to the three *Arabia*'s, calling them after his own name, the Land of *Chus*, which is *Æthiopia*, (not of *Africa*, but of *Aſia*) which the River *Gihon* is ſaid to encompaſſe. *Chus* leaving this Country to his ſon *Havilah*: it is called in Scriptures, the Land of *Havilah*, where is gold; which *Piſon* (the Southern branch of the River *Tigris* or *Hiddekel*, as *Gihon* is the moſt Weſtern branch of *Euphrates*) is ſaid to compaſſe. For it is evident from 1 *Sam.* 15. 7. that there was another Land of *Havilah*, beſides that of *India*. *Suſes* the chief City is built upon the River *Enele*, now called *Tirtir*: being of a long form, and 15 miles in compaſſe: where the Perſian Kings alſo (of old) kept Court in Winter; for that it ſtood more Southerly than *Tauris* or *Ecbatane*.

CARMANIA, now called *CHIRMAN*, hath been divided into two parts; the one called by ſome at this day, *Dulcinde*, or *Carmania* the Deſart; whoſe limits are on the North *Parthia*, towards the South, the other *Carmania*: it hath no Towns, but onely ſome ſcattering Villages. The other lying betwixt *Gedroſia* the Deſart, part of *Perſia*, and the *Indian*-Sea, and is called high or great *Carmania*. Whoſe chief City is *Chirman*, famous for its cloath of Gold, and making of the beſt *Scimitars*; which the Mahometans ſo prize, that thoſe who were taken at their overthrow of *Lepanto*, caſt them into the Sea, that the Chriſtians might not have ſuch weapons. This Province extends 200 leagues, and is near the Sea; but (they ſay) there is no ſafe Port, or coming for ſhips, for the ſands and Rocks. Yet the more Weſterly, hath the more commodious Ports and many Towns, but the Eaſterly is ill inhabited. Here *Alexander* returning out of *India*, kept his feaſts in imitation of *Bacchus*, who firſt conquered that Nation. They continued ſeven dayes, night and day in a ſottiſh, drunken, and fooliſh manner, as they marched thorow it. In the Army was no weapon to be ſeen, but Cups, Barrels, and Flagons; and eating, drinking, laughing, and ſinging, inſtead of skirmiſhing, &c. ſo that the Hiſtorian obſerves, a 1000 ſober *Perſians*, (if their courage had been according to the occaſion offered them by this drunken army) might have defeated them, and recovered the Countries freedome.

GEDROSIA, now CHARMAN, Circan, and Geſt, hath toward the Eaſt the Realm of *Camboy*, or part of the *Indies*, on the Weſt *Carmania*, from which it is parted by the River *Ilment*: whoſe chief City is called *Gedroſon*, or *Geſt*. *Alexander* here (to immortalize his fame) making all the Monuments of his *Indian* conqueſt larger and bigger than what they repreſented, occaſioned many to ſuſpect, his actions were leſſe than is thought, ſince (hereby) he would have them thought more then they were.

DRANGIANA, (divided by the River *Drangie*, called in new Maps *Ilment*) is now called SIGESTAN; yet *Niger* ſaith, that *Drangiana* with *Arachoſia* is ſo called. Some will have this to be *Cabul* on the *Sophies* frontiers Weſtward, having a particular Mahometan King. It is bounded on the North and Weſt with *Aria*, under the Mountain *Bagoe*, and on the Eaſt with *Aracoſia*, and is ſo incloſed with Mountains, that the River ſcarce finds paſſage; two Cities hereof are, *Sige*, whence it is named *Sigeſtan*, and *Mulebet*, where *Aladine* a ſeditious *Perſian*, promiſed an eternal earthly fools Paradiſe to all that took his part, who ſwearing to venture their lives in his quarrells, he appointed them to Maſſacre ſuch neighbour Princes as probably might prove bad to him, which thing they did; whom the *Italians* calling *Aſſaſſines*, that is, theives, and cut-throats, we uſe the word to *Aſſaſſinate*. Some indeed attribute this unto *Aladeules*, King of *Antitaurus*, whom *Selym* the firſt vanquiſhed; but *Paulus Venetus* relates the full ſtory concerning *Aladine*.

ARIA (by others, *Eri*, *Sableſtam*, *Sargutzar*, *Corſan*, and *Semere*) hath on the Weſt *Parthia*, and *Carmania* the Deſart, on the Eaſt the Country of *Parapomiſus*. Here are three principal Rivers *Aria*, *Arapen*, and *Tonelet*; alſo the Mariſh of *Arien*, now called the *Burgian* Lake. Its chief City is *Eri*, or *Aria*, thirteen miles about; *Sartibarzanes* was once Governour of this Country; who revolting from, and joyning battell with *Alexander*, challenged to fight hand to hand with any of his commanders: the which one *Eriguis* an aged, but mettalſome ſouldier, undertaking, and having cried aloud, I will ſhew what ſouldiers *Alexander* had, came on, and at the ſecond onſet, ſlew *Sartibarzanes*; and then the *Arians* re-obeyed *Alexander*; who at another time having rebelled; and being by *Alexander* forced to hide in a Cave, on the top of an inacceſſible Rock, he piling up wood eeven with the Caves-mouth, ſet it on fire with the wind; whereby, ſome, by the heat and ſmoak, being half burnt and ſtifled, the reſt yielded to his mercy.

ARACHOSIA,

ARACHOSIA, (which hath on the Weſt *Drangiana*, on the Eaſt, *India*) is, they ſay, called (of it ſelf) *Cabull*; whoſe chief City is *Cabull*, formerly called *Alexandria* of *Arachoſia*; *Alexander* built it at the foot of the Hill *Caucaſus*, (*Taurus* taking this name here) and left 7000 *Macedonian* ſouldiers to people the ſame. On this Mount the Tragedy of *Prometheus* is ſaid to be acted, which is far diverſly related by *Auguſtine*, then according to the vulgar Fable.

PARAPOMISUS, ſo called for that it is faſhioned like an Iſland, with Rivers running almoſt about it, is named *Dache* by one, but by another *Candahar*; yet others will have this called *Sableſtan*. It is bounded on the South with *Arachoſia*, on the North with the Mountains of *Taurus*, dividing it from *Tartary*; here called the Mountain of *Parapomiſe*. It is ſo mountainous, that in *Alexanders* times, it was ſcarſe known to its neighbour Countries, and the people being ſo barbarous that they were not held worthy of acquaintance; whoſe Valleys (though ſaid to be indifferent fruitfull) were ſo ſhadowed with the high hills; that it much Eclipſed their cleareſt day. Their chief Town, and a frequented Market is *Candahar*, or rather now called *Condatura*.

SACA, whoſe people *Sacæ*, ſeating themſelves North in *Germany*, gave name to the *Saxons*, increaſing there both in number and valour. They are reported ſtill to live here barbarouſly in Caves, living moſtly by theft. The Country is ſcituated more Northerly than *Parapomiſus*, on the borders of *Scythia*, or *Tartary*.

HIRCANIA hath divers names, as *Girgiam*, *Corcam*, *Meſandre*, *Hyrach*, *Strave*, *Diargument*; and hath on the North the *Hircanian*, or *Caſpian* Sea, and on the South, *Aria*, and *Parthia*. its chief City is *Hircan*, very ſtrongly ſcituated, and called by the *Scythians*, *Charizat*. In it alſo is the Town *Nobarca*, once famous for an Oracle therein, When *Alexander* conquered this country, (it being in a manner a Forreſt) the *Hircanians* tying the boughs together, he could not come at them. But cauſing his Souldiers to cut down the Wood, which they thought his affairs would not have permitted him to do, they yielded. Abundance of fierce *Tygers* lurking in theſe Forreſts, occaſioned that Proverb of cruell men; That they had ſucked an *Hircanian Tiger*. There are Rivers in theſe forementioned Provinces, ſome whereof (they ſay) have even an incredible ſteep fall into the Sea, and the River *Zioberis* in this *Hircania*, in his courſe out of the Hills, is hid 38. miles under-ground, riſing again into another river, the which, *Alexander*, by caſting two Oxen therein, the ſtream caſting them up at its riſing, made tryall of.

There

THere is alſo included within the Realm of *PERSIA*, the Iſland *ORMUS* (for *Perſia* conteineth the eleven mentioned Provinces, bounded in the generall with the Main Ocean on the South, and the *Caſpian* Sea, with the River *Oxus*, on the North, which *Oxus*, (as may be ſhewn hereafter, is a bound fatall to Monarchies) about twelve miles from the continent, not great, and yet barren. They ſay it is tributary to the *Portugalls* ever ſince 1506. But its convenient ſcituation, for the Trade both of *Arabia*, *Perſia*, and *India*: occaſioned theſe Verſes by the *Arabians*.

If all the world ſhould be a Ring; the ſtone,
And Gemme thereof, were Ormus *Iſle alone.*

So that, the Cuſtomes of its Merchandiſe affords a great Sum to the Mahometan Vice, or under King thereof, unto whoſe Crown the Iſle *Bolſaria* not far off, and alſo ſome of *Arabia* the happy, is ſaid to belong.

THis is the ordinary and received Deſcription, and Diviſion of *Perſia*, but one that hath written a brief relation of the chief Provinces thereof, and which have continued longeſt under the *Perſians* command, ſaith, that *Perſia*, which thoſe born in the Country call *Parc*, or *Agem*, and whoſe inhabitants are named *Pary*, or *Agemy*, being one of the greateſt Monarchies (for before the renting *Media*, and *Armenia* from it, it was 4560 miles in compaſſe) and the moſt famous and beſt people in the World, cannot be diſcovered, or have any certain bounds given unto it for the variety found in that Kings dominions, the Realms, and Provinces whereof, have been ſometimes very great, ſometimes of ſmall extent.

After *Sardanapalus* his death, the Empire was divided into the *Aſſyrian*, *Chaldean*, and *Median* Monarchy, of which laſt the founder was *Arbaces*, in the year of the World 3146, the ſeventh of which Monarchs of the *Medes*, was *Phraortes*, who being of great proweſſe, and reigning 22 years, compelled the *Perſians* to be his Tributaries. But *Cyrus* *Aſtiages* his Grandchild, having no quarrell at all againſt *Cyaxares* his Uncle (who is plainly *Darius* the *Mede* with *Daniel*,) left him the Kingdome of *Media*, and himſelf took *Perſia*; yet ſo, that *Cyrus* marrying *Cyazares* his onely daughter, ſhould be his heir both of what he then had, and what they ſhould mutually win in *Cyaxares* his life time. So that although the *Greeks* attribute the taking of *Babylon*, and ſlaying of *Baltazzar* unto *Cyrus* onely; yet the Scripture gives it wholly to *Darius*; as being the elder, the *Medes* Empire the more famous of the two; and the Uncle being before the Nephew, unto whom alſo what they both won, was to belong, till after death; *Cyrus* ſucceeding him, and incorporating thereby, the *Medes* and *Perſians* into one, joyned

joyned alſo the Aſſyrian Monarchy, beſides Armenia and three other Countries to his Empire: whoſe ſucceſſour *Cambyſes* (a cruell tyrant making an expedition into Egypt, in which he dyed; although he ſubdued *Pſamniticus* the laſt King thereof, uniting it to his Empire) the Vice-Roy, a *Magus*, ſet up his own ſon, the falſe *Smerdis* as *Cambyſes* his brother; till *Otanes* a Nobleman, being informed by his daughter the King's Concubine, that he had no ears, the deceit being diſcovered, this falſe *Smerdis* was ſlain in the 8th moneth of his reign; and the ſeven Nobles choſe one among them to be King, whoſe horſe firſt neighed in the Palace-Green before Sun-riſing: which by the ſleight of his Groom fell to *Darius* called *Hyſtaſpes*; whoſe two immediate Succeſſours were *Xerxes*, who to his own overthrow, attempted to ſubdue the Greeks; and *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, who is called in Scripture *Aſaueroſh*: The 5th after whom, being *Darius* Governour of *Media*, he was vanquiſhed by *Alexander* the Great in three battles, whereby the *Median* and *Perſian* Empire was paſſed over to the *Macedonian*, which was in the year of the World 3635. At which Conqueſt, *Alexander* is reported to have loaded 10000 Mules, and 5000 Camels, with the gold and wealth taken therein, beſide what every Souldier particularly had. Hereupon, the Perſian Monarchy was obſcured, till the year of Chriſt 228, that is, 535 years; 83 years under *Alexander*'s ſucceſſours of *Syria*; 452 under the *Parthian* kings: for *Aſaces* a *Parthian* Noble perſwading the Eaſtern people with the *Perſians*, to break the *Greek* yoak, took the Diadem: although in that they changed onely the Tyrant, not the tyranny. But at length *Artaxerxes* a *Perſian* taking an opportunity, by the maſſacring and breaking of the *Parthians* by *Caracalla* and *Macrinus*, ſlaying *Artabanus* the laſt *Parthian* King, he raiſed again the royal Seat of *Perſia*, though not without three dayes cruel fight. *Artaxerxes* hereupon, ſending to *Severus* the Roman Emperour, for all the Provinces of Aſia belonging to the Perſian Monarchy, to be delivered him, *Severus* went againſt him with an Army, dividing it into three parts; two whereof the Perſians breaking, he haſtily and dangerouſly retired with the third. So that, *Valerianus* being after this overcome and taken by *Sapores* the ſecond of that Perſian race: their name growing terrible, *Conſtantine* the Great, brought both the Garriſons and Colonies of the North-Weſt into the Eaſt, removing alſo the Empire's Seat from Rome to *Conſtantinople*, leſt the Perſians ſhould intrench too far on the Roman Provinces. They continued in Soveraignty under 28 Kings, till the year 634, in which, *Haumar* the *Saracen* vanquiſhing *Hormiſda* the ſecond, the Perſians were buried under infamy by the Saracens; who gave to their Deputies here kept, the name of Sultan or Soldan, who remained till the year 1030; in which *Tangrolipix* the Turk coming out of *Armenia* for aſſiſtance to Mahomet the Perſian Sultan, was inveſted King of *Perſia* through the ſaid Mahomet's unhappy death. The third that is read of, from

Tangrolipix, was *Cuſſanes*; who being conquered by the great Cham of Tartarie in the year 1202, *Haalon* was ordained the firſt *Tartarian* King of Perſia; the 9th from whom was *Abuzaid*: who dying, the *Tartarian* Princes civilly diſſenting about ſeizures on ſeveral parts thereof; *Gempſas* a *Parthian* took occaſion to free both his own ſubjects and the Perſians from their bondage: which he effecting, was choſen Sultan or King of Perſia; whoſe Iſſue not long enjoyed it; Violent *Tamerlane* the *Tartar* diſpoſſeſſing that race; whoſe iſſue alſo, after his death ſoon loſt this kingdom: for *Uſun Caſſanes* the *Armenian* rooted out *Malaoncres* the laſt of his line, in 1431, and poſſeſſed the kingdom; during whoſe reign, he gave his daughter in marriage to one *Aider Sophie*, the ſon of *Guine Sophie*; who (in 1360) deriving his birth from *Muſa Cereſin* one of the twelve ſons of *Ocen Halies* ſon, (who marrying their prophet *Mahomet's* daughter, he bequeathed to the ſaid *Hali* all his eſtate; with the title of Caliph or Emperour) contrived an eſtabliſhment of the Caliphateſhip in his own family. *Jacup Uſun Caſſanes* his ſon fearing *Aider's* glory, had him ſlain, caſting his ſons *Iſhmael* and *Solyman* into priſon; who notwithſtanding being well educated, and having liberty afforded them by *Amazar* to whom they were delivered, *Iſhmael* vanquiſhing and killing *Jacup*, with his ſon *Eluan*, was both crowned King of Perſia, and as to religion, made *Hali* and himſelf Mahomet's true ſucceſſours: rejecting *Abubequer* or *Abuzezer*, *Ormar* or *Haumar*, and *Odman* or *Oſmen*, together with the Turks who followed them, (for being powerful men, and great aſſiſtants to Mahomet, they all pretended themſelves his true ſucceſſours) as ſchiſmatical Rebels: whence hath proceeded thoſe mortal jarrs between the Turks and them, though to their loſſe, who have (ſince *Iſhmael Sophie*, who began the 7th race of the Perſian Kings in 1495) ſucceſſively maintained wars with the Turk; unto whom they loſt *Babylon*, with a great ſlaughtor of the deſendants in 1639. The contention between *Hali* and the three above-mentioned, about the ſucceſſion, was the riſe of four ſects; The Perſians having the beſt reaſon for their claim; and by *Iſhmael Sophie's* valour, challenging the race of *Hali*, he brought his ſect into credit, proclaiming war againſt his neighbours that would not embrace the ſame. He wore a red Turban with twelve points, in remembrance of *Ocen* or *Oſan's* twelve ſons, the ſon of *Hali*, and commanding all his followers to wear the like. Many Nations followed him and his ſect, and all people between *Euphrates* and *Abian*, the Caſpian Sea and Perſian gulph, are ſettled in this opinion, differing alſo in ſome other ceremonies or circumſtances from the Turkiſh Mahometans. In the *Sophie's* Dominions are likewiſe ſome Jews, of thoſe that remained in *Aſſyria*, when *Nehemiah* and *Ezra* led back the reſt into *Paleſtine*; who chooſing a head of *David's* houſe, called him, *The Head of the baniſhed*, and built a Town on *Euphrates* banks, which they named *Nearden*, or a cloud of Sciences. In the Province *Coraſan*, there are

Melchites

Melchites (aforementioned) who obey the Patriarch of *Antioch*. *Coſroes* alſo the Perſian King chaſing away thoſe called Catholiques, in deſpight of the Emperour *Heraclius*, who had defeated him, planted *Neſtorians* in *Perſia*, who (they ſay) live mixt among the *Aſſyrians*, *Medes*, *Meſopotamians*, and *Parthians*, of whom we are next to ſpeak. Many *Armenians* have alſo paſſed into Perſia for fear of the Turk's cruelty, acknowledging two Patriarchs: the Superiour being in the greater *Armenia*, neat *Ervan* in Perſia; the other in the leſſer *Armenia* in *Sis* of *Caramania*. As to the Quality and Riches of theſe Countries, there is found great difference in the ſoyl. *Aſſyria* is a plain Country abounding in Rivers, and exceeding fruitfull. *Meſopotamia* is wondrous fertile in ſome parts; yielding (if it may be credited) 200, and in ſome places 300 fold, and fit for breeding of Cattle: but in ſome others is ſo ſubject to heat, as many beaſts cannot endure its extremity. Here being few Fountains, which the Inhabitants either out of malice or ſubtilty do hide; but the fertile places are overflown with *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, as Egypt is with *Nilus*. Its very miry here in Winter. Herein alſo are great Deſart places, all ſandy, without fruit: yet even there is gathered the ſweet Ammomum, and ſtore of Naphte or liquid Bitumen; and about the Town *Merdin* is abundance of Cotton. *Media* is generally hilly and cold, eſpecially toward the North, and therefore barren; and little Corn growing, making their bread moſtly of dryed Almonds, and their drink of the roots of ſome herbs; eating ordinarily Veniſon, for they have here ſcarce any thing but fruit-Trees, and wild beaſts, tame beaſts none: but the South part abounds both in Wheat, Wine, and tame beaſts; and the ſoyl about *Tauris* is fruitfull in all things. So that of this part of *Media*, he may be underſtood, who ſaith, *There be ſome graſsie Plains ſo big, that* 50000 *horſes may paſture on them*. *Atropatia* is very fruitful by reaſon of the Rivers *Araxe* or *Araſſe*, and *Cire* or *Ciro* which water it; wherein (in old time) was great ſtore of Silks: and it appears to be the ſame, that another calls *Zuiria*, as aboveſaid, whoſe Country he ſaith is little beholding to the Husband-man's induſtry; yielding for one ſowing, moſt times two, ſometimes three reapings. *Suſiana* hath in it many Serpents, doing men much harm; it being (towards the Perſian gulph) very Mooriſh; and exceeding hot, by reaſon of ſome high Mountains keeping off the Northerly winds. Yet it yields ſtore of Wheat, and abundance of Barley; but ſome places having much Bitumen or ſulphurous ſlime; the waters both ſavour thereof, cauſing a pain in the bowels; and ſo ſhortening mens lives; and alſo Plants grow with difficulty. Near the Town *Suſe*, is digged much Naphte. *Perſis*, or the Province particularly named *Perſia*, hath its North part cold and hilly, not fit for fruits. They have here Emeraulds, though not the cleareſt; and ſome ſay it hath much gold and ſilver mine. But its middle part is plain, having many Lakes and Rivers, and yielding abun-

dance of all things; whoſe Southern part, towards the Perſian gulph, being windy, hot and mooriſh, bears no fruit beſides Palm-trees yielding Dates. *Hircania* toward the North, being full of great Forreſts, hath ſtore of Tygers; alſo Panthers and Leopards: but the other part is ſaid to be plain and fruitful in Wheat, Wine, Figgs, and other fruits, having Trees from whence honey diſtilleth; and that part near the Caſpian Sea, through the freſh water, from rocks, is alwayes full of graſſe and flowers. Much ſilk is alſo made here. *Carmania* in the middle part thereof is indifferent good, bearing much fruit, and good wine. But the Deſart is hot and barren: and in the Maritine parts of the upper there is no Trees, beſides Buſhes and ſome Palms. *Gedroſia* affords Nard and Myrrhe; but being full of ſand, it is moſtly a deſart: and through the Sun's heat greatly wants water, though it hath rain in Summer. *Aria* hath ſome fields bearing fruit; but they are near the Mountains, defending them from the Sun's heat: wherein alſo there growes Vines yielding wine, which is reported to keep 90 years. Here are alſo black, and ſome yellowiſh Saphires, and a drugg like Myrrhe. But this Province is greatly ſubject to heat, and environed with Mountains, Forreſts, and Deſarts. Whence it appears, that the Provinces of Perſia, their Trade and Riches is from Silks, (of which they ſell and carry much into all the Eaſtern Countries; yea, as far as Syria) alſo from Pearls and pretious ſtones. *Chirman* in *Carmania* venting likewiſe great ſtore of cloath of gold and ſilver, which the Inhabitants there make.

PARTHIA (called *Charaſen* from the Town *Charas*, alſo *Arach*, and *Jex*,) confineth on the Eaſt with *Aria*, and on the Weſt with *Media*. Chief Towns whereof are *Caſan*, very rich. *Tigranocerta*, from *Tigranes* the Armenian King who built it. *Cteſiphon*, once the royal Seat, which was divers times beſieged by the Roman Emperours, though moſtly without ſucceſſe: before which, *Julian* (called the Apoſtate) ended his dayes. There are alſo divers other Towns of note. But the principal City is *Hiſpaham* or *Hiſpaan*, which ſome ſay, was the ancient Hecatompylis, and is ſo beautiful and great, that the Perſians term it half the World. The *Parthians* are ſaid to have their deſcent from the *Scythians*, whoſe language they keep, though with ſome mixture of the *Median*: their name implyeth as much as Exiles; they were accounted the experteſt Archers in the World; and in their diſmal retreats, would ſhoot ſometimes from between their leggs, and ſometimes backward. They were likewiſe skillfull horſemen: for the ayr's drynеſſe ſeaſoned their bow-ſtrings; and the Countrie's plainneſſe exerciſed their horſe. The firſt King was *Arſaces*, beginning his reign in the year of the World 3718, who brought them into conformity and diſcipline; before, a baſe and rude people. The 9th King was *Herodes*; who overcoming *Craſſus*, cauſed

ſed molten gold to be powred down his throat, for his covetouſneſs. The 10th was *Phraortes*, who having greatly worſted *Antonius*: yet ſubmitted to *Auguſtus Cæſar*, reſtoring the Captives and Enſigns taken at the victory over *Craſſus*: which ſign of ſubjection being a receiving the *Parthian* Kings by the Emperour's and Senate's appointment, continued but till *Tiridates* the 4th, from the ſaid *Phraortes*; for *Artabanus* a ſtranger took away his life and kingdom: the 11th from which *Artabanus* was the very laſt *Parthian* King; who in the year of Chriſt 228, was conquered by *Artaxerxes* the firſt of the ſecond race of the Kings of Perſia, *Parthia* continuing a member of that Monarchy: till that under the Saracen Caliphs, they had Sultans of their own; one of which, *Gempſas*, ſubdued the Perſians, and are now (both *Perſia* and *Parthia*) under the command of the *Sophies*. This Country is ſubject to great heat, yet beareth (ſaith one) all things, eſpecially great Trees; for it is full of Woods, but without any Olives. It is encompaſſed with very high Mountains, and watered with many ſtreams. I refer its Relion to that of *Perſia*.

TARTARIA (known of old by the name of *Scythia*, from their firſt King *Scythus*; and who were at firſt called *Magogins*, from *Magog*, *Japhet*'s ſon; whoſe poſterity its Inhabitants were) is called by the Inhabitants *Mongul*: but *Tartaria*, from the River *Tartar*, watering a great part of it. It is a great Empire, (not yielding to any other in largeneſſe of Countries, but to the King of *Spain*'s Dominions: whom alſo it exceeds, in that it is all united by ſome bond: whereas the other are very much diſjoyned) extending 5400 miles from Eaſt to Weſt, and 3600 from North to South; ſo that the great Cham or Emperour hereof, hath many great Realms and Provinces under him, containing a great number of good Towns. It is bounded on the Eaſt with *China*, the Sea of *Cin* or Eaſtern Ocean, and the ſtrait of *Anian*: on the Weſt with the Mountain *Imaus*; (yet there are ſome Hordes of *Tartars* on this ſide of it, who acknowledge the great Cham) on the South with the River *Ganges* and *Oxus* (now *Abiam*) *Indoſtan*, and the upper part of *China*: or (according to ſome) with the hill *Taurus*, the Caſpian Sea, and the wall of *China*; on the North with the Scythick or frozen Ocean; the Country of whoſe ſhoar is ſo cold, that it is held unhabited. Beſides the rich and great Kingdom of *Cathaia*, (in whoſe center, the City *Cambalu* or *Cambula* (24 Italian miles in circuit on the river *Poliſangi*) is, as it were, ſeated) there are the Realms of *Tanguſt*, *Tenduc*, *Camul*, *Tainfur*, and *Thebet*, with the Town and Province of *Caindo*. But *Tartaria* is now commonly diſtributed into five Provinces.

1. *Precopenſis*, containing the *Aſiatican* banks of the River *Tanais* with all *Taurica Cherſoneſus*, two of whoſe chief Cities are *Crim*: whence the Rulers there ſeated, were called *Crim Tartars*: and *Precops*, which denominates the Country. Theſe *Tartars* are

to

to ayd the Turk with 60000 men, without pay, upon any occaſion: for which, the Tartar (the Turk's iſſue male failing) is to ſucceed in his Empire.

2. *Aſiatica*, called alſo *Muſcovitica*, and the Deſart *Tartaria*, ſcituated about *Volga's* banks; whoſe people living moſtly in Tents, are in Troops, called *Hordes*; who ſtay no longer in a place, than there is paſture for their Cattle; and in their removes, obſerve the Pole-Star. Theſe are now united under one Prince, who is the *Muſcovite's* tributary. Here are the Citie's, *Aſtrachan*; (near which, *Selimus* the ſecond, Turk, was vanquiſhed by *Baſiliades* the *Muſcovite*) and *Noyhan*, whoſe moſt Northerly *Horde*, the *Noyacenſes*, hath the moſt warlique people.

3. The ancient *Tartaria*, their old habitation; from whence, they violently ſpread themſelves over *Aſia* and *Europe*. It butts upon the frozen Ocean: the common ſort lying in Tents of skin, or under their Carts; yet are there 4 Cities therein, one whereof is *Choras*, noted for the *Tartarian* Cham's Sepulchres. The Wilderneſſe of *Lop* is in this Province, whence King *Tabor* comming, and perſwading the people to Judaiſm; *Charls* the 5th burnt him at *Mantua* in 1540.

4. *Zagathai*, which is ſubdivided into *Bactria*, bounded on the North and Eaſt with *Sogdiana*, near the river *Oxus*; on the South with *Aria*, in which were anciently goodly Towns, ſome being built, and others ruined by *Alexander*; three of whoſe Cities, at this day, are *Chorazzan*, whence the whole Country is named *Chorazzan* or *Charaſsan*. *Bactra* denominated from a river now called *Bochara*, in which *Avicen* the Phyſitian was born; and alſo *Zoroaſtes*, who in *Ninus* his time reigned the firſt King of this Country: unto whom, ſome have imputed the invention of Aſtronomy. *Iſtigias*, which ſome ſay is the chief City of this Province, and one of the pleaſanteſt of the Eaſt. *Margiana*, having on the Eaſt *Bactria*, on the Weſt *Hircania*; (yet ſome ſay it lyeth North to *Hircania*). It is called *Tremigan* and *Jeſelbas*, from the peoples great turbants; whoſe chief City is *Antioch*; (for *Antiochus Soter* King of *Syria* did fortifie it with a ſtrong wall) the which at this day ſome name *Indioy* or *Indion*, and was once called *Alexandria Margiana*. Here is alſo *Maran*, near which *Iſhmael* the *Sophie* overcame the great Cham. The Mariſhes of *Oxiane*, now called the Lake of *Barbacamber*, or of *Maru*, are placed in this Country. *Sogdiana*, ſcituate on the Weſt ſide of *Bactria*; two of whoſe Cities are *Oxiana*, ſtanding on the River *Oxus*; and *Alexandria Sogdiana*, which *Alexander* built when he went to *India*; in which alſo was *Cyropolis*, a ſtrong City built by *Cyrus*; under whoſe walls *Alexander*, with a blow on his neck with a ſtone, fell to the ground, his Army giving him for dead. *Turcheſtan*, where the Turks inhabited before they brake into *Armenia* in 844, barrenneſſe and want enforcing them thereunto. Here are two Cities, *Galba* and *Ocerra*; of whoſe eminency or fame, I find nothing reported.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, *Zagataie*, lying Northward of all the other four; ſo named, from one *Sachetaie*, a *Tartarian* Noble; and now gives name to all the Provinces. *Ogg*, *Tamerlane's* father, was *Sachetaie's* ſucceſſour: which *Tamerlane*, (called, *Gods Wrath*, *and the Worlds Terrour*) by marrying *Gino*, *Cham's* daughter and heir, had the *Tartarian* Empire: which he dividing among his ſons, they (after his death) ſoon loſt all that he conquered. A chief City hereof is *Sarmachand*, *Tamerlane's* place of reſidence; the which he enriched with the ſpoyls of his manifold victories; as alſo *Bochara*, where the Governour of the Province (under the Cham) reſides.

5. *Cathaia* (which was, of old, called *Scythia* without the Mountain *Imaus*, as *Zagataie*, *Scythia* within *Imaus*) took its name from the *Cathey*, whom *Strabo* here placeth; and hath for bounds, *China* on the South, the Scythick Sea on the North, lying alſo Eaſtward from the *Tartarian* Provinces. The *Seres* were thought antiently to inhabit here, who being very expert in weaving ſilks made of a fine wooll, on the leaves of Trees, cauſed ſilk to be called (in Latine) *Serica*. The *Cathaians* and *Zagataians* are the Nobleſt and Civilleſt among the Tartars, and lovers of all arts. Herein are divers fair Cities; whereof *Cambalu* 28 miles about, beſides the Suburbs, as ſome ſay, (though others ſay, about 24 Italian miles, as aforeſaid) is the chief: here the great *Cham* reſides. But in *Xaindu* he hath a Palace almoſt of incredible largeneſſe and ſtatelineſſe. The firſt of the great Chams or Emperours of *Tartarie* was *Cingis* or *Zingis* in 1162, who ſubduing *Uncham* the laſt King of *Tenduch* and *Cathaia*, changed the name of *Scythia* into *Tartaria*: the 5th from whom was *Tamerlane* or *Tamir Cham*, in whoſe time this Monarchy was at the height: the 9th was *Tamor*, ſince whom it is not known amongſt us who have reigned, or what memorable things have been acted among them: for (they ſay) that neither the *Tartar*, *Muſcovite*, or King of *China*, will ſuffer any beſides Merchants or Embaſſadors to enter their Dominions, nor their own Subjects to travel forth of them. But it is known, that this Government is tyrannical: life and death conſiſting in the Emperour's word; whom ſome of the ſimple ſort call, *The ſhadow of Spirits*, *and ſon of the immortal God*. Amongſt the divers Rivers of note therein, is *Oxus* in *Zagataie*, ariſing out of Mount *Taurus*; which the *Perſians* never paſſed over to enlarge their Dominions, but were notably overthrown; and ſo was it with the *Tartars* in attempting the ſame thing. The *Scythians* were a valorous, populous, and antient people, being never ſubdued, and but ſeldom aſſaulted to be ſubdued: and when there had been a long controverſie between the Egyptians and theſe for antiquity; it was at laſt pronounced, *The Scythian Nation was alwayes the ancienteſt*. And for their populouſneſſe, ſome have called them, *The Mother of all inundations*, &c. *Anacharſis* the Philoſopher was born in this Country; which extends alſo to the Regions North of *Danubius*, named *Sarmatia* and

Scythia

Scythia of *Europe*. As to the quality, fertility and riches thereof, it is ſaid to have been (through its many rivers) very much abounding in graſſe; but ſo deficient in fuel, that they burne bones inſtead of wood: they have ſtones alſo in *Cathaie*, which burn: which Country is ſaid to abound in Rice, Wheat, &c. though the ayr be cold; having likewiſe great ſtore of Wooll, Silk, Hemp, Rhubarb, Muſk, fine Chamlets, Gold, Beaſts, and all neceſſaries, not onely barely to live, but with delight: there Thunder and Lightning is very ſtrange and terrible. It is ſometimes extream hot, and ſuddenly very cold, much ſnow falling; their winds alſo moſt ſtrong and violent. In the Realm of *Tangut* growes much Rhubarb tranſported thorow the World. In *Tenduch* are found rich golden Mines, and Azure. But *Tainfur* being better manured, abounds in Vines. *Thebet* is Mooriſh, full of Forreſts and wild beaſts, yet abounding in Coral; where is alſo much Muſk, Cynamon, and other Spices; ſo that (this Countrie's Merchandize being Rice, Wooll, Silk, Hemp, Rhubarb, Muſk, and excellent Chamlets of Camels hair, beſides their Countrie's commodious ſcituation for Traffique of one Town with another, (there being alſo ſent to *Cambalu* from *China* 10000 Carts yearly, laden with Silk, beſides other merchandiſes) to which may be added, their many incurſions into *Europe* and *Aſia*, their great ſpoyls carried out of *Muſcovie* and other parts, eſpecially from *China*, of a long time,) we cannot conclude, but that the *Tartars* are very rich. Yet thoſe who live towards the North, want many neceſſaries for man's life, whereas their neighbours (and all ſubject to one Prince) have plenty. As for the *Tartarian's* Religion, ſome are *Mahometans*, crying daily, there is but one God. In *Cathay* there are many more groſſe Idolaters than *Mahometans*; who hold two gods; one of Heaven, of whom they deſire health and underſtanding: the other of Earth; whom they ſay hath a Wife and Children caring for their cattel, corn, &c. and therefore they ask ſuch things of him: rubbing his Idol's mouth with the fatteſt of the meat when they eat, and of the wife and children, (which are the little Images in their houſes) but caſt the broth out of the houſe to the ſpirits. Keeping alſo their god of Heaven in a high place, and that of the earth in a low. They believe mens ſouls are immortal; but paſſing from one body to another, according to *Pythagoras*. They worſhip alſo the Sun, Moon, and four Elements; calling the Pope and all Chriſtians, Pagans, Infidels, Dogs, and Idolaters. They never faſt in, or ſolemnize, one day more than another. There are likewiſe ſome Jews and Chriſtians, although but few: theſe being *Neſtorians*, who differ from the Romiſh and Greek Church, in putting Chriſt in two perſons; in ſaying, that *Mary* the Virgin is not God's mother; in that their Prieſts may marry as often as they will. They ſay alſo, 'tis one thing to be God the Word, and another thing to be Chriſt; neither own they the two Councels of *Epheſus*. Their Patriarch alſo who reſides

ſides at *Muſal* in *Meſopotamia* is not elected, but the ſon ſucceeds the father, being firſt created Arch-biſhop. They have one ſore and unnatural practiſe among them: feeding their old parents, with more fat than enough to diſpatch them out of the World, and burning their dead bodies, they carefully gather and keep the aſhes as pretious, putting it on their meat when they eat. *Preſter Jean* King of *Hatay* or *Tenduc*, was ruined by the great Tartar *Chingis*, in 1162, 40 years after he received the Neſtorian opinion: yet was ſtill Lord of a ſmall eſtate. Theſe Chriſtian Neſtorians ſo called, extend unto the Town of *Campion*, ſome of whom remain at *Tangut*, *Sucvir*, *Cambalu*, and in other Towns:

INDIA (whoſe ancient Inhabitants were the *Dædalæ*, *Mazagæ*, *Malli*, *Oxydracæ*, *Gangarides*, and divers others, (all of whom *Alexander* is ſaid to have conquered in his Expedition hither) is ſo called from the river *Indus*, which it hath on its Weſt ſide, as *China* on the Eaſt, and *Tartaria* on the South; whoſe longeſt day in the North is 15 hours and a half; but in the South, but 12 hours, for it is 3600 miles long: whoſe chief river is *Ganges*, riſing in the *Scythian* hills, of a great depth and breadth, and dividing *India* into two parts; the Weſtern part whereof next the Perſians, is called *India within Ganges*; the other part, *India without Ganges*. This river overflowing the Country, enricheth it as *Nilus* doth *Ægypt*: and is not that which the Scripture calls *Piſon*, compaſſing the Land of *Havilah*; for there were two *Havilah's*: the one inhabited by *Havilah*, *Ophir*, and *Jobab*, *Joctan's* ſons, which is this *India*, or part thereof: the other, denominated from *Havilah*, *Chuſh* his ſon; of which before. That *India* within *Ganges* which (at this day) they call *Indoſtan*, is that part contained between Mount *Caucaſus*, now *Dallenquer* or *Naugrocot*, and the Sea, and between the rivers *Ganges* and *Indus* or *Inder*; the greateſt part whereof, the great *Mogor Mogul* or *Mogull* commandeth; reckoned by ſome to be 47 Provinces or Realms, (although there are two lately erected Princes here, to wit, of *Niſſamaluc* and *Idalcan*, (one whereof reſides in *Danager*, the other in *Viſapore*, who hold the Country of *Decan*, being 250 miles long, on the Sea-coaſt) whoſe ſecond Town of note, *Decan* (next to the chief Town of the Realm, *Bider*) denominates the whole Country: and of which two Princes, near the *Mogor*, there can be no particular relation) five whereof are (by ſome) reckoned for the chief; to wit, *Cambaia*, *Dely* or *Dellie*, *Sangue*, *Mandao*, and *Bengala*. *Cambaia* (called alſo *Guzarate*) hath on the Eaſt *Mandao*, on the Weſt the *Nautaces* or *Gedroſians*, extending it ſelf 500 miles upon the Sea-coaſt; and is ſo full of Towns, Villages, and Inhabitants, that 60000 places are ſaid to be peopled: five of whoſe chief Towns are *Campanel*, the King's ancient reſiding place, ſeated on the top of a high Mountain, and encompaſſed with ſeven walls. *Daman* and *Bandore*, ſometimes ruined by the *Portugalls*. *Diu*, held by the *Portugalls*, as alſo is *Daman*. *Cambaia*, the Realms denominator,

nominator, a goodly City of nigh 130000 families, and therefore called *Cair* of the *Indies*. *Mandao*, ſo named from its chief City *Mandao*, twelve miles about, which was not ſurrendred unto *Merhumed*, the *Mogul* of *Zagatai* till after a ſiege of twelve years, which Kingdome the ſaid *Mogul* took occaſion to ſeize on, by *Badurius* King of *Cambaia*, his unjuſtly warring on it; ſubduing alſo *Badurius* his Kingdome therewith, although he had in his Army 500000 foot, 150000 horſe, 1000 pieces of Ordnance, 500 Wagons of Gunpowder, and bullets, 200 Elephants, and 500 Cheſts of Gold and Silver. *Dellie*, ſcituated betwixt the Realms of *Decan*, and *Narſingia*, and divided from *Cambaia*, by the Mountains; which (the *Mogulls* taking from the *Saracens*, who had alſo ſubdued *Canora*, or *Decan*, they made *Dellie* the chief City thereof their place of reſidence, another City is *Cheſmer*, where Magick is much ſtudied. The *Amazons* which were valiant women formerly, here dwelt, there being alſo ſome who yet ride on horſeback in manner of men; and a *Mahometan* King lately here reigning, had a Wife which marched commonly with 2000 women on Horſeback. *Bengala*, a great realm of twelve leagues in length, and alſo breadth, having many, both land and Sea-Towns. It's City *Gauro* was the aboad of its Kings, as alſo *Bengala* the Provincial Town, reckoned one of the greateſt and faireſt of all in the *Indies*. *Sangue* which ſome call *Citor*, and whoſe chief City is *Citor*, twelve miles in compaſſe, ſeated in an advantagious place, and very ſtrongly fortified. This Province was (but lately) ſubject unto a fair and couragious woman named *Crementina*, yet a Tributary to *Baduriu* of *Cambaia*, from whom ſhe revolting, he diſpoſſeſſed her of the Town, where ſhe had fortified her ſelf with no leſſe then 30000 foot and 2000 horſe. There is alſo the Kingdome of *Bocan*, or *Balaſſia*, which hath two Cities of the ſame names; and which conteineth inexhauſtible Mines of Gold and Silver. This Empire hath been conquered and contracted into one, by the great *Mogulls*, about 120 years or more: who were ſo called from the *Mongull Tartars*, from whom they deſcended by cutting off a Letter, and ſo likewiſe (I ſuppoſe) *Mogors*. This Countrey hath been notable, for abundance of, both neceſſaries for life, and alſo of pleaſure; likewiſe for ſundry beaſts, as Apes, Dragons, Camells, Serpents, Rhicinerots; and Elephants. *Cambaia* abounds in Wheat, Rice, Sugar, all ſorts of fruits, Spices, and Incenſe, fraughting alſo ſometimes 40 or 50 ſhips (to tranſport into other parts) with their great ſtore of Cotton, and Silk. Here is alſo found the Onyx ſtone, called Cornallina, many Diamonds and Chalcedonies; it abounds alſo in liquid Storax. It is watered chiefly with the River *Indus*, comming from Mount *Caucaſus*. *Bengala* alſo hath great ſtore of Rice, Wheat, Sugar, very good Ginger, and long Pepper, no Countrey having more fleſh or Fiſh, or more Silk and Cotton, beſides its ſweet and temperate Ayre, attracting many people thither. And the Jews and Mahometans there dwelling, believe that the ſweet and pleaſant fruit of their Trees

Trees called *Moſes*, was that which tempted *Adam*. Here are Canes ſo big, that they ſerve for barrels, &c. *Dellie* alſo abounds in Horſes, Dromedaries, which ſome call Abades, twice as big as a Bull, and Elephants, beſides the commodities of other Realms; So that the enriching Merchandiſes of this Empire, which they ſend into remote Countries, are, abundance of Cotton and Silks, Spices and precious ſtones; their *Mogor* alſo having undoubtedly vaſt treaſures, as having conquered *Badurius* (who brought 500 Cheſts or Tuns of Gold and Silver, as was ſaid, to pay his Army) and a great number of other Provinces. As to Religion, the *Mogors* Empire is for the moſt part *Mahometans*; alſo there are many groſſe idolaters, as may ſtraightway be declared. There are alſo many Jews, and ſome called Chriſtians, Abyſſius, whom traffique and gain draw hither. There are alſo within *Ganges*, the two Kingdomes of *Narſinge* and *Calicute*, governed by their own Princes. The firſt whereof, *Narſinge*, lyeth between the Gulf of *Bengala* on the Eaſt, and the Mountains of *Gate* on the Weſt; and is in length 600 miles, wherein are two royall Towns, *Narſinge*, and *Biſnagar*, or *Beſenagal* (having three walls, and famous for traffique, yet it was burnt by Saracenicall confederates in 1567) by reaſon whereof, they call this Prince ſometimes King of *Narſinge*, ſometimes of *Biſnagar*. The City of *Tanaſſar* (ſome ſay) belongs to this Kingdome, though the King of *Barma* now holds it. The *Portugals* have ſeized on one principall ſea-Town hereof; namely *Onor*, and made another (to wit) *Batticale* their tributary, but theſe are in the Province of *Canara*, or *Concan*, being ſome part of *Decan*, which the King of *Narſinge* doth enjoy; who hath (likewiſe) the King of *Travancor*, in the Province of *Malabar*, ſubject unto him. But two Sea-Towns in *Narſinge* it ſelf, *Coromandel* and *Malipur* are inhabited by Chriſtians, the *Portugalls* holding them alſo. This King led an Army againſt *Idalcan* (a neighbour Prince) of 31690 horſe, 558 Elephants, and 60000 foot, and vanquiſhed him. In this Country is great plenty of Corn, Sugar, Ginger, and other ſpices; no place abounding more in Silk and Cotten than it. *Canara*, yields Rice, Sugar, Nuts, and Figs; but no Wheat, Barley, nor Pulſe. *Biſnagars* Territory is very fruitfull, nigh which are very pleaſant Forreſts. But *Travancors* ſoil is lean. This King hath twelve Millions of Gold or Duckets yearly. For in this Countrey (as in moſt of the Eaſt) all the lands Forreſts, Mines, yea, and the Water of ſome Rivers are the Princes: ſo that every one waſhing himſelf in *Ganges*, running thorow *Bengala*, or that of *Gangue* flowing thorow *Oriſſa*, muſt pay a ſum to their Kings. This people do believe, firſt in one God; then in Devills, the Authors of all evill, whom they moſt honouring, build ſtately Pagodes, or Temples unto them: and two ſorts of people, to wit, the *Baneans*, and *Bramans*, or *Bramins* do govern in a manner the Idolatrous Religion throughout the *Indies*. To ſpeak of all whoſe vanities and fooliſh ſuperſtitions, might ſeem as ſuperfluous, as tedious. The *Bramans* are much more eſteemed

than the other, and are of two ſects, either thoſe who marry, and live in Towns, called *Bramanes*; or thoſe who never marry, living on Alms, and going up and down like Pilgrims, &c. for a time, till becomming Abduts, that is, men exempt from Laws, they commit all beaſtlineſſe, and villany, and take all kind of pleaſures, and theſe are called *Joques*, whoſe Commander diſtributes ſometimes a great revenue, ſending them up and down to preach their folly. They worſhip and eſteem of Oxen and Kine more than any beaſts, becauſe they think dead mens Souls paſſe rather into them than into any other. They hold God to be black, as the goodlieſt colour; wherefore their Idols are black, and ſo deformed, that they affright the beholders, perſwading the people, they are great eaters; by which lying, they get much money and meat to make good chear withall, they know the explication of the 10 Commandements: and the firſt thing they enjoyn their received Diſciples; is never to publiſh, one God Creator of all things to be worſhipped. In their Sabbath's ſervice, their Doctors repeat often theſe words, *I worſhip thee, O God, with thy grace and ſuccours eternally.* Alſo to receive meat from Chriſtians, they account it ſacriledge.

CALICUTE is the chief Realm of the Country of *Malabar*, which is the Weſtern part of *Aurea Cherſoneſus* of old, which is 900 miles long, from the Mountain *Guate* on the Eaſt, to the *Indian* Ocean Eaſt; yet narrow. It contains ſeven Provinces; two of whom, to wit, *Cononor* and *Calicute*, obey the King of *Calicute*, a Prince ſo powerful, that they call him *Zamorim* or Emperour; although the Realm be but 25 leagues long, and 10 broad: for *Pereimall* King of *Malabar* going to a Mahometan *Mecha*, to finiſh his dayes, divided his eſtate into as many parts as Provinces, leaving this name to this King of *Calicute*. Its denominating City *Calicute* reacheth three miles along the Sea-ſide, without walls, the houſes being ſome diſtance from each other; yet the ſtaple-Town of all the *Indian* Traffique. *Cononor* is a City alſo, having a ſafe and large Harbour, and ſo fit for traffique 30 miles from *Calicute*: But *Cochin* is 30 leagues from the ſame, whence are the beſt ſcarlet dies; whoſe Governour is the High Prieſt of the *Brachmanes* or *Bramins*: unto whom, they ſay, the King uſes to grant the hanſel of his marriage-bed, wherefore his ſiſter's ſons ſucceed him, as being more certainly of the royal bloud. The houſes of *Calicute* are built low, equal to a man on horſeback, becauſe ſoon finding water, they cannot lay deep foundations. This ſoyl yields much Pepper and Ginger: in the Plains, is a fruit like the Myrobolan; but in the reddiſh ſoiles, are gathered all ſorts thereof. They have divers ſhrubs and fruits, among which ſome (unknown to us) taſte like Peaches, Damask-Prunes, Figgs, and Melons. Aloes called *Succo-citrini*, growes here, and is a gumme gathered from a ſhrub, having but one root, like a ſtaffe. They have a Tree yielding Dates like the Palm, wood for fuel, nuts well-

well-taſted: ropes and fine cloath are made of it; Wine, Sugar, and oyl are drawn from it. Another Tree bears Cotton, Cypres or Cobweb-lawn, of whoſe leaves they make ſtuffe ſomewhat like to Sattin or Taffata; making ropes of its bark being ſpun, under whoſe latter bark, is a nut as big as ones little finger, in whoſe inward part, water growing, not much unlike Roſe-water: they make fat oyl thereof. They draw mornings and evenings a liquor from this Tree by inciſion, which is to them as ſweet wines. The whole year ſeems alwayes here as a Spring, through the ayr its temperateneſſe and ſweetneſſe. Here are likewiſe many beaſts, as Lyons, Bugles, Elephants, Bears, Wolves, Stags, Goats, Oxen, though ſome ſay they breed not here. Parrots there are of divers colours, and the bird Saran ſomewhat leſſe than Parrots. Store of Apes and Monkeys, who running up thoſe Trees (like Nut-trees) ſpoyl the liquor whereof the *Indians* make drink, overthrowing the veſſels in which they receive it. Three ſorts of Serpents are in this Country, two whereof are poyſonſome in their bitings: but the other which are very great, living in Mooriſh places; having very long feet, are ſaid to have no poyſon in them. The *Calicutes* ſelling not onely their own Pepper and Ginger to Merchants: but Spices, Muſk, Incenſe, Aloes, and Camphir, Braſil, Pearls, and Caſſia, which come to this City from other places, makes it one of the richeſt in the Indies. They believe one God the Creator and firſt cauſe of all: but they ſay, He, to reſt himſelf hath committed the Earth's Government, Judgment, and Puniſhment unto the Devil, whom they call *Deume*, or the god *Tameran*, holding him to be cœleſtial. The King hath many figures of Devils in a place of his Palace; and in his Chappel a gaping ghaſtly ſyen Devil is ſet on a Throne of braſſe; who holds the ſoul of a man in his throat, and another in his hand to devour him. Their ſacrificers are called *Bramins*, who (to let paſſe their many ſuperſtitions) promiſe a general pardon to the people of their faults once a year, in December; which continuing for three dayes, their Idol-Temple (whither they reſort from all neighbouring Provinces: and into which none may enter, to worſhip or be ſprinkled with the lamp-oyl by the *Bramins*, till he hath waſhed himſelf in the Lake in which the Temple ſtands) is as a Sanctuary for all, ſo that none dare either purſue an offender, do wrong, or revenge for wrong done.

India without *Ganges*, is ſcituated between the other *India* Weſtward, and *China* on the Eaſt, and was formerly divided between 12 rich and puiſſant Princes; but now they are all ſubjected to the King of *Brama* or *Barma*, or of *Pegu*: ſome reckoning up 14 Realms which he poſſeſſeth at this day: But the moſt remarkable of the 12, into which it was once divided, are ſeven; 1. *Siam*, or the King dome of *Sorna*, made ſubject to the King of *Barma* in 1565; three of whoſe chief Cities are, *Siam*, ſeated on the bank of the broad and deep river *Menam*, a ſtately and pleaſing City, alſo

alſo very populous; and wherein nigh 30000 families of Moors, Merchants, are eſtimated to dwell: the River overflowes the Country 120 miles every year; whereby the King of *Pegu* beſieging it in 1567, brought but 70000 of 900000 Souldiers with him out of the waters. *Odie*, bigger than *Siam*, for they reckon therein near 400000 houſes; and 200000 boats are ſaid to be there, in which they may paſſe thorow every ſtreet, as in *Venice*. *Malacca*, ſubject to the Portugals, who have here an Archbiſhop, with a Colledg of Jeſuits: it is eminent for the Trade of Spices, and 20 miles about. 2. *Barma*, whoſe Kings were but Lievtenants to the Kings of *Pegu*, till about 100 years ſince, or more: when as a *Barmian* Prince ſeized on four Kingdoms; and ſince, theſe *Barmians* have won the City *Pegu*, forced *Odie*, and totally ſubdued *Siam*, making all the reſt do them homage. 3. *Pegu*, ſo called from the river *Pegu* running thorow the midſt of the Country, and on which, the moſt fair and elegant City of *India* of the ſame name, ſtandeth, diſtant 25 miles from the Sea. In this Country, by means of the titulary King of *Siam* his coming and burning up corn, graſſe, and fruits, a moſt inſupportable famine conſumed all the Inhabitants of this kingdom; except thoſe that were preſerved by the ſtore houſes of the City in 1598. 4. *Macin*, whoſe chief City is *Macin*; which Country alſo is notable for the ſweet wood Aloes; held by the *Indians* a moſt excellent remedy for many grievous maladies. 5. *Aracham* or *Arrachan*, ſcituated North from *Bengala* near the River *Chabery*, on which the chief Town *Arrachan* ſtandeth, and is 45 miles from the Sea. *Ava* is alſo another City hereof, remarkable for its many Gems. 6. *Camboye*, which takes its name from the principal City ſo called, which ſtandeth on the river *Menon*: which receiving into it many rivers, in its flowing out of *China* where it ariſeth, makes 100 Iſlands; and a Lake about 200 miles in compaſſe. 7. *Cauchin China*, a few of whoſe people are ſaid to be Man-eaters: Its chief City of the ſame name being ſcituate on the Sea, is much frequented for *China* diſhes, or *Proceline*. In the ſeveral Provinces are to be found ſeveral Commodities; great ſtore of Rice, Elephants, little horſes, Parrots, Civet-Catts, huge Canes, many Rubies, much Lacca, (which ſome ſay is the Gum of a Tree; others, that they gather it upon leaves) Corn, Pepper, Benjoyn, Gold, Silver, Tinn, and other metals, plenty of Muſk; in ſome places great Forreſts, where live many Tygres, Lyons, and wild beaſts. There is both fleſh and fiſh, and in one place or other all things needful for the life of man: for the Country being plain, and watered with many goodly Rivers, all things abound beyond what is ſpoken. Merchants coming thither from all parts, do carry many Commodities forementioned into ſeveral parts: ſo that the wealth of theſe Realms may eaſily be conceived by their fruitfulneſſe; and that the King of *Barma* hath ſtore of treaſure. From the falſe and fooliſh principles of thoſe of *Pegu*, ſpring ſo many vain opinions and ceremonies, that they are hardly to be expreſſed. They have Convents of Prieſts near their

their Idol-Temples above 300 in a place; who have head and chin ſhaven, wearing long Gowns with ſleeves hanging to the ground. Thoſe of *Siam* are held, as it were, authors of all ſuperſtitions in theſe Countries; yet hold God for the Creator of all things, who ſhall recompence the good, and puniſh the evil: believing alſo, a man to have about him, both a good Spirit guiding him to good, and keeping him; and another tempting, and afflicting him. They much honour their Prieſts, who are attired in yellow cloath; for all of that colour (it reſembling the Sun and gold) is dedicated to God. Many are the number of their Idols; worſhipping alſo the four Elements: ſo that he who in his life-time adored the earth, chooſes to be buried; he that honoured fire, to be burnt: who the ayr, to be hung, and devoured by birds; and who the water, to be drowned. We ſhould exceed our preſent purpoſe of brevity, if we ſhould repeat all their vanity.

CHINA, ſo called, by corruption of the word *Sina* (whoſe people, the *Sinois*, here inhabited) is a very great and ancient Realm; for (according to the *Chinois's* own account in their books, and by the computation of an excellent Geometrician and Coſmographer, it hath 3000 leagues in circuit, and 1800 in length: and if we credit their own relations, their Kings from the firſt called *Vitei*, have ſucceſſively reigned above 4000 years, being never conquered, till that in *Farfar's* time, the 242 King, *Chiſanbaan* the *Tartar's* Lievtenant (his name ſignifying 100 eyes) deprived him of his kingdome; according to a foretold Propheſie; yet by one *Combu* choſen their 251 King, after 93 years, they were delivered from the *Tartar's* Government. *China* lyes the moſt Eaſtward of any Continent in *Aſia*, having the Ocean *Del Zur*, the Iſles *Corea* and *Japon* on the Eaſt; on the Weſt *India*, and part of *Tartarie*: on the North *Tartarie* onely, from which it is divided, partly by Mountains, partly by a Wall; which being 500 leagues long, was made by King *Tzainton*, and begins in *Canton*, but ends in *Sufuan* Province; 100 leagues whereof lying quite open betwixt the Mountains: the wall is there of free-ſtone, ſeven fathom broad from bottom to top. Almoſt the third part of *China's* Inhabitants dyed in this toyl; for which proud work, the whole kingdom revolting, they ſlew the King, and alſo his ſon *Agntzi*. It is diſtributed alſo into 15 Provinces; to wit, *Paſquia* or *Pagnia*, *Foquien* or *Feguien*, *Canton*, *Olam*, *Tolanchia*, *Sifuam* or *Sufuam*, *Caſſay*, *Oquiam*, *Honam*, *Sincay*, *Ancheo*, *Quicheu* or *Quinchen*, *Chequeam* or *Chegvian*, *Xanton* and *Quinſay*; every one of which, is bigger than the biggeſt Realm in *Europe*: in two whereof, *Paſquia* and *Tolanchia*, the King and his Councel do alwayes reſide, not onely becauſe they are the greateſt and beſt peopled; but by reaſon alſo of the *Tartarian's* Neighbourhood, with whom the *Chinois* are in continual war. In all theſe Countries are many Towns and Cities: (Every Town of note being built after one manner,

manner, to wit, two great, broad and ſtraight ſtreets croſſing each other, which end at four Gates equally diſtant, all garniſhed with iron, and ſtately, beſides other ſmaller ſtreets with publique and private buildings) and the Villages are ſo many and near each other, that their number is unknown; ſo that here are judged to inhabit 70 millions of people: for they are born, and do die, buy and ſell in ſhips, as if in a City. The two chief Rivers of this Country, are *Polyſango* and *Cacamacan*; on which are 12000 ſtately bridges, under whoſe arches ſhips top and top gallant, do uſually paſſe. The principal Cities are, *Quinſay* or *Suntien*, in their language an Eccleſiaſtical City, which is ſo large, that a horſeman muſt make ſpeed to ride, from one gate to another in a day, the Suburbs being alſo almoſt as great as the City. The King hath here three Palaces; whereof that which ſtandeth toward the Eaſt at the Citie's entry is ſo big and full of ſingularities, that ſome report, it cannot be exactly viewed under four dayes time. It is encompaſſed with ſeven Walls, of a great ſpace aſunder; it hath 79 ſtately and admirable artificial Halls, four whereof are the principal, in which Embaſſadours have audience; (and likewiſe his Lords and Governours, when he keeps his Court; yet he ſeldom ſhews himſelf to his people out of his lodging, and is ſcarce ever ſeen, but through a glaſſe). The firſt is of mettall curiouſly caſt, with a many figures. The ſecond hath a floor of Silver of great value. The third of pure enameld Gold. The fourth far exceeds the other three, wherefore they call it the Hall of the Kings treaſure; in which are alſo many inceſtimable Jewels and the Kings Chair made of Marble; and ſet with many pretious ſtones, and Carbuncles ſo rich, that by night they ſhine as if there were Candles; and indeed this Hall contains whatever is rich and rare. *Paquin* where the King alſo reſideth, either for the health of the Ayre, or nearneſſe to the *Tartars*, whoſe Pallace, though compaſſed with a triple Wall, within which, beſides lodgings, are Hills, Groves, Rivers, Fountains, yet is it not equall in workmanſhip to the *European* Pallaces. *Nanquin*, in Circuit thirty miles, and is ſeated twenty ſeven miles from the Sea, on a fair Navigable River; on which, beſides private mens, ride 10000 of the Kings Ships for the moſt part. *Colim*, famous for *Porceline*. *Xaiton*, alwaies harbouring 500 ſhips. *Suchean*, a goodly City, and of great traffique, whoſe ſcituation is in the Mariſhes, like unto *Venice*. There are no leſſe than 160000 Eunuchs, gelded in their infancy by their Parents belonging to this Prince as his chiefeſt Courtiers. For that they have had Printing (which is from the top to the bottom of the leaf) and Guns alſo, long before known in *Europe*, they ſay in conceit of themſelves, they have two eyes; the *Europæans* one; and others none: They are ſaid to be both Politick, ingenuous, and excellent Artificers; for the ſon is bound not to rove idly, but to follow his fathers occupation. This Empire once commanded all the Eaſtern Iſlands, But receiving a great loſſe and overthrow nigh *Zeilan*, of 800 ſhips, they freed them

them all from their obedience, as being contented with natures bounds. Thoſe of *Canton*; and on all that coaſt, are black like thoſe in *Barbary*, as being with them in the ſame Parallel; but the other within the land are moſtly white, yet ſome more than others according as they advance into the cold Countrey; yet *China* cannot be ſaid to be either hot or cold, as lying within the temperate Zone, and extending towards the ſame climate with *Italy*. There are but few Mountains, but Plains 300 miles about, (their Seas alſo being very calm); in which, being tilled, and ſowed with all kind of fruit, of excellent perfection, do grow not onely ſufficient for themſelves, but wherewith to furniſh neighbours, and remote Countries; ſo that they carry out of *China* from their many good and commodious Ports and Havens, Flax, Wool, Cotton, Silk, and all ſorts of ſtuffe; much Sugar, Honey, Wax, Rubarb, Camphir, Vermilion, Diers Wood, and abundance of Musk; beſides, plenty of Rice and Barley for themſelves. They dig ſtore of Gold, Silver, and other Mettalls out of their Mines, carrying forth much Pearl, Porcelain Veſſels, and rich Furs. They have likewiſe (they ſay) Wood, and all kinds of ſpices; and Salt, whoſe cuſtome in one onely Town, amounts to very much. They preſſe a delicate juice out of an hearb, ſerving them for Wine, and preſerving their health; whoſe Kings revenues are averred to be 120 Millions of Gold yearly, conſidering the ſpatiouſneſſe of ſo many Provinces, the multitude of people, contributions for every head, Cuſtomes of Merchandiſe, Tenths of all fruits, revenues of Mines, with all other Taxes, aids, impoſts, and ſubventions. Wherefore this Countrey is believed to be one of the richeſt and greateſt, if not the very richeſt and greateſt in the whole World. Yet are they all groſſe and fottiſh Idolaters, (except a very few that Jeſuites have turned to the Romiſh Religion) believing the Heaven to be the Creator of all things, viſible and inviſible, which hath a Governour uncreated who is a ſpirit, him they call *Laucon Tzantey*, that is, The Governour of the great God; ſaying, there is another ſpirit which they call *Canſay*, who hath charge of things on earth, and the power of life and death, and that he hath three Aſſiſting ſpirits under him, *Tanquam*, *Teiquam*, and *Tzuiquam*, who have their diſtinct charges. They worſhip ſeverall Idolls, one with three heads, others marked for the twelve Apoſtles, who, they ſay were great Philoſophers, vertuous livers, and were made Angells in Heaven. They have alſo the picture of an exceeding faire Woman, with a child in her Arms; of which, they ſaid, ſhe was delivered, being a Virgin, and a great King's daughter. They account many for Saints, who have exceeded in valour, Knowledg, Induſtry, or Auſterity of life. They uſe ſeveral lots, and when any affliction befalls them, have recourſe unto the Devill in an abſurd manner. *Tain* (they ſay) firſt created *Panzon*, and *Panzona*, whoſe Poſterity being after many thouſands of years deſtroyed for wickedneſſe, *Tain* created *Lutitzam*, from whoſe right-Horn came men, and from the left, Women. The immortality

of the Soul is generally believed by them, and the reward or puniſhment in another life for ever; holding alſo a place for Souls who ſhall be Angels, to purge themſelves in from all evill. There are in their Towns and Burroughs many places in which men and Women live together as in Monaſteries, of whom there are four Orders, every one having his General, called *Tricon*; who reſide commonly in *Suntien*, who provide a Provinciall in every Province, who viſits all covents, correcting miſdemeaners, and appointing a Prior in every covent, whom they are all bound to obey. The King and his Councell nominate the Generalls, who hold their place during life, unleſſe they deſerve to be deprived. The eldeſt ſon of a Family can be no Religious man by their law, becauſe bound to feed his Parents when old. They offer Incenſe, Benjoin, and the Wood Alloes, with other odoriferous things and paſts, morning and evening, to their Idols. When any Veſſell is put to Sea, their Religious men do ſacrifices in the poop, and perform other fopperies before their Idols, ſuppoſing that hereby the Ship is ſanctified, and that thoſe who go in her ſhall have good ſucceſſe. And when any of them pray, they ſpeak to heaven as their God, and to one whom they call *Sinquian*, ſaying, he is a Saint, and invented this their manner of life.

NExt are thoſe called the Orientall or Eaſtern Iſlands to be briefly ſurveyed; the firſt whereof is *JAPON*, or *Japan*, called in old time *CHRISE*, and *Zipangry*. It is a Kingdome compoſed of many Iſlands, divided by many ſmall Gulfs, and narrow turnings of the Sea. It looks Eaſtward toward that called *New-Spain*. On the Weſt it hath *China*, on the North *Tartaria*, with other unknown Savage people, and to the South certain unknown lands, between which a ſpatious Sea runneth. All the Country is near 600 miles long; but thirty miles, in ſome places, at the moſt but ninety broad. There are in it ſixty ſix ſmall Realms, whereof the firſt called chief *Japon*, contains fifty three of them; another called *Ximo*, includes nine, a third called *Xicoum*, four. He that hath made himſelf Lord of *Coquina*, the moſt famous Principality of them all, and is called Prince of *Tenze* (in which are five Realms about the City *Meaco*) ſtyles himſelf ſoveraign of *Japon*, as was *Taicoſama* ſome years ſince, who to aſſure his new Conqueſt of fifty Realms, tranſported the vanquiſhed kings from one Country to another. *Meaco* is the principal City hereof, ſtanding in *Coquina*, which was 21 miles in compaſſe; but now much leſſe through civil wars. Here the three Soveraign Magiſtrates remain. *Bandum* is another City, a Univerſity, and ſaid to be bigger then *Paris*. *Oſſacaye* alſo is a great City, and ſome hold it the richeſt of the Eaſt. This Iſland was diſcovered by the *Portugalls* in 1542. It hath two Mountains in it, one whereof tranſcends the Clouds, and is named *Figenoiama*, the other burns caſting forth flames continually. It abounds in Rice, ſo that they fraught many ſtrange ſhips therewith; and the king hath

hath two Millions of Gold yearly rent for Rice gathered out of his own poſſeſſions. Alſo ſtore of round, great, and red Pearl; which is as much or more eſteemed than the white; and their abundance of Gold and pretious ſtones, do enrich this Realm. They are given to all kind of impiety. Their *Bonzes* or Prieſts and Doctours are divided into eleven ſects, yet all deny the providence of God, and Soul's immortality, communicating the ſame onely to noble men, but treating with the vulgar, of the other life and pains of Hell. Their Gods moſt eſteemed are the *Fotoques* for their doctrine, and ſtrict life, who were for the moſt part *Bonzes*, wherefore they deſire of them goods of the other World; and *Cames*, who were Princes and great perſons, accounted Gods for their exploits, and ſingular inventions; of whom they require earthly bleſſings. But ſome of the *Japonites* adore alſo the Sun and Stars, others the Heavens, and ſome Stags and wild beaſts. The Devill (likewiſe) uſeth divers wayes, too tedious here to ſet down, that he may be adored by theſe Infidells. This Iſland, ſince diſcovered (as was ſaid) by the *Portugalls*, is much frequented by Jeſuites, one *Xavier*, and alſo *Turian* firſt labouring there to turn many to an outward profeſſion of Chriſtianity; who are ſaid to be more zealous than thoſe in *Europe*: ſo that many *Neophyts*, or new Converts, being brought over (as alſo ſome kings) in divers places, from the year 1556. unto 1590. there have been ſince, great Wars and Perſecutions againſt them by *Taycoſama*, and the kings of *Tenze*, putting many to death, and inflicting torments and puniſhments on them, many of whom notwithſtanding, would not abandon their embraced Religion; but their belief is ſaid to flouriſh ſtill, and enlarge it ſelf in many places.

There are alſo two Iſlands called *JAVA*; the greater of whom is the biggeſt in the World, for it 3000 miles in Circuit, the leſſer is 2000. The chief Cities of the greater *Java* are four, *Palibun*, *Agacin*, *Ballambua*, and *Mogapeger*. The barbarous *Indians* of this Country (they ſay) uſe to eat the dead bodies of their friends; as alſo do many of the other *Indians*; yet is it ſo wondrous fruitfull, that it is called the Worlds Epitome. Eight Kings rule in the Leſſer *Java*, whoſe chief Cities are *Samara*, *Lambri*, and *Baſnia*. Theſe are good Seamen, but great Pirates.

ZEILAN is an Iſle lying in the Gulf of *Bengala*, 250 miles long, 140 broad; whoſe ſix Kings are Tributaries to the Great *Mogull*. Its chief Cities are *Zeilan*, and *Columbu*. The inhabitants are skillfull jugglers, by which, and the hobby horſe, they get money in all *India*'s continent. It is very fruitfull; for Trees do bear fruit, and Graſſe groweth all the year long.

BORNEO is an Iſland containing two Kingdomes or dominions; of *Borneo* on the North, and of *Lata* on the South, the which the Æquinoctial line divideth aſunder. They worſhip the Sun when he riſeth, (repeating certain Verſes) with great reverence; the Moon alſo and Stars whom they account for his Wife and Children. Their Counſellours of ſtate conſult not of publick affairs but in the night; and before their ſitting, they go up a Tree, beholding the Heavens till the riſing of the Moon.

SUMMATRA is a great Iſland, 700 miles long, and 200 broad, but not the biggeſt in the World, as *Ariſtotle* then thought, he calls it *Taprobane*. Its principall Cities are *Pazzen*, *Androgeda*, and *Daren*. The ſubjects of whoſe twenty nine Kings do eat their enemies, uſing their skulls inſtead of money. It abounds in Gold, Silver, and Silk, Ginger, Pepper, Aloes, and Caſſia.

The *MOLUCCOES* are in number five; three of the chief, to wit, *Terenate* and two others, are 18 miles in circuit: which King of *Terenate* hath 70 Iſlands under him, bearing pleaſant Commodities. There is alſo the adjoyning Iſle *Bantan* or *Banda*, much viſited for its Nutmegs, wherewith it more aboundeth than any Iſland of *India*. Theſe *Moluccoes* abound in all ſorts of Spices; and both in *Banda*, and the *Moluccoes*, the Romiſh Religion hath for ſome years begun to take deep root.

Laſtly, the *PHILIPPINÆ* or *Philip's* Iſlands, becauſe they were diſcovered by a Spaniard in 1564, *Philip* the Second reigning in Spain. The *Chinoys* were Lords of them, till they abandoned them. They are ſaid to be no leſſe in all than 110000 30 whereof being ſubject to the King of *Spain*, have embraced whether voluntarily or forcibly, his Religion. Mariners ſay, there are beſides theſe 127000 Iſles about *India*: and 7448 which lay againſt *China*, all *pagans*; which ſtand ſo neer together, that they ſeem afar off to be one Continent. Of which and the other *Indian* Iſles, Travellers have related many fables. The *Spaniards* hold many Caſtles, Towns and Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Countries; whereby although they are a terrour to the Native and Neighbouring Princes; yet the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* are not hereby hindred of traffiquing with the *Indians*.

A Deſcription of AFRICA.

AFRICA (which ſome will have ſo called, from one *Afrus*, a Companion of *Hercules* againſt *Gerion*: others from *Africus*, a King of the *Arabians*; whence it is by the *Arabians* at this day called *Africia*. But others, from the Greek privative particle [α] & [φρικη,] ſignifying cold; as much as to ſay, A Country without cold. Laſtly, *Joſephus* ſaith, it was ſo named from *Afrus*, one of *Abraham's* poſterity, who leading an Army into *Lybia*, and overcoming his enemies, there ſate down: and *Africa* by the Greeks is called *Lybia*) bends partly to the South, partly to the Weſt; and is a Peninſula ſhut up from the North with the Mediterranean Sea; from the Weſt with the Atlantick and Æthiopick Ocean; from the South with the *Indian* Ocean; from the Eaſt with the red-Sea: ſo that in this part which bends toward the Eaſt, it is knit to *Aſia* by an Iſthmus or narrow tract of land, but 60 miles over; ſo that it is ſeparated from *Aſia* by a boſome of the red Sea, a line being thence drawn into the Mediterranean, but from *Europe* it is disjoyned by *Herculeſ* ſtrait. The Æquator cuts *Africa* almoſt in the middle, and it is extended beyond the Tropick of *Cancer*, even to 45 degrees of the Pole *Ant-artick*. It is much leſſe then *Aſia*, for it hath both in length, and breadth alſo, but 70 Degrees, which make 1050 *Germane* miles. Its figure is almoſt Quadrangular, or four ſquare, but that it runs along towards the South, with a longer point. It hath been no ſmall controverſy among *Geographers*, whether the River *Nilus* doth divide *Aſia* from *Africa*, and ſo, whether *Ægypt*, and *Æthiopia*, ought rather to be referred to *Aſia* than to *Africa*; but ſince thence it would follow, that *Ægypt* ſhould be partly attributed to *Africa*, partly to *Aſia*, which thing *Ptolomy* holds not convenient, and ſeeing all do at this day reckon the true *Æthiopia*, which is *Presbyter Johns* Empire, to be in *Africa*, it is judged not to be circumſcribed by *Nile*, but rather by the Mediterranean and Ocean. *Africa* is a very waſt and uninhabited part of the World. But it had once the City *Carthage* therein for its head, which ſtrove with *Romes* Empire for Maſterdome. The two chief Seas (which notwithſtanding belong to it but in a part) are the *Atlantick* Main, and on the other ſide the *Indian* Sea. Its greateſt River is *Nilus*, which alſo *Geographers* call the greateſt of the whole World, for it flows about 700 Iſlands. Of which alſo *Ramnuſius* and *Fracaſtorius* do relate divers, yea many wonders. It is divided into four parts, in the generall; *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, ſpecially ſo called, and the land of the *Negroes*, or *Blacks*. Others make ſeven parts thereof; *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the land of the *Negroes*, *Æthiopia*, the upper or more inward; *Æthi-*

opia

pia the nether or more outward *Ægypt*; unto which is added an eighth, to wit, the *African* Iſles.

BARBARIE took its name from the Saracens, unto whom the conquered Inhabitants language was as a murmuring ſound; for ſo much the word *Barbar* imports: and is bounded on the North with the Mediterranean, on the South with Mount *Atlas*. It contains four Kingdoms known at this day by the names of, 1. *Tunis*, which hath on the Weſt *Algiers*; on the Eaſt the Country *Cyrenaica*, alſo called *Pentapolitana*; and containeth five Provinces, which lay between the great river, and the river of the Country of *Meſrat*; and was formerly called *Numidia*, and *Africa Propria*, or the leſſer *Africk*, or at leaſtwiſe included this leſſer *Africa* within it ſelf. The Provinces are, *Bugia*, which beginning at the great river, extends 150 miles, even to the Mountains of *Conſtantine*, and is nigh 40 miles broad; it was once a Kingdom of it ſelf. The chief City is *Bugia*, of great antiquity, and was built by the Romans on a high Mountain near the Sea. *Falzal* is another City therein; which the moſt judicious hold to be *Igilgili*, as being very like it in ſcituation: in which were antiently fair Temples, Colledges, ſtately Lodgings, Monaſteries, and Hoſpitals; but ſince *Peter* of *Navarr* took it in 1508; it hath remained without beauty or ornament. The Country of *Conſtantine*, which lyeth between the Mountain of *Conſtantine* and *Tunis*, near the river *Guadilbarbar*; and whoſe chief City is *Conſtantine*, which ſome hold to be *Certe*, called by *Ptolemie Julia*, and the ancient abode of old King *Maſiniſſa* (who being King of this *Numidia antiqua*, liv'd and dyed in amity with the *Roman* Senate, after whoſe death, *Micipſa's Jugurtha*, and the death of his ſon *Micipſa*, his adopted ſon killing his two natural ſons *Adherbal* and *Hiempſal* oppoſed the *Romans*, till at length being delivered into *Sylla's* hands by King *Boccus*, and led in triumph to *Rome*, he was there ſtarved in priſon). This Town is environed with high Mountains and Rocks, conſiſting now of about 8000 families. Here is alſo the Town *Boſne*, otherwiſe *Hippo*, where *Auguſtine* was Biſhop. *Tripoli*, ſo called from three principal Cities therein: which beginning at the river and gulph of *Capes*, extends beyond the Town of *Tripoli*, near the Country of *Meſrat*. The chief Town is New *Tripoli*, or *Tripoli* of *Barbarie*: which being taken from the Knights of *Malta* by *Sinan Baſſa*, *Selimus* his Lievtenant, in 1551; Pyrats live there, which annoy all the Coaſts of *Italy*: whereas in former time there was great concourſe of *Genoan*, *Venetian*, and *Sicilian* Merchants, as alſo from other places. *Ezzabe*, which lies beyond *Tripolis*, towards the Eaſt, in which ſtands the City *Cairoan*, built by *Hucba* Generall to *Oſmen* the fourth, *Caliph* of the *Saracens*, and who ſubdued all *Barbary*. The chief Country of this Province is *Meſrat* near the Mediterranean, and about an 100 miles from *Tripolis*: which hath in it many Towns and Villages, both

both on the Mountains and plains. Laſtly, The Country of *Tunis*, which lyes betwixt the River *Guadilbarbar*, called by the antients the pool of *Hipponita*, and the River of *Capes*. *Carthage* was the antienteſt City hereof, and once the chief of all *Africk*; built by *Dido*, in the year of the World 3078, 135 years before *Rome*, or as ſome hold, but ſeventy two years before *Rome* (yet this Country was peopled by the *Phænicians* long before, who fled hither from the ſword of *Joſhuah*, unto whom *Dido* (with her *Tyrians*) joyned her ſelf). After three ſeveral wars which the potent *Carthaginians* waged with the *Romanes*; this City was utterly razed, being taken and burnt by *Scipio*; but being afterwards re-built by *Cæſar*, he tranſplanted a *Romane* Colony hither, ſo that it flouriſhed again; yet far from her antient reputation, and hath ſince been ſo ill intreated by *Vandals*, *Goths*, and *Saracens*, that ſcarce a twentieth part of the Town remains inhabited; ſome ſay it was 21 or 22 miles in compaſſe; almoſt inviroued with the Sea, in the midſt of which was a Fort called *Byrſes*; containing little leſſe than two miles. The *Carthaginians* were named *Pæni*, or *Phæni*: whence may be proved that they came from the *Phænicians*, they were alſo branded in their time for perjury, and falſe dealing. But the chief of the many fair Towns, here is *Tunis*, called by *Ptolemy*, *Themiſe*, or *Thuniſe*, which being at firſt but ſmall; after *Carthage* was ruined, it began to be ſo enlarged and enriched; that now its held for the chief of the whole Country, having in it about ten thouſand Families, and near five miles in Circuit, it is ſeated near a very ſafe harbour; which the *Spaniards* ſtrengthened with the Fort called *Goletta*; which being fourty years in finiſhing; the Turks by their *Herculian* labour, equalled with the ground in 39. dayes ſpace. This Kingdome generally conſidered, is fruitfull enough; for *Bugia* in ſome places yields ſtore of grain and fruit, although in other places it be exceeding barren. There are alſo many Forreſts, and Fountains on the high and rough Mountains, with plenty of Oxen, Goats, and Horſes. *Conſtantine* hath ſtore of Oil, with great plenty of Butter through their much Cattell; alſo much Corn; for near *Bone* (the Town where *Auguſtine* was born) there is one plain 40 miles long, and 25 broad, where grows abundance. *Tripoli* hath ſtore of all kind of fruits, and Dates; alſo plenty of Wheat, but no other Corn. *Ezzabe* hath abundance of Olives, Dates, and divers other fruits in its goodly plains, but no grain. The Province of *Tunis*, four or five miles within the Town ſo called, hath plains full of Olive Trees; but they dare not manure the land about the Town for any corn, becauſe of the daily incurſions of the *Arabes*. The Turks commanding the inhabitants of this Country, they all make open profeſſion of *Mahomet* and his law. Chriſtians live there in their Religion, but as ſlaves, and with many miſeries; being worſe uſed than in the Emperour of *Morocco's* dominions,

Secondly,

Secondly, *ARGIERS*, or *ALGIERS*; It is the Realm of *Tremiſen*, or *Telenſin*, and was called in the *Romans* time *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, for that the *Mauri* or *Moors* inhabited here, as alſo the Weſtern part of *Barbary*, and from *Cæſarea* the principall city herein. It is bounded on the Weſt with *Fez*, and *Morocco*, from which it is divided by the River *Multia*; on the Eaſt with *Tunis*, and divided by the River *Ampſaga*; on the North it hath the Mediterranean looking towards the Iſland *Sardinia*; and on the South the *Numidians*, called *Getulians*. *Cæſarea* was of old called *Jol*, where King *Boccus* (who betrayed *Jugurth* his friend unto *Sylla*) reſided. But now this Kingdome containeth five other principall Cities, the two chief whereof are *Tremiſen*, or *Telenſine*, which formerly contained 16000 or 17000 Families; but (what by *Joſeph* King of *Fez*, who beſieged it ſeven years; what by the War of *Charls* the fifth Emperour, who took it into his protection; what by the Turks, who in the end maſter'd it; and alſo by the war betwixt the *Serif*, or King there, and the Turk) it is much decayed, yet it is ſaid to have in it divers fair Temples, and five dainty Colledges, wrought curiouſly with *Moſaique* work. *Algier*, formerly under the Realm of *Tremiſen*; but through inſupportable charges, it revolted to the King of *Bugio*. Then it belonged to the King of *Spain*, from whom *Barbaroſſa* took it in 1515. But being now reduced under the *Turk*, it is grown both rich and famous, and made by them almoſt impregnable (though not ſo large as ſtrong; it ſeemed to contain about 4000 families, ſtanding on the declining of certain hills, and three miles in Circuit) and is a retreat for abundance of Pirats, bringing thither their prizes, for which cauſe the Turk hath a Lievtenant there. There are alſo two other Towns of note in this Country of *Tremiſen*. *Oran*, taken for the *Spaniards* by *Peter* of *Navarre* in 1509, and beſieged by the Turk (though in vain) in 1562. It contains 10000 Families, and *Moſalquivir*, taken likewiſe by the *Spaniards* about the ſame time, and is a famous Haven Town. A traveller ſome years ſince paſſing between the Town of *Algier*, and the City *Fez*, found (no faith) ſtrong Wines, much excellent bread, the very beſt and biggeſt of Hens, plenty of Figs, Fruits, Olives, and delicious Oyl; and when paſt the Plains (in which were innumerable Villages and houſes, all of mud, and platformed on the top, as they are all over *Africk*, and alſo in *Aſia*) he entring into a hilly Country, ſaw the fields over-clad with flocks of Goats, and ſheep; the ſheep being ſo great, that ſome of their broad and thick tails which hang to the ground, will weigh ſixteen, eighteen, or twenty pound weight; ſo that (if not from this hilly region, yet) from the Plains (ſome, if not all, whereof belong to the Realm of *Algier*) we conclude this Country fertile enough, and not unlike the Kingdome of *Tunis*. It's Religion the ſame, and the Chriſtian ſlaves after the ſame manner.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, *Fez*; and fourthly, *Morocco*; which being two kingdoms, yet are ſubject unto one *Xeriſe*, King or Emperour, called the Emperour of *Morocco*. Theſe Countries were once called *Mauritania Tingitana*, from the Town *Tingis* or *Tanger*; (nigh which the *Phœnicians* coming into *Barbarie*, are ſaid to have engraven in their language on two Marble Pillars, theſe words; *we flee from the face of Joſhuah the robber, the ſon of Nave*). This State, hath for ſome years paſt endured even many incredible changes, by the Princes of one family, who by many wicked and unworthy acts, have fought againſt and expelled each other. They are both divided into ſeven Provinces. *Morocco*, which takes its name from the chief City ſo called, is ſcituated between Mount *Atlas* and the Atlantick Sea; whoſe ſeven Provinces are,

1. *Hee*, bounded on the North with the Ocean; on the South with Mount *Atlas*: Its moſt ancient Town of *Hee*, is now called *Tedneſt*, ſtanding in a goodly Plain on the river *Tenſiſt*; yet is it not well inhabited, yea rather abandoned by the Inhabitants, who about 1514, hearing that the *Arabians* would ſell it to the *Portugalls*, intended to flee, although many of them were therein put to the ſword; another Town being ſo ſerved. There is here amongſt other places, one called in their language, *The Fort of Diſciples*; becauſe a Sectary of *Mahomet* there kept with his diſciples, preaching his doctrine, and defending it againſt the King of *Morocco*.

2. *Suz*, which lyeth betwixt Mount *Atlas* and *Africa* properly ſo called; having the *Lybian* Deſarts on the South; and on the Eaſt the great river *Suz*. The chief City is *Meſſa* or *Maſſa* ſcituated on the Cape of *Gilon*; and is as it were three Towns, betwixt whom, the river *Suz* paſſeth: yet is it of little or no worth, by reaſon of the bad ſoyl. But amongſt others, *Tavagoſt* is the fartheſt, and greateſt Town of *Suz*, which is ſeated in a Plain, and whoſe Inhabitants are very rich.

3. The particular Province of *Morocco* is made of a triangular form by the Mountain of *Neſiſe*, bounding it on the Weſt, Eaſt, and North, and is ſeparated from *Hee*, by the river *Aſſinuad*, unto which the river *Tenſiſt* or *Tenſiſt* joyneth. The City *Morocco* is not ſo beautifull as formerly; the Caſtle and Palace of King *Almanſor*, as big as a Town, being all of note that is now to be ſeen. It was built by *Alderamen*, and once contained 100000 houſholds: but now every way inferiour to *Fez*. Yet its great Temple hath a Town ſo high, that the hills *Azaſi* 130 miles diſtant, may be eaſily diſcerned. Here are alſo the Towns of *Tenezz*, and *Delgumuba*, which is ſtrongly built on a very high Mountain. Alſo *Luizmiſi*, ſeated on a rock of Mount *Atlas*, near which, is a narrow paſſage of the ſame Mount, named *Barris*, through which, he that goes into *Guzule*, muſt needs paſſe; it is ſomewhat ſpatious, but decayeth daily.

4. *Guzule*, having on the Weſt, the Mountain *Ilde*; on the Eaſt,

Hee; and confines with *Suz*. Here is neither City, Town, or Caſtle, onely ſome Villages.

5. *Ducalia*, near the Ocean and the Cape *Cantin* on the Weſt, the Country of *Tedle* on the Eaſt. Its few walled Towns are almoſt all held by the *Portugals*; and divers Towns here were abandoned by their Inhabitants, which were ſacked and ruined when the *Portugals* took the Town of *Azamor* (ſeated at the mouth of the River *Ommirabili*) in 1513.

6. *Haſcora*, which beginning at *Ducalia*'s Mountains toward the North, confines with *Morocco* on the South. Here are four Towns, whereof *Elvimua* is a new Town, and *Bzo*, an ancient one, ſcituate on a high Mountain.

7. *Tedle*, of a triangular form, bounded with the river *Quadelhabib*, that is, a river of Slaves, on the Weſt, and that of *Ommirabili* towards the Eaſt. The chief City is *Teſza*, ſtanding on the river *Deyme*, an ancient Town, ſo called, as being built with ſtones of the ſame name. *Elſza*, (built on *Ommirabili*, into which *Deyme* runneth, both flowing from Mount *Atlas*) is near *Teſza*, and alſo under its juriſdiction. Then is there *Chythite*, having long maintained war againſt the King of *Fez*. Laſtly, *Eithiad*, which abounds in all kind of Victuals.

The ſeven Provinces of *Fez* (which are bounded on the North with the ſtrait of *Gibralter*, & the *Mediterranean* Sea, with part alſo of the Atlantick Sea, and with *Morocco* on the South) are, 1. *Teneſmey*, beginning on the Atlantick towards the Weſt, and bounded with the *Buragrag* on the Eaſt; whoſe Inhabitants *Ptolemy* calls *Caunes*. This Province was (of old) the flowr of *Mauritania Tingitana*, containing above 400 Towns, and 300 Caſtles and Villages, and is 120 miles long, although narrower. Some of whoſe Towns are, *Amſa*, built anciently by the Romans on the Seaſhore; and hath been almoſt ruined by the *Portugals*; as alſo *Manſor*, a Town nigh this. When the *Mahometans* contended about the differences of the Doctors of their Law, the Town *Adendum*, like the reſt of *Mauritania*, felt the ruining fury of the War. This Country is as it were a Land of conqueſt; for the *Arabians*, or rather the ſtrongeſt party, command here. There is alſo *Rabat* or *Rubut*, ſeated at the mouth of *Buragrag* near the Sea, and founded by *Almanſor*; in whoſe time it was one of the populouſeſt of *Africk*; but now not above 500 houſholds, and nought but Gardens, Vines, and Meadows within the walls. *Sala*, called by the *Barbarians Zale*, is a Town towards *Gibralter* ſtrait, in which is a Palace, wherein the Kings and Royal Princes were interred. *Marmora*, a mile and half from the Sea, where the *Portugal* Army (though Chriſtians kept the Town) was defeated by the King of *Fez*, through the bad intelligence between the Generals of the *Portugal* and *Caſtilian* Armies. *Mucnaſe* ſeated on the River *Subu*, in a goodly Plain, 15 or 16 miles from *Fez*. It's well peopled, reaſonably ſtrong and great, having broad ſtreets, and abundance of

of water by an aqueduct through the old induſtry of the *Romans*.

Secondly, *Fez* bounded with the rivers *Buragrag*, *Inave*, and *Subu* on the Weſt, Eaſt, and North; and with Mount *Atlas* on the South, and is about 100 miles in length. Here is the Town *Gualili* ſhewing it ſelf upon Mount *Zarbon*, ruined by the *Africans*, but rebuilt by *Idris*, who is buried there, and honoured as a holy man. Near this is an ancient Town called *Pharaoh's Palace*, although the *Ægyptians* never commanded over this Country. But the Metropolis is the great and ſtately City of *Fez* or *Feſſe*, called by *Ptolemy*, *Silde*; but *Feſſe*, from *Feſſe*, ſignifying, Gold, whereof they found abundance, in digging its foundation. It is ſcituated like *Grenada* in *Andeluſia* of *Spain*, to wit, on the bodies and twice double devalling faces of two Hills, the low Valley between (through which the torrid River of *Marraheba* runneth Southward) being the Centre and chief place thereof; for it is the moſt beautifull and populous part of the City: whoſe ſcituation (as of the whole) is judged to be right under the Tropick of *Cancer*. The Valley is two miles long, and half a mile broad: in which are five Market-places, ſtately Temples, Colledges and Hoſpitals, and 100 Taverns, that may lodge a Monarchick Train; on the River are 67 bridges of Timber and ſtone, which are paſſages for open ſtreets on both ſides: moſt part of the forementioned buildings are three or four ſtories high, adorned with large and open windowes, long galleries, ſpatious Chambers, and ſquare platforms. It was firſt divided into two, both parts of each ſide of the river having his *Mahometan* Lord, and Mufti or chief Prieſt; but the King of *Luntana*, or of the *Lantune* family, ſacking theſe two Towns, put the *Moſiz* to death, and made them but one. Alſo *Jacob*, ſon to *Abdulach* the firſt King of the *Meennon*-family, divided *Fez* into three parts, and with three ſeveral Walls, but now (ſaith a traveller) environed onely with one, and that broken down in ſundry parts. On the two Hills of the City, Eaſt, and Weſt are ſtreets and houſes of two ſtories-high, with delicate Gardens on their outmoſt devalling parts, as alſo numbers of Moſquees or Saracenical Temples and Watch-Towers: on which heighths, and round the Town, ſtand about 300 Wind-Mills, moſt whereof belong to the Moſquees, and the two magnifick Colledges for educating children in the Mahometan-Law, built by Kings of the *Marine* or *Murin* family; one whereof called *Amarodoc*, (having three Cloyſters of great beauty, whoſe gates are of braſs, and the private doors of Chambers of in-laid work, &c. coſt King *Haba Hennor* or *Habu Henon* 480000 Crowns, or 460000 Duckats in the building of it. The chief Moſquee is called *Mammo Carraraad*, which ſignifies, The glory of *Mahomet*; which is an *Italian* mile in circuit, having 17 high ground Steeples, beſides Turrets and Towers, 34 entring Doors, ſupported within by the length with 48 pillars, and about 23 ranges of pillars in breadth, beſides many Iſles, Quires, and Circles: Every pillar hath a lamp

of oyl burning thereat, where, and thorow the whole Moſquee, are every night 900 lamps lighted; and to maintain them, with 100 Toticcks and preaching *Talſumans*, it hath 200 Duckats daily rent: yet ſome ſay, this great Moſquee (no more than the reſt) hath but one Prieſt, whoſe office is to ſay the prayers, and take care of the Temple's revenues; the which he diſtributes to the Miniſters thereof, and for all neceſſaries; furniſhing alſo other Temples that have no means, with neceſſaries. The reſt going to the common profit of the Town, becauſe it hath no revenues. The Citizens are ſaid to be very modeſt and zealous at their worſhip, but great dancers and revellers on their ſolemn Feſtivals. Here were in times paſt, the Kings *Almanſor*, *Maunon*, and *Huceph*, both learned and civil men, and accounted excellent in their ſuperſtition; in whoſe times alſo flouriſhed *Avicen*, *Raſis*, *Albumazar*, and *Averroes*, the famouſeſt Phyſitians and Philoſophers among the Pagans: with many others maintained by the Kings of *Morocco*, who with their Moors were then Maſters of all *Barbary* and *Spain*. There are now in *Fez* a great number of Poets making divers ſongs, chiefly on Love and Lovers, whom they openly name: All which once a year againſt *Mahomet*'s birthday, make rymes to his praiſe; and on that Feaſt-day in the afternoon, in the Market-place is a desked Chair prepared for them; whereon they aſcend one after another to recite their verſes in audience of the people; and he that is judged the beſt, hath all the year this Epithete above the reſt, The Prince of Poets; and is by the Vice-gerent and Town rewarded. But there are alſo 12000 Brothel-houſes allowed in this City, whoſe Curtezans are neatly kept, and weekly looked to by Phyſitians, and (which is worſe) they (in Summer) give open licenſe for 3000 ſtews of Sodomiticall boyes. Nay (ſaith one) I have ſeen at Mid-day in the very Market places, the Moors buggering theſe filthy Carrions, and without any ſhame or bodily puniſhment inflicted on them, go freely away.

Thirdly, The Province of *Azgar*, which hath on the Weſt the River *Buragrag*, antiently called *Lix*; on the Eaſt the Mountains of *Cumera*, and a part of *Zarbon*, and *Zelag*, which divide it from the Country of *Fez*. Its an 120 miles long, and ninety broad. Two Towns are found herein, *Laras*, or *Lorache*, on the River *Luccus*, where the Port is good, though the entry difficult: and *Cæſar Elcabir* ſignifying the great Pallace of the foundation, built by King *Manſor*, or *Almanſor*. But of the Town *Giumba*, which was built by the antient *Africans*, is nothing now to be ſeen but the ditches.

Fourthly, *Habat*, *Elhabet*, or *Ellabat*, bounded on the Eaſt with the mountains near *Gibralter* ſtrait, on the Weſt with the Mariſhes of *Azgar*, and is larger than *Azgar*. A chief Town hereof is *Exagen*, ſeated nigh the River *Guarga*, or *Zuerga*, on a Mountain's top; whoſe inhabitants have commonly four hundred horſe in Garriſon, becauſe of the *Portugalls* inroads. Here is alſo among others,

others, *Homar*, once well-peopled; but now little inhabited, the *Portugalls* commanding on that coaſt.

Fifthly, *Erif*, which runs 70 leagues from *Gibralter's* ſtrait Weſtward, to the River *Nochor* Eaſtward. Here is *Belis*, having a good Port, and ſeated betwixt two Mountains. There is alſo *Tergai* with three other Towns that are ſcituated on a Mountain. But the Villages of this Province are many, although the Towns but few.

Sixthly, *Garet*, which bordereth on the River *Mulvia*, and part of *Chauz* to the Eaſt, on the River *Nochor*, and part of *Erif* towards the Weſt; and is about 75 miles long, and ſixty broad, in one part whereof are Towns, in the other Mountains, in the third a Deſart; the chief Towns being *Tezzora*, ſeated on a little hill, and but one paſſage thereto. *Miggeo*, and *Jafferin* by the Sea, built not many years ſince by the *Mahometans*, of the race of *Marin*.

Seventhly, *Chauz*, 190 miles long, from Eaſt to Weſt, and 170 broad, for it contains all that from Mount *Atlas* towards *Mauritania*, and no ſmall part of the Country joyning to *Lybia*. Herein is *Tezo*, ſeated in a plain at the foot of Mount *Dubdu*, on the River *Mululo*, and is a City ſtrong and rich, being alſo as a Univerſity, having Colledges like *Fez*. *Teurert*, a Town on a hill in a large Plain, and encompaſſed with Deſarts. And amongſt others, ſtands little *Tezergue*, ſubject to the *Arabians*, being near *Cunaigel Cherben* a Mountain, ſignifying the paſſage of Ravens. *Mahomet*, the ſecond *Xeriff* of *Barbary*, who beginning his reign in 1550, united the Kingdomes of *Fez*, and *Morocco*, for which Kingdome, the three ſons of *Hamet* contended in 1603; two of which brethren dying in thoſe wars, *Abdela*, ſon to one of the ſlain brothers, maintained the war againſt *Sidan* the ſurviving brother: During which one *Sidan Amet*, a Hermite, ſeized on the City *Morocco*, the which; *Sidan*, and *Side-Hean* alſo, a Hermite, forced him to leave in 1616, So that whatever the event hath been ſince; then was the *Xerifate* greatly diſtracted; for *Sidan* poſſeſſed *Morocco*; *Side-Hean* fortified himſelf in *Taradant*; *Abdela* lived by robberies; *Fez* ſtood on its Guard; and the other Towns were governed by particular Magiſtrates of their own. Theſe people are Tawny, but ſome more than the other; they are alſo ſomewhat more civill, or elſe, much of the conditions of the *Arabians*; they are wondrous ambitious, unconſtant, ſubtile, and treacherous, alſo very cholerick, great braggers, ſuſpicious, and exceeding jealous. This Realm in general (for to ſpeak particularly of the fourteen Provinces, would be too tedious) is ſaid to abound in Corn, Fruit, Oyl, Honey, Wax, Sugar, Goats-hair, whereof Chamlets are made, and their ſkins, which being dreſſed they call Marroquin-skins, and we *Spaniſh*-Leather; there is alſo much Cattle in divers places, alſo in *Suz* great ſtore of fine Amber is found; ſo that although ſome places are rough and ſtony, yet theſe inhabitants have all things needfull for life, one Country abounding in what another wants;

wants; and if they had not war on every occaſion, hindering a ſetled peace; this Empire would be very happy, and not envy any others commodities, for in their Mountains they feed great ſtore of Cattle, and they have likewiſe plenty of Corn; but their Plains yield ſo much corn, and fruit, that they furniſh other places with Citrons, Oranges, Sugar, and Olives. Yea, they tranſport into forreign Countries, Chamlets, Barbary-skins, Cotton-Cloath, and Sugar, whereof they make great profit. And for the Emperours Revenues, he is Maſter both of all his ſubjects goods and perſons, none daring to oppoſe any impoſitions laid (by him) on them; Yet the Empires uſurpation, the continuall wavering of affairs, with the fear of an accident like that of *Muley Cheq*, makes him ſeek to govern them the milder, that they may deſire to live alwayes under his command. All here are *Mahometans* except the ſlaves, which doctrine of *Mahomet* entred into *Ægypt*, in 637, through the Conqueſts of *Omar*, then a Captain of *Odman*, firſt paſſed into *Africk*, in 650, with 80000 men, who defeating *Gregory Patricius*, they chaſed the *Romans* with the troops of *Leo* the Emperour, and *Abſimachus*, quite out of *Africk*, becomming Maſters of *Barbary*, which the *Arabians* increaſed, firſt by Arms, and thoſe not prevailing, by Preaching and Traffique. The *Goths* and *Vandalls* who inhabited *Africk*, being infected with the *Arian* opinion, much helped herein; for they brought in the *Arabian* letters and language, building Univerſities at *Morocco* and *Fez*, adding alſo great Revenues thereto; But nothing hath more advanced *Mahomets* ſect than the Victories of the *Miramamolins* of *Africk*. But of theſe *Mahometans* are many ſects alſo, who have their Heads, and Doctours to defend them, for divers have commented upon the *Alcaron*, not directly allowing of what it preſcribeth, but contradict it in many things; of all which different ſects, and Orders, with their leaders, (ſome of whom differ not onely from the reſt in their law, but alſo in faith) may be ſeen in the book entituled, A Deſcription of Eſtates, Empires, and Principalities. But among other differences of the Law and Religion between the Moors of *Fez*, and *Morocco*, this is one, that they ſubmit to the *Califf* of *Bagdet*, and not to him of *Cair*, to whom the *Turks* yield obedience. Here are alſo Jews, who having multiplyed in *Spain*, came by degrees into *Africk*; and afterwards there increaſed, when *Ferdinand* of *Spain*, called the Catholique, and *Emmanuel*, King of *Portugall*, expelled them their Kingdomes; many of whom comming, brought the Trades and Arts of *Europe* with them, which were before unknown unto the *Barbarians*. The Jews practiſe much the Art of the Gold-Smith (which is forbidden by *Mahomets* law) and eſpecially of Smiths. There are but few called Chriſtians in the Realms of *Fez*, and *Morocco*, beſides ſlaves, (except ſuch as live in places poſſeſſed by the *Portugalls*) whoſe ſtate is deſervedly to be pitied; enduring more pain among theſe *Barbarians*, than beaſts do among us. But *Spain* (moſt of thoſe ſlaves being that Kings ſubject's) hath two Religious Orders, (the one called

called *de la Merced*, in *Arragon*; the other much greater, having the name of the *Redemption of Captives*) appointed purpoſely for Redeeming them; who gather great Sums of Money yearly, wherewith they free a great number, for they ſend diligent and faithfull men to *Fez*, *Morocco*, and *Algier*, who firſt redeeming Prieſts and Religious men, then free the other ſort: firſt the King of *Spain's* Subjects, then the reſt; and there is alwayes one of the Religious of *Spain*, at *Fez*, who informing himſelf of the quality and neceſſity of ſlaves, prepares a way for their delivery the year following. And to conclude of *Barbary*; The great *Turk* hath therein three *Beglerbegs*, or great *Baſſaes*, proudly ſtyled, Lords of Lords; the firſt whereof is at *Tripolis*, (which was taken in by *Sinan Baſſa* from the Knights of *Malta* in 1551) and he commandeth under him 8000 *Timariots*, and 6000 *Janizaries*. The ſecond at *Tunis*, or *Tunnets*, who being of great authority, commandeth under him twelve *Sanzacks*, or Lords, Governours, and 35000 *Timariots*. The third at *Algier*, who hath under him fourteen *Sanzacks*, and 40000 *Timariots*. Theſe are all he hath in *Africk*, except the great *Vizier Baſſa* of *Ægypt*; But in *Aſia*, the Greater and the Leſſe, he commands 30 *Beglerbegs* or *Baſſaes*.

Next to *Barbary* is *Numidia* (not that ſpoken of ſo much in the *Romane* Hiſtory, for that is a part of *Tunis*); on the North whereof is Mount *Atlas*, ſo high that they ſay its top cannot be ſeen, and was ſo called from *Atlas* a King of *Mauritania*, (who being of a great ſtature, was feigned by Poets to bear up Heaven with his ſhoulders; either for his skill in Aſtronomy, or for the great height of the Hill). It is now named *Auchiſæ*, or *Montes Clari*, that is, famous mountains, on its South-ſide *Lybia*, and may be called *Numidia*, from the manner of its inhabitants, the *Numidæ*, there living, it being like the *Scythian Nomades*: for theſe are ſaid to ſpend their time in hunting, and to ſtay no longer in one place than there is graſſe for their Camells, ſo that they are abaſe, theeviſh, murderous, and ignorant people; although the *Arabians* who are mixt among them, are more liberall, civill, and ingenuous. The Country is meanly peopled; for *Teſſet*, accounted by them a great City, hath in it not above 400 families; nor (if we believe reports) have no neighbours within three hundred miles thereof.

LYBIA (which is *AFRICA*, properly ſo called, and is ſo named either from *Lybs* formerly a Mooriſh King, or from *Lybia* a Queen hereof, or from *Lybs* ſignifying the South-Wind, which gently bloweth from theſe parts) is bounded with *Nilus* on the Eaſt, the *Atlantick* Ocean on the Weſt, and is now called *Sarra*, that is, a Deſart; for it is full of vaſt ſandy Deſarts, (being alſo under the torrid Zone, or ſcorching heat of the Sun). In one of theſe Deſarts it was that *William Lithgow*, the Scottiſh Traveller in King *James* his daies, endured (as he ſaith) both

hunger

hunger and great drought, for ſeven or eight dayes, as he went from *Fez* towards *Arracon*, a great Town on the Frontiers of Northern *Æthiopia*, with one *Chatteline* a *French* lapidatour, who would go thither to buy Diamonds and pretious ſtones; *Chatteline* on the eighth day, in the night, falling ſick of a burning Feaver, and mindfull to return, *Lithgow* left him at *Ahetzo*, the fartheſt Town Southward of the Kingdome of *Fez*, (well fortified with Walls, and a Garriſon of Moors therein) and with his *Dragoman* Moor, went forward, entring the *Agaroes* Country, whoſe better ſort of inhabitants were half clad, the vulgars naked, who had an *Emeer* or Prince of their own, ſubject to none but his own paſſion; yet had they a baſtard ſhew of Mahometanicall Religion. They toyled ſix dayes in traverſing this Country, whoſe ſalvages both ſnarled on them, and ſometimes gave them baſtinado's; yea, and enough was it for the *Dragoman* to ſave *Lithgow's* life and liberty from them, who were ſtill inquirous what he was, and whither he went. On the ſeventh day, they came into the ſoil of the *Hagans*, and the *Jamnites*, moſt part whereof were White Moors, ſome of whoſe better ſort, (and chief among them) had their Members covered, but far more wickedly conditioned than the former; who were ruled by a *Xeriff*, having his Guard made up of young *Balars*, or Pages; and Women, who ſeemed rather to live without any Religion, then to acknowledge any Deity. Then were they led by a *Hagan* Guide five dayes together South-Eaſtward, almoſt contrary to the borders of *Æthiopia*, whither they were bent: who ſtealing from them on the 6th night; they the next day continuing their faces the ſame way, were long ere night involved in a diſ-inhabited Country, being both a vaſte Wilderneſſe, (and a part of the *Berdoan's* Country, one of the four Tribes of the old *Lybians*; the *Sabuncks*, *Carmines*, and South-*Garolines*, being the other three) and alſo mountainous and dangerous for wild beaſts, whom to affrighten, they burnt (every night) ſhrubs of *Tara*. But the day after their firſt entrance herein, they proceeded farther, thinking to find People and Tents to relieve them with victuals, and inform them of the Country; but they found none, nor ſeven dayes after; ſo that their victual and water being done, they relyed on Tobacco, and drank their own piſſe for the time aforeſaid. This ſoyl was covered with hard and ſoft ſands, (and thoſe full of Serpents) whoſe interlarding rockey hights were faced with Caves and Dens of wild beaſts; whoſe hollow cryes, they both heard in the night, and ſighted them often in the day, eſpecially Jackals, Bears and Boars, and ſometimes Cymbers, Tygers, and Leopards, againſt whom when approaching, they either ſhot off a Harquebus, or flaſhed ſome powder in the Air. The *Dragoman* (on the 4th day of their ſeven, being there) wondring to ſee him endure ſuch heat, hunger, and toyl, deſpairing, threatned him with death, to make him ſeek back for their neareſt refuge. So *Lithgow* holding his courſe North-Eaſt, met (early on the 8th day) with

900

900 Savages, or naked *Lybian* Sabunks, 500 being women, armed with Bowes and Arrowes; who with their complices had put the night before, 300 Berdoans, their neighbour Tribe, to the ſword, and brought away 600 ſheep and goats, beſides other beſtiall. Their Emeere or Prince came in the Rear with 100 horſemen, having half pikes, ſharply headed at both ends with ſteel; he was cloathed onely with a vail of Crimſon Silk, hanging on his naked ſhoulders with coloured Ribbans, from his breaſts to his middle thigh, and on his head a party-coloured ſhaſh ſet like a Garland; both knees being bare, as alſo his anckles; the calves of his leggs were girded with crimſon ſilk, and on his feet were yellow ſhooes, his face and beard burnt with the Sun, and about the age of 33 years. His Page was even covered like himſelf; but all his followers ſtark naked. He and all the four Tribes of *Lybia* worſhip Garlick onely for their God, it being a ſtrong thing, and moſt part of their food; unto which they annex Altars, Prieſts, and ſuperſtitious rites. He gave them both liberty of life, and relief of food; and after an hours parley with them, gave unto *Lithgow* his Bow, and a Quiver of Arrowes. He alſo telling them, that *Tunis* was their beſt and neareſt recourſe, ſent a guide with them for four dayes journey, for 5 Sultans or 35 s. who brought them thorow the moſt habitable and beſt Tented paſſages of the Country: where once a day they found Bread, Water, Garlick, Onions, and ſometimes Hens, which (ſaith he) if truth may have credit, we would Roſt or Scorch dry at the very face of the Sun, and ſo eat them. Their guide on the 5th day left them among 400 Tents of *Numidian* Moors or baſtard *Arabians*, pitched in a pleaſant Valley between two ſources of water, where they repoſed ſome 9 dayes; and where likewiſe, he affirmeth to have ſeen Smiths work Nailes and Horſe-ſhooes out of cold iron, ſoftened onely by the vigorous heat of the Sun, and the hard hammering of hands on the Anvile; as alſo he ſaw it in *Aſia*. So renewing their guides from place to place, they deſcended from Savage, to Civil Moors, and arrived ſafely, (though with great difficulty and danger) at *Tunis*. The *Garamantes*, who were thought to be the fartheſt people Southward, lived in this Country: and thoſe called the *Pſylli*, who (if it may be believed) were of ſo venomous a nature, that they could poyſon a Snake. *Herodotus* alſo tells of an Expedition that this people made againſt the South-wind; for that, it (blowing abroad the ſands) had dryed up thoſe ſmall waters among them: but the wind encountring them with a volley of ſand, overwhelmed and ſlew them all. *Arius*, who denyed Chriſt to be one ſubſtance with the Father, was born here. The *Lybians* ſeem rather to be worſe than the *Numidian* Moors: their chief Cities being *Guargala*, *Tolerraum* and *Huaden*. Some report, that theſe two Nations have neither King nor Laws, but are governed by the chief men of every Tribe; but this agreeth not with our Traveller's relation. And whereas they are ſaid to

worſhip a god called *Pſaphon*: who teaching divers birds which he caught, to ſay, *Pſaphon was a Great God*, the ſimple people yielded him divine worſhip: he ſaith, the *Lybians* do all worſhip Garlick: But that they are moſtly groſſe idolatrous Pagans, is plain, and that among ſome of the Naturals, the *Saracens* from *Arabia* and *Barbarie* have planted their *Mahometan* ſuperſtition, we deny not.

THe Land of the *NEGROES* (ſo called, either from the River *Niger*, which in Latine ſignifyeth Black; or becauſe its people are of a black colour) is bounded on the North with *Lybia*, on the South with *Congo* or *Manicongo*, a Kingdom in the Lower *Æthiopia*. It containeth 25 Provinces, the chief whereof are 11, to wit, *Gualo*, *Guinea*, *Tombutum*, *Melli*, *Cano*, *Benin*, *Nubia*, *Gialoſi*, *Ganaga*, *Goaga* and *Bornum*; two of whoſe chief Cities are *Tombutum* and *Chovinum*, ſaid to be the third City for eſteem, of all *Africa*. There are four Kingdomes herein, whereof that of *Tombutum* (whoſe firſt King was *Ichia*, who in 1526, ſlew *Soni Halin* their laſt *Lybian* Lord; for in the year 908, when the *Mahometan* Prieſts came out of zeal into theſe parts, they had neither King nor Common-wealth) is the greateſt, whoſe King is very rich, keeps a Royal Palace, with a very great guard, alwayes maintaining a great number of learned men, and, they ſay, cauſing all who have any Commerce with the Jews, to be ſlain. That of *Bornum*, which is ſomewhat leſſe; that of *Goaga*, and that of *Gualata*, conſiſting but of that one Province. Theſe people are beſt conceited with their native beauty or black colour, and therefore are ſaid to paint the Devil white, in diſdain of him. They were ſo blockiſh, that when the *Portugals* firſt ſailed hither, they took their ſhips for great birds with white wings: the painted eyes on the beaks of their ſhips, to be their directours in their courſe; bag-pipes to be living creatures; yea, after they had felt them: and Guns for their hideous noiſe, to be the Devil's works. Both males and females uſe to go naked till they are married, and then to cloath themſelves from the waſte to the knees. What the fruitfulneſſe of theſe Countries are, is hard exactly to know: yet the fields adjacent to the River *Niger*, being 40 dayes (yearly) overflown by the ſaid river, the Country is the more fertile for its inundations; which elſe could be little, through the dryneſſe of the ſoyl, affording no exhalations for clouds to give rain: The Province of *Cano* aboundeth in Lemmons and Pomegranats, and thoſe of *Melli*, (whoſe Country is 300 miles long) are ſaid to be the civilleſt, induſtrioueſt, and richeſt of all the *Negroes*. And in *Nubia* there is a mortal poyſon, at 100 Duckats the ounce, of which the very 10th part of a grain will end one in a quarter of an hours time. But for pure gold and ſilver, the Country of theſe *Nigrites* is abundantly ſtored. Touching Religion, they are groſſe Idolatrous Pagans; yet with ſome mixture of *Mahometans* and

and outward Chriſtians: with which laſt, *Nubia* is reported to have been wholly peopled; but now for want of Miniſters, fallen to the former Paganiſm; for they once ſending to the *Æthiopian* Emperour for inſtructers, were unworthily (whatſoever the cauſe was) rejected by him.

COme we now to *ÆTHIOPIA*, (taking its name from the Greeks, from αἴθω, *to burn*, and ὤψ *a countenance*: the Sun's heat Scorching the faces of its Inhabitants) which is to be divided into that of *Aſia*, containing *Arabia* the *Deſart*, the *Stony*, and part of the *Happy*; of which before: and that in *Africa*, of which in this place. And it is divided into *Æthiopia* the Upper or more inward; and the Lower or more outward *Æthiopia*. The Upper is called alſo *Abaſine* or *Abyſſine*, either from an *Ægyptian* word, ſignifying, *ſcattered Nations*; or from *Abas*, one of its chief Rivers. *Nilus* alſo is ſuppoſed to ariſe out of the lake of *Zemre* in this Country: which taking its courſe towards *Ægypt*; and meeting in divers places with lower Valleys, falls down with great noiſe and force. It ſeems to be named the upper, not ſo much for its being higher ſcituated than the other, as for that it is more Northerly; and the inward, as being environed with the lower, except where it confines with the *Negroes* Country, and *Lybia*. The Prince hereof is called the Emperour of *Abyſſins*, by the *Arabians*, *Atiolabaſsa*: ſome of his Subjects name him *Bel* or *Belul Gian*, that is, a powerful Prince: and we name him, whether by corruption of language or not, *Prete*, or *Preſbyter John*; but others ſay, all theſe Emperour's ſince the Eunuch was baptized by *Philip*, were called *Philips*; till that one *John* that was religious, reigned, and was entituled Saint: ſince whom they have been called *Johns*, with the word *Preſbyter* prefixed; for that he executeth the Prieſtly as well as the Kingly Office: But his Subjects calling him *Prete-Gian*, importing as much as *Pretious Prince*, makes the name of *Preſbyter* from the cauſe aforeſaid, to be the more improbable. Divers have given divers bounds to this his Empire. But one *Hugh Linſcott* ſaith in his Navigations, That it extendeth from the Red-Sea's entrance, unto the Iſland of *Siena*, under the Tropick of *Cancer*, except the ſide of the *Barbarian* gulph, which the Turk hath held divers years; ſo that *Prete-Gian*, or *Preſbyter-John*'s Dominions ſhould be bounded with the Red-Sea on the Eaſt; on the North with Egypt and the Deſarts of *Nubia*; on the South with the Realm of *Monoemugi*; thus having about 400 *Italian* miles under his command: yet ſome affirm this Country to be as big as *Italy*, *France* and *Germany*, put together, although not very well peopled; the ground's dry barrenneſſe, and the climate's diſtemperature not admitting a multitude. But (however) this Prince attributes to himſelf many and great Titles, as Emperour of the higher and lower *Æthiopia*, King of *Goe Caſſates Fatigar*, &c. of *Sabaim*, the Queen of *Saba's* Country, ſaying, he is iſſued from *David*;

David; who being ſaid to have 70 Tributary Provinces under his Empire, we will briefly mention the chief; among which, none is better known among us than *Barnagas*, for its neighbourhood to the Red-Sea, extending from *Suaquem* almoſt unto the entry of the ſtrait. Its chief Town is *Beroe* or *Barue*, ſeated on a pleaſant River. It hath but one Sea-Port-Town, which is *Ercocco*. On the Weſtern part of this Province is a Mountain firſt ſpatious, then narrowing, and enlarging again, and a ſmall league in compaſſe, on whoſe top are a Temple, Monaſtery, with royal buildings, and two huge Ciſterns: with a large plot of ground to entertain 500 perſons, for proviſion groweth there. There is but one paſſage to it, and that reaching to a mark: beyond which they muſt aſcend by cords and baskets; ſo that this place can neither be taken by force or famine. The Turks ſome years ſince, (on whom *Barnagas* bordereth, and who are ſaid to receive hence 1000 Crowns yearly tribute) greatly ſpoyled here, carrying away many priſoners: yet at length he agreed with the Baſſa of *Abaſſia* (reſiding at *Suaquem*) for 1000 ounces of gold. Betwixt the South and Eaſt from *Barnagas*, lay divers Mountains, dividing *Prete-Gian's* Empire from the Kingdom of *Adel*. *Ercocco* ſtands in the Province of *Daſila*, included in the Realm of *Barnagas*; where are alſo other Towns, as *Sautar*, *Abarach*, &c. The Gulph of *Erocco* bending to *Adulite* of old, which is the point of *Erocco*, extends to *Bebul*, with a nook made by the Sea towards *Arabia*, on the beginning of the ſtrait, whereby they come out of the red-Sea or *Arabian* gulph; which place is very narrow, ſhallow, and full of Iſlands: beyond *Ercocco* are *Zagnanie* and *Zama* of the Province of *Lacca*; then the Port of *Velle*, once called *Antiſila*. Beyond the aforeſaid point are two Lakes wherein Crocodiles do live: beyond which is the Port and Promontory of *Moſylon*, now the *Cape Docono*, in the Country of *Dangali*, where the Sea making a little Gulf, ſuddenly ſtraitens again, in which Channel, about thirty or thirty ſix miles broad, are five or ſix Iſlands; to avoid whoſe Rocks, Sailers muſt have good experience. Next to *Dangali*, are the Ports *Zeiloi*, and antient *Daphne*, where ſtands the Town *Barbara* near Mount *Fellez*; after which is the *Cape Guardaſuni*; where *Mette*, formerly *Accanne*, is ſcituated; here ſailers doubling the *Cape*, run from Eaſt toward the South, on which Coaſt is *Carſur*, once *Opene*, and the *Cape Zingi*: then they bend towards *Azun*, and *Zazelle*; thence to *Magadazo*, where the *Portugalls* traffique. Laſtly, to *Barris*, which Province hath *Pate*, and *Brave*, two Towns on the Sea, dividing *Prete-Gians* country from the King of *Melinde's*. But to come up into the main-land. *Trigremahon* is a Realm lying betwixt *Nile* the Red-Sea, and the Realm of *Angotte*, whoſe King being *Presbyter John's* tributary, it is put among his dominions; in whoſe good Town *Caxumo*, *Maqueda* the Queen of *Sabba*, or *Sheba*, (who comming to hear *Solomons* Wiſedome, had (they ſay) by him a ſon called *Meilec*) and alſo the Queen of *Candace*, were ſaid to abide. *Angotte* is ſet between *Trigremahon*

Trigremahon and *Amaran*, in which Realm are divers Provinces; whoſe chief City *Angotte* ſtands upon the River *Ancona*, near which, is another Town called Saint *Peter*. This people are reported to uſe Pepper, Salt, and Iron, inſtead of money, which formerly was the onely way of Exchange among many people. Next is *Amara*, bounded on the North with *Angote*; on the South with *Damut*; and by ſome ſaid to be ſcituated in the middle of the Country. Herein is a Hill called *Amara*, ninety miles in compaſſe; and it ſeems exceeding high (I will not ſay a dayes journey) on whoſe top are ſundry Pallaces, wherein (to prevent ſedition) the Emperour of *Æthiopia*'s younger ſons are alwayes kept and educated in a Princely manner; and in one wherеof, is a Library ſaid to be, wherein are many Books as *Enoch's Oracles*, all *Livies* works, &c. to us in part or wholly loſt. It hath been put to this uſe ever ſince the year 470. It is made even impregnable, having but one way of aſcent. *Sagamedre* is the greateſt country of this *Æthiopia*: for it extends from *Goyame*, beyond the Iſland *Guequere* which is 600 miles. *Gueguere*, or the Iſland of *Meroe*, is compaſſed by the River *Nilus*, 175 miles long, and 125 broad. Whoſe principal City is named *Meroe*, built by *Cambyſes* in memory of his Mother *Meroe*. This Iſle (although in the upper *Æthiopia*) is not ſubject as ſome ſuppoſe, to *Presbyter John*, but is inhabited by *Mahometans*, who are utter enemies to the *Abyſſine Æthiopians*. *Xoa* is ſcituate betwixt *Amara*, *Damut*, and *Fatigar*. *Fatigar* lyes between *Xoa*, and *Adel*. *Damut* is nigh to *Xoa*, lying betwixt the Province of *Zanquebara*, and the Lake of *Barcena*; yet ſome more probably hold *Damut* to lye Weſtward, beyond the Realms of *Vangue* and *Goyame*. Moſt Coſmographers (by reaſon of the *Abyſſines* ignorant reports) deſcribe this Empire conjecturally; whoſe Emperour hath not his chief aboad in *Caxumo*; but according to *Hugh Linſcot*, (who ſailed along all the Coaſt of *Æthiopia*) his ordinary and almoſt conſtant reſidence is in the Town of *Beimalechi*. Yet according to an antient cuſtome (for we find nothing of this Emperours ſtately Pallaces, unleſſe at the Town of *Zemra*, nigh the Lake ſo called, where Workmen ſent by *Francis* Duke of *Florence*, built a Royall Pallace in 1570, where the Emperour is ſaid ſometimes to be preſent) He ſometimes in one place, ſometimes in another, lives (moſt commonly, in the open fields under Tents, 6000 whereof are carried with him, with great ſtore of gold and ſilver veſſels, and other rich moveables) whereby his Court, every man being lodged, overſpreadeth the compaſſe of 10 or 12 miles. Some report theſe *Æthiopians* (as they are black, ſo) ignorant and void of all Learning: But *Eſcala* his learned Book, of *The Correction of Times*, is a witneſſe, they are not ſo ignorant as ſome hold them to be: yet it appears, they are for the moſt part ſlow and dull of wit: in that having flax, they can make no cloath; having Sugar-canes, and cannot draw it out; iron, and cannot work it; holding Smiths for Sorcerers and wicked men: Yet are they much given to Navigation: ſo that they are imployed

ployed in the Merchants ſhips of *Goa*, *Bengala*, *China*, and other places; ſerving herein for little money, and differing very little from ſlaves, as being ready for all drudgeries, and enduring whipping, &c. very patiently. They are kept by their Emperial Monarch in wonderfull awe, both high and low; who intreats them more like ſlaves then ſubjects, taking away, and giving whole *Segnuries*, to whom he pleaſeth, none daring to ſhew any diſcontent, for he is held by them for a ſacred and divine perſon; (whoſe colour alſo is ſaid to be whiter than the reſt) who was wont to ſhew himſelf but once a year to his ſubjects. Then he appeared thrice a year; but ſince (it is ſaid) more familiarly. But they ſo honour his name, that hearing thereof, they bend themſelves, and touch the ground with their hands, reverencing alſo his Tent, although he be not in it. Theſe Countries have two Summers, and two Winters yearly; not diſtinguiſhed by heat, and cold, but by continuall ſhowers, and fair weather. They are generally very fertile; yielding Barley, Peaſe, Beans, Millet and other Pulſes, though but little Wheat, likewiſe abundance of Sugar, if they knew how to refine it. There are almoſt an incredible number of Oranges, Lemons, and Citrons, and great ſtore of Vines; but no Melons roots, nor Olives, but they make Oyl of a fruit called *Gove*. They have abundance of Honey, and Wax enough to ſerve the Country with Candles, without Tallow. Flax they have, yet not the Art of making Linnen Cloath therewith; Yet they make it of Cotton, whereof there is abundance. They have almoſt all ſorts of beaſts, and Fowl, as we in *Europe*; as Oxen, Aſſes, Horſes, (though but ſmall) Camells, Sheep; alſo Elephants, Lions, Tigres, Onces, and Stags, but no Bears, nor Conyes, neither is there any Bulfinch. Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, and Braſſe, are not wanting, which they know not how to draw; Yet in *Zagamedra*, they draw their pure Mines of Silver by fire, making it run like rods; and in *Damat* they draw it, and refine it ſomething better. Their fields are full of Geeſe, Partridges, and Hares, becauſe they never hunt; ſo that their Country is bountifull, if they knew how to uſe ſuch a happineſſe. But there is ſometimes one inconvenience; to wit, multitudes of Graſhoppers, even darkning the Ayre, ſpoiling one Province or another by eating the leaves and barks of Trees, and devouring their Harveſt. Their Prince's revenue ariſeth three wayes; From the Fruits of his demeans, manured by Oxen and Slaves; From his Subjects, who pay him for every fire, and the tenth of all Mineralls which they draw; and from the Princes ſubjects unto him; ſome giving him Horſes, others Oxen, Cotton, and other things; So that it is conceived he hath great places full of Gold, pretious ſtones, and Cloath. His Subjects (as to Religion) are moſt out-ſide Chriſtians; yet are there ſome *Mahometans* alſo, his tributaries; who are alwayes ſeeking to revolt. The *Abyſſines* ſay there is an old Chronicle kept in *Caxumo*, which ſaith, they at firſt received *Judaiſm*, through *Meilech*, *Solomons* ſon,

ſon, by Queen *Maqueda*, and the Jews accompanying him. But *Chriſtianity* was here received by means of Queen *Candaces* her *Eunuch*, whom *Philip* Baptized, and that, firſt at *Tygia*, in which Tongue they frame all their publique writings. But they acknowledging the Patriarch of *Alexandria* for their head, (from whom alſo they receive their Patriarch or *Abuna*) fell with the *Coſites* of *Ægypt*, into the opinion of *Eutyches*; holding but one nature and will in CHRIST; for they could have no entercourſe with *Rome*, but by means of *Ægypt*. They hold divers other impertinencies (which increaſe by converſing with groſſe Idolaters, and *Mahometans* round about them; many alſo of theſe Idolaters living among them, as in *Damut*, *Agaos*, and *Coragne*) as Circumciſing both Males and Females. Then Baptizing the Males fourty, the Females ſixty dayes after their Circumciſion; they eat not of any beaſt that is cloven-footed; they follow the Jews in obſerving the laſt day of the Week's Sabbath, more then the firſt; they accept onely of the three firſt General Councels. Their Prieſts may marry but once, according to the *Muſcovites*, and not that, after Orders received; whom (they ſay) do live by the labour of their hands; they allowing them nothing, nor ſuffering them to beg. They Baptize not, but on the laſt and firſt dayes of the Week, preſently giving the Bread and Wine to the Baptized, rebaptizing themſelves alſo in Pools and little Lakes, every year on *Twelf-day*, in remembrance of Chriſts Baptiſm, on which day they ſuppoſe him to have been Baptized by *John* in *Jordan*. Their Sacraments are adminiſtred by the Patriarch; not ſpitting, as *Beerewood* ſaith, after receit of the *Euchariſt*, (in which they communicate in both kinds, and with unleavened bread) untill Sunſet; nor in their Temples at all, putting off their ſhoes when they enter therein, nor ſuffering any beaſt to enter. But of theſe things, and other Ceremonious ſuperſtitions; with *Presbyter John* his overtures, as to reconciliation with the Church of *Rome*, &c; I refer you unto the aforeſaid Book, Entituled, *The Deſcription of Eſtates, Empires, and Principalities.*

ÆTHIOPIA the Nether, or more outward, which is reported to be mountainous toward the Weſt, ſandy in the midſt, and Defart towards the Eaſt, is bounded on the North with the land of the *Negroes*, and *Æthiopia* the inward, and on the South with the Southern Ocean; and is divided in five principal Countries. 1. *Monotapa*, or the Realm of *Benomotana*, or *Benomotaxa*, obeying one Prince called *Monotapa*, that is, Empire in that language. It is faſhioned like an Iſland, betwixt two branches of a great River, running from the Lake of *Zemre*, Southward. *Nile*, which ſprings from this Lake, running Eaſt and North, and *Zaire* towards the Weſt. Some hold it is 3000 *Italian* miles in compaſſe; yet others, but 450 miles. The chief Provinces hereof are ſix. The chief City is *Benomotaxa*, where the King ordinarily reſides, yet ſome ſay his ſeat is at *Tongum*, beſides which there is

another

another Town named *Simbas*. This Kings Dominions extend far beyond the Iſland, even to the Capes *Mozambique* and *Bonne Eſperance*, or the *Cape of good Hope* (all which perhaps may make up the number of 3000 *Italian* miles) many neighbouring Kings being his Tributaries; among which is he of *Torre*, or *Burue*, running from the River of *Spirito Sancto*, to the *Cape* of *Courantes*, and far within the land alſo. *Monotapa* is watered by divers Rivers, as *Panami* and others, which are ſaid to carry Gold with them; and in all this Eſtate is great ſtore of Gold, both in Mines and Rocks. The Ayre is temperate, the Countrey good and pleaſant, abounding in grain; yet is it full of Forreſts, having in it many beaſts, great and ſmall, eſpecially Elephants, whereof 5000 are ſaid to be killed yearly for their Teeth-ſake. *Burue* is very rich in Mines of Gold, and hath very good paſtures, but wanting Wood. They having ſuch ſtore of Mettall (ſo much by men deſired) cannot but be very rich. The King alſo exacting no Tribute, but certain dayes ſervice from his People; yet without preſents, none may ſhew himſelf before him. He hath likewiſe no Priſons, all cauſes being ſtraightway decided by witneſſes, neither do they puniſh any crimes ſo ſeverely, as Sorcery, Adultery, and Theft. They are of mean ſtature, black, but active and Valiant, yet ill armed. This Prince is Politick, keeping with him his Vaſſall Princes Heirs, to aſſure himſelf of them. They worſhip here one onely God, which they call *Mozimo*, and in 1560, *Gonſalvo* a Jeſuite, Baptized a Vaſſall to *Monotapa*, called the King of *Inanior*: and ſoon after young *Monotapa* and his Wife. But four *Mahometans* his favourites, perſwading him, *Gonſalvo* to be a Magician, a ruiner of Kingdomes, and a Spie, to cauſe a revolt by his ſubjects, he had him ſlain and caſt into the River *Meſigina*, nigh which fifty of his new converts were ſlain alſo. But when ſome *Portugalls*, and chief of the Realm had ſhewn him his errour, he ſlew ſome of thoſe four, ſeeking for the reſt, who were hidden. But the *Portugalls* now not ſending new Preachers hither, but ſending an Army by Sea under *Francis Barret*, to be revenged, the affrighted King ſent for peace to *Barret*, who ayming at the gold, rejected all conditions. But through the Ayr's intemperature unto them of *Europe*, this Army was conſumed: ſince which, ſome few, called Chriſtians, have there remained.

2. *Conga* or *Manicongo*, which is a Realm extending from two degrees and an half from the Æquinoctial towards the South, that is, from *Katherines* Cape, to the Cape of *Leo*; and hath on the North the Province or Realm of *Benin* in the Negroes Land; and on the South, *Lunæ Montes*, or the Mountains of the Moon. It contains (according to thoſe who compute its ſcituation) about 660 Italian miles, and is divided into ſix eminent Provinces; whoſe King alſo commands in the Iſland of *Loande*, ſeated betwixt a branch of the river *Dande*, now *Bengo*; and the river *Coanze*. He hath likewiſe ſome Iſlands upon the river *Zaire*, his feudetaries.

feudetaries. Thoſe Provinces are, *Bamba*, on the Sea-coaſt, from the river *Ambriſi* unto *Coanze*, and hath many Signiories. The chiefeſt City is *Bamba*, ſtanding between *Ambriſi* and the river *Loſe*; being about 100 *Italian* miles from the Sea. *Songo*, which extends towards the North, to *Ambriſi*, and ending near the red rocks of the Realm of *Loangoes* frontier: its chief City being *Songo*. *Sunde*, whoſe principal Town is *Sunde*; it extends from about the Town of *Congo* (now named by the *Portugals*, *S. Saviour*) unto *Zaire* river, which is 40 *Italian* miles. *Pango*, once a Realm, not ſubject to the King of *Congo*: confining with *Sunde* on the North; with *Batte* on the South. Its head City is *Pango*, ſcituated toward the Weſt part of the river *Barbela* coming from the Lake whence *Nile* ſprings. *Batte*, whoſe chief Town is alſo *Batta*. This Province confines with *Pango* on the North, and joyning to *Barbela* on the South of the Mountains of *Aphronitre*, as far as the burnt Mountain. It extends to the Mountains of the Sun, confining it ſelf on *Barbela* toward the Eaſt. Laſtly, *Pemba*, in which ſtands the City of *Congo*, ſeated on a Mountain, and about 150 *Italian* miles from the Sea. It was once named *Banze*, that is, a *Court*; now *S. Saviour*. Here is a Mountain indifferent high, ſo full of houſes and Villages, that it is ſaid to comprehend about 100000 perſons, although but two *German* leagues, or 10 *Italian* miles (taking 5 miles for a league) in quantity. So that it may be true, which is reported of theſe Countries populouſneſſe; they ſelling (as is ſuppoſed) 28000 ſlaves yearly unto the *Portugals*: who are carried to *Braſil* to work in the Mines. This Country is watered with ſix rivers. This King hath a ſwelling title of 18 particular Provinces and Countries: ſome of whom are (they ſay) *Anthropophagi* or Men-eaters: having ſhambles of mens fleſh, as we of other meats. But *Angolia* is moſt eſteemed of the Civill Provinces; which ſome years ſince revolted from the King of *Congo*, and is concluded to be very populous; for in 1582, the King hereof had 1200000 in an Army againſt *Paul Diaz* the *Portugal* Leader; who with his few, wiſely ordered, fatally and diſmally overthrew him. *Edward Loope* a Portugal, who lived long in theſe parts, reports their Winter to be like Autumne, at *Rome*: yea, generally (through the rain continually falling, eſpecially for two hours before noon, and as much after) the heat is greater in Winter than in Summer; which heat is moſt inſupportable to the men of *Europe*. Their Winter begins on March 15, ſo that for five months, a clear day is ſeldome ſeen. Their Summer, in the midſt of September. They alſo obſerve very ſmall difference in night and day, being in a manner equall. Their Summer is as dry, as their Winter moiſt: whereby the overflowing rivers leaves on the land a groſſe and muddy humour. They have the common winds called by *Hippocrates*, *Etheſies*: which cauſing continual rain by agitation of miſts on the tops of Mountains during our Summer, both in *Congo* and *Prate-gian's* Country, make the rivers *Nile*, *Niger*,

and *Senega*, &c. to ſwell, whereby they overflowing, do fatten thoſe Countries which they water: for it is not the melting of ſnow which cauſeth the rivers increaſe, becauſe no ſnow falls on the Mountains of *Æthiopia* and *Congo*, or the neighbour Countries, except on thoſe called the *Mountains of Snow*; or thoſe towards the *Cape of good Hope*. The Weſt and Northweſt winds in their Winter, doth temper the hot miſts and vapours. But in Summer their winds are South-Eaſt, or North-Eaſt: which unleſſe they did cool and refreſh *Æthiopia* and *Congo*, the heat would be inſupportable. *Greece*, *Candie*, *Cyprus*, *Anatolia*, *Syria*, and *Egypt*, enjoying the ſame winds. *Zaire* is *Congo*'s greateſt river, and hath ſuch abundance of water, (being 5 miles and a half broad) that entring the ſalt Ocean, it keeps its freſhneſſe for 8, 10, yea 16 leagues; whereby Sea-men eaſily know where they are. But to be brief; *Bamba* hath many ſilver Mines and other metrals in a Mountain thereof, alſo many exceeding great Elephants (through its many Forreſts and Rivers) which live commonly 150 years, and grow to the midſt of their age: ſome of whoſe teeth have been 200 weight. The Antients ſaid, the Elephant could not bend his hamme, but were taken leaning on ſome Tree aſleep. But the Flemings and Portugals ſeeing them get up into Trees, drawing up their haunches, to gather leaves, and ſtooping eaſily down to drink where the water is low, makes it evident, that they have joynts.

Here are alſo Tygers, whom the *Congoans* call *Engoi*, who through hunger's ſharpneſſe, finding nought in the field, do fall upon tame Cattle; and as *Loope* teſtifieth, never ſet upon White men, but oft-times the Blacks. The beaſt called *Zebret*, breeds in this Province; and is like a mule, but it ingenders and multiplyes greatly, having young every year; whoſe hair having from the ridge of the back to the belly ſtreaks of white, black and yellow, is very ſtrange; they are exceeding ſwift, and wild; whom if the Inhabitants had art to tame, might ſerve inſtead of horſes which this Country wants: whoſe office notwithſtanding men do perform by carrying them, who ſpeedily journey, in litters or chairs, the bearers being often changed. Beaſts called *Empalanges*, ſome as big as an Ox, others leſſe, are here alſo. To conclude, they have wild Bugles or Oxen, Wolves ſmelling afar off, Foxes, Goats, Stags, Hares, and Conies in abundance; for they hunt them not to death, as in *Europe*. They have many Civit-Cats, whom they keep tame for their pleaſing ſent. There are divers kinds of Serpents and Vipers, ſome being 25 foot long, 5 broad, with a very large belly and throat, that (if we can credit it) will devour a beaſt as big as a Stag. They kill them ſleeping, and hold the food of their fleſh better than of any fowl. But ſome Vipers are ſo poyſonſome, that any one bitten dyes within 25 hours. There is likewiſe a ſtrange beaſt as big as a ram, with wings like a Dragon, a tail, long beak, many rowes of teeth, two legges, whoſe

whoſe skin is red, mixt with green and blew, and who eat raw fleſh. It hath Camelions, Parrots green and grey; very fair red birds, and many ſorts of ſmall ones ſinging like Canarie-birds: finally, great ſtore of Hens, Ducks, Geeſe, Turkies, Peacocks, Partridges wild and tame, Turtles, Pigeons, Faulcons, Sparrow-hawks, Eagles, and Pelicans. The Province of *Congo* hath many Elephants, and divers ſorts of imitating Apes, many Kine, with divers beaſts forementioned: alſo ſtore of Cryſtal and other metals; but preferring Iron, which is found in the aforeſaid fruitful Mountain; whoſe water is excellent good, not hurting any one: which is ſtored with graſſe, much Cattle, Fruit-Trees alway green, yielding all kind of grain, chiefly that called *Luco*, whoſe bread is as good as ours; abundance of white Millet called Mazze; alſo Meaz or Turky Wheat, and ſtore of Rice; but they little eſteem theſe. *Bananes*, which ſome take to be *Muſe*; and others, *Indian* Figs, a pleaſing and good food grow here; alſo Limons and Citrons exceeding pleaſant, whereof the poor live. There are three ſorts of Palm-Trees: from one whereof they draw Oyl, Wine-Vinegar, Fruit, and Bread. Other Trees bear a Fruit called Cola, as big as a Pine-apple: and other wild Palms, whoſe fruit are good to eat, and with whoſe leaves they cover their Cottages, and make baskets, &c. This Province hath abundance of Melons and Cucumbers; alſo Tamarinds and Caſſia, which ſerve both the Moors and Turks for Phyſick. The River *Leonde* ingenders Crocodiles, and the Hog-fiſh, ſo big and fat, that ſome weigh 500 weight and more: alſo Sea-horſes, or the River-horſe, which is tawny, having little hair, leaping to land, and feeding, and by day living in the river; ſome of whom the *Africans* do tame: and they are exceeding ſwift, but they muſt not paſſe over deep rivers, becauſe they will preſently dive. But this river which runs at the foot of the Mountain where the royal Town of *Congo* is built, ſo dries up when the rain ceaſeth, that one may eaſily wade it. On the ſhoar of whoſe Iſland *Leonde*, are found gray Cockles very gliſtering, and better eſteemed than thoſe on the other ſhoars: where alſo is a Tree called *Enſanda*, alwayes green, and, having many virtues, ſtrangely multiplyeth, to wit, by ſome ſmall threds hanging down from the high branches, and rooting in the ground; whoſe upper bark being made clean, is a kind of linnen cloath, making garments for the common people: and in that part neareſt to the firm land do trees grow, at whoſe foot ſalt-water ſprings. Here are likewiſe big Oyſters, which they call *Ambizimitare*, that is, fiſh of a ſtone. They find here alſo divers fiſhes, as Pilchards, Soles, Craſiſhes, &c. And about the outward part of this Iſland are many black Whales; who fighting, many die: whoſe fat being taken and mixt with Pitch, the Inhabitants calk their ſhips. Moreover, we muſt not forget the great ſtore of ſtone, and goodly Marble Mountains, beſides the Jaſper and Porphyrie, with the white Marble,

and of other colours, called at *Rome*, *Numidian* and *African* Marble: in ſome Mountains alſo of this Province of *Pemba*, grow Jacinths; and in other rocks they find metals, as braſſe, yellow and green, whereof they make Statues, &c. So that, if we look on the abundance of metals in this Realm, as alſo their Elephants, and Civit-Cats, wherewith they abound, Sea-cockles ſerving inſtead of coyn, traffique of Slaves, linnen cloath of *Songo*, and *Sunde* made of *Indian* Palm-Trees, Cryſtal, though not altogether ſo profitable; we may ſoon ſee how they are ſought to by forreign Merchants, whereby their wealth may be conjectured. And as for the King, none would doubt, but that he (having all theſe Countries under him) is exceeding rich: of whom, one thing is reported to his commendation, That he doth Juſtice publiquely, without any formality; for that all things are debated before him in few words. As to their religious belief, they are ſo full of vanities, that they ſcarce know what they believe: for, although an outward profeſſion of Chriſtianity be crept into this Realm, yet is it full of groſſe Idolaters: ſome worſhipping the Sun as Husband to the Moon; and the Moon as his Wife in the ſecond place. Others worſhip thoſe beaſts like Dragons abovementioned. Some the Earth, as Mother of all, &c. How a Chriſtian profeſſion was brought firſt hither by the *Portugals*, (*James Cano* or *Diego Can*, Captain to *D. John* the ſecond, King of *Portugall*, diſcovering theſe Countries of the Nether *Æthiopia* in 1486) I leave to read in the book, Of Eſtates, Empires, &c. Onely thus much I ſay, That King *John* ſending three Dominick Friers to inſtruct them; the King of *Congo*'s Uncle and his ſon firſt; then the King and Queen were baptized; (whoſe eldeſt ſon was *Alphonſo*) and who endeavoured lovingly and zealouſly to turn the Subjects: But theſe Friers (beſide the conſuming heat, and ayr's malignity) were ill-intreated by them of *Congo*: who ſeemed tractable while they ſpake of ceremonies and myſteries; but when they began to ſpeak of temperance, continency, reſtitution of goods, pardon of offences received, with articles of Chriſtian profeſſion, they ſhewed oppoſition. The King alſo growing from zealous, to be cold: for they were loath to leave their Sooth-ſaying and Sorceries, eſpecially their many Wives, and which Women troubled the Court and City of its abode. Then, the King dying, *Alphonſo* the eldeſt, and *Panze Aquitime* his ſecond ſon, who would not be Baptized, fell to Arms; *Alphonſo* defeating, and taking him (they ſay) by apparent miracles; who afterwards cauſed all the Idols to be burnt on the top of an high Mountain, and reigned fifty years in peace; and in the midſt of after troubles in *Aluaro*'s time (through the *Giaquas* entring *Congo*'s Realm in great numbers, and putting this King to flight- &c.) *Jeſuites* came into *Congo*, and preached to the people, building a Religious houſe, ſo called in the Iſland of *Leonde*, where ſix or ſeven Prieſts remained, or ſtill do remain, going up and down where neceſſity calls them.

Aluaro,

Aluaro (Granchild of the firſt *Aluaro*, whoſe ſon was alſo of the ſame name) being illegitimately born, was ſlighted of moſt of his Subjects; wherefore in 1587, he would have one of theſe Prieſts near him, whereby he purchaſed honour. And then defeating his ſiſter by the Father, with her brother, in a great battell, ſlaying the Generall; he built a Temple in the ſame place, ſetting the firſt hand thereto to encourage others, and by Edicts advanced theſe Prieſts Preaching and enterpriſe. But it's time to haſten to the third part of *Æthiopia* the lower, to wit, *Aian*, which (including *Abex*, and *Adell*, two Kingdomes) is ſcituated betwixt the River *Calimanca*, and the Mouth of the Red-Sea. *Abex* is alſo called *Adea*, and lyes ſcituated between *Habaſſia*, and *Adel*; unto which firſt it is ſaid to be tributary, two of whoſe chief Towns, to wit, *Vate*, and *Gogia*, the *Portugalls* took under the command and conduct of *Triſtran de Cugna*. The other principal Town is *Braue Adell*, is that of which *Grand Amada* was King, who had a great hand over the Emperour of the *Habaſines*, it is ſcituated more upon the Coaſt of the Red-Sea than *Abex*, and whoſe three chief Cities are *Auar*, *Borbora*, and *Zeila*, all ſeated without the Red-Seas ſtraights, the which Merchants do much frequent; for beſides the Corn, fleſh, Hony, and Wax, ſtore of ſheep, (whoſe tails are ſaid to weigh 25 pound) wherewith this Country abounds, they have alſo much Gold, and Ivory. But *Zeila* the chief of the three, ſtanding near the Bay called the *Boſome*, or nook of the *Avalites*, or *Abalites*, who dwelt thereabout, was ſacked and burned by the *Portugalls* in 1516. 4. *Zanzibar*, which extends from *Monotapa*, unto the River *Quilimanci*, (whoſe chief Rivers are *Coava*, and two others) it muſt needs be a large Province; for it containeth fifteen Kingdomes, whoſe chief Cities, *Corova*, *Monculo*, *Anzuga*, *Badin*, *Calen*, *Quilao*, *Momboza*, *Melinda*, *Mombara*, *Monbizo*, *Embroe*, *Moſambique*, *Macaos*, *Mordomugi*, and *Safila*, denominate the Countries, and that of *Safila* (abounding much in Gold and Ivory) is thought to be the land of *Ophir*; but ſeeing *Ophir* is planted in the Eaſt, and *Safila* ſtands South-Weſt from *Chaldæa*, where the People's ſcattering began; as alſo ſince *Solomons* Navy of *Tarſhiſh*, with the Navy of *Hiram* came from *Ophir* but once in three years, as 1 *Kings* ch. 10. Verſes 11. and 22. do demonſtrate, *Ophir* was certainly farther off; to wit, in *India*, although what particular Province or Iſlands thereof, it is not determined. *Abraham* King of *Quilao*, ſuffered the *Portugalls* to build Forts in his Country in 1500, whom they preſumptuouſly nine years after depoſing, the *Arabians* (for the *Zanzibars*, and *Aians* on the Sea-ſide, are ſaid to deſcend from them) demoliſhed their fortreſſes, The true Natives are the more in-land people of *Zanzibar*, and groſſe *Gentiles* as to Religion. But thoſe on the ſhoar ſide (as of *Aian*) have received the *Mahometan* ſuperſtition of the *Arabians* from whom they deſcended.

Fifthly, *Caſaria*, (ſo named from the *Cafars*, that is, Heretiques, a name appropriated unto theſe Heathen for want of another) hath

hath on the South and Weſt; the Ocean, on the North, the Mountains of the Moon. I find no City or Town in this Province, onely they are ſaid to have ſome Villages; in every of which is a Lord or Ruler. Some repreſent alſo, the manners of this people to be as ill-favoured as their bodies, and faces; for being cole-black, with thick Lips, and flat Noſes, they likewiſe live like beaſts. The long Southern Promontory called *The Cape of Good Hope*, (whoſe top hath a fair Plain covered with Graſſe and various flowers, named the Table of the *Cape*, and largely overlooking the Sea on all ſides; which here being very rough and tempeſtuous, hath often vexed the *Spaniards*) is of this Region, and was diſcovered by *Vaſco di Games* in 1497.

Moreover, before we ſpeak of *Ægypt*, we will look over the *African* Iſlands, which are thoſe in the *Atlantick* Ocean, or in the *Æthiopian* Sea. In the former are to be noted. 1. That called the Princes Iſland, ſeated between the *Æquator*, and *Tropick* of *Capricorn*, and ſo named, becauſe the Prince of *Portugall* was to have its Revenues when his *Portugalls* had conquered it. Nigh this, is that called the Iſle of Saint *Helen*, which they ſo named from their Saint *Helen*, on whoſe day it was diſcovered, and over which (as the other) the *Spaniards* do command. 2. The *Gorgades*, of old the *Gorgons*, they are nine in number, now called the Iſlands of the *Green Cape*, for that they lye near the ſaid *Cape*, in the *Negroes* Land. *James* Iſland is the chief of theſe, whoſe principall Town is *Ribiera*, fortyfied by the *Spaniards*. *Meduſa* dwelt here, who is reported to be a Woman exceeding beautifull, but moleſting the *European* Seas by Piracy, ſhe was invaded by *Perſeus* and his *Greeks*. He ſlaying Her in a ſingle Combate, ſtruck off her Head, and carrying it into *Greece*, the people exceedingly admired both her Face and Hair. Goats are the chief thing theſe Iſlands abound with. 3. The *Canaries*, of which before in *Spain*, which for their fruitfullneſſe, &c. were of old called the *Fortunate* Iſlands. But the *Canaries*, from the chiefeſt Iſle *Canaria*, or from the Dogs, in which the *Spaniards* found them to abound: They are accounted by ſome, but ſeven in number; three whereof, to wit, the Iſle *Canarie*, *Palma*, (where ſhips uſe to touch going to *America*) and *Tenariff*, 90 miles in circuit, are the chief; in which *Tenariff*, neither ſhowr nor river is ſaid to be; but their water is conveyed into divers parts from a high Mountain, having a Tree alway covered with a moyſt cloud, which every noon-tide diſſolveth. The Commodities hereof are well enough known to be ſublime Sacks, fine Sugars, and Canarie-birds.

4. The *Azores* 9 in number, whereof the chief *Tercera*, makes them all now to be called the *Terceraes*; unto whoſe ſecond Iſle of note, S. *Michael*, Geographers have removed the firſt Meridian, dividing the Eaſtern World from the Weſt. Marriners alſo obſerving the Compaſſe coming under this Iſle's Meridian line, not to vary at all from the North. *Faiall* is the third of note, which Sir

Sir *Walter Rawleigh* taking from the *Spaniard* againſt all oppoſition (for two reaſons) in 1597, made the booty of this Expedition (called the Iſland-Voyage) worth 400000 Crowns, although the Engliſh kept not what they won. Although the Flemings firſt diſcovered theſe Iſlands, and thence were called the Flemiſh Iſlands; yet the Portugals ſubdued them all under Prince *Henry's* Conduct in 1444. *Tercera* it ſelf hath been called by us the Iſland *Oade*, becauſe it aboundeth in Oade.

5. The *Heſperides*, *Happy* Iſlands, whereof Poets making frequent mention, placed here the Elyzian fields. They are two in number, ſeated not far from the *Gorgades*, and divided aſunder by a ſmall ſtraight, being, according to *Plutarch*, 10000 furlongs from the Continent of *Africa*. The ayr and ſeaſons are ſaid to be here alwayes temperate: The weather fair; for they have rain very ſeldome, ſweet dews making the earth very fruitful with ſmall pains; and where *Sertorius* the Roman earneſtly deſired to ſpend the remainder of his life in peace. In the latter Sea are, 1. *Magadaſcar*, ſcituated under the Southern Tropick, and reported to be 1200 miles long, and 4000 in compaſſe (which if ſo, *Brittain* muſt take but the third place of the Iſlands of the known World, for bigneſſe). Their chief Town or City is of the ſame name. It is called St. *Lawrence*, which name I ſuppoſe the Portugals gave it, when they diſcovered it in 1506. The people are but of a dusky colour. It is (by relation) a goodly Countrey, abounding with beaſts both wild and tame, and all kinds of fruits; alſo Ginger, Cloves, and likewiſe with Silver. It hath both fair Rivers, and ſafe Harbours; yet they would neither trade, nor be traded with by others; yet the *Portugals* have gained a little traffique with them, whom yet they ſuffer not to come on ſhoar. Theſe people keep to one Wife; but for other things, ſaid to be inhoſpitable and treacherous, and not onely ignorant of prayer, but of years, moneths, yea and weekly dayes diſtinction.

2. *Zocotara*, which is 60 miles long, 24 broad, and is ſcituated at the very mouth of the red-Sea. Its chief City is ſo called where the King reſides. This Iſland, through much winds and dryneſſe, is deficient in moſt neceſſaries for life; yet hath it plenty of Phyſicall Drugs, eſpecially of Aloes; called (if true) *Zacatrina* (not *Succotrina*) from this place. Two of their Towns, *Benin* and *Coro*, the *Portugals* have taken and fortified; before whoſe arrival here, the Inhabitants (who are aſh-colour'd and tall) were a kind of outward Chriſtians called *Jacobites*. Whether there are two Iſlands nigh this, which men alone, and women alone do inhabit; who are ſaid to meet ſometimes, though not to ſtay long together, through the ayr's antipathy to each other; I leave (as ambiguous) unto Traveller's experience to determine.

3. The Iſle of St. *Thomas*, ſeated juſt under the Æquinoctial, and of a roundiſh figure. It's 180 miles about; the principal Town being *Pavoaſan*. At its firſt diſcovery, the *Portugals* found it a Wood; who with the Negroes now dwell there. It is ſo plentiful

tifull in Sugar, that they load 40 ſhips yearly: But as for fruit which hath a ſtone therein, it will bear none; neither will Wheat come to good. Although the *Portugals* be maſters here, yet in this the *Negroes* are above them; that they are reported to live (divers times) 100 years: when as the *Portugals* never exceed 50; where there is no water for 8 dayes journey.

Ægypt is bounded on the Eaſt with the *Arabian Deſart*, lying betwixt it and the red Sea; on the Weſt with the Deſarts of *Lybia*, *Numidia*, *Barze*, and *Nubia*: on the South *Bugia*; or as others, the *Cataracts*, which being very narrow ſteeps, *Nile* powrs down his waters with a wonderful force; (although I greatly ſuſpect, whether the adjoyning Inhabitants are deafned with the noyſe) and on the North the Mediterranean, which from its joyning unto Egypt, is there called the Egyptian Sea: and which ſheweth, that the Antients have accounted that onely *Ægypt*, which *Nile* watereth, beginning (according to *Ptolemy*) on that ſide near the Town *Siena* (now *Aſne*), unto the Mediterranean Sea, which is 562 miles in length; although in the broadeſt place, to wit, from *Damiata* Eaſt, to *Roſetta* Weſt, it be but 140 broad, in ſome places but 37, and at the bottom or point but 4. Some would have this Country diſtinct from *Africa* and *Aſia*, containing it betwixt both. Others taking *Nile* for *Aſia* and *Africks* bounds, put part thereof in either. But *Ptolemy*, and many others making the Red-Sea or *Arabian* Gulph, *Ægypt's* commodious bound, have placed it in *Africk*. *Ægypt* being firſt inhabited by *Miſraim* the ſon of *Chus*, was called by the Hebrews *Miſreia*, and the *Arabians* are ſaid now to call it *Miſre*. It hath had divers names not very material here to repeat; But it was named Egypt, either from the river *Nilus*, once called Ægypt; or from the people deſcending from *Chams* race, who, as *Joſephus* ſaith, were called *Ægyptians*; or from one of their Kings ſurnamed *Ægyptus*, and named *Rameſes*, the brother of *Danaus*. It was (of old) divided into high and low, (though others have divided it into High, Middle, and Low). High *Ægypt* being long and ſtrait, beginning at the Cataracts beyond *Siena*, on *Æthiopia's* Frontiers, and ending near *Cair*. Low *Ægypt* containing that which hath the form of an Iſland made by the two Channels of *Nile* and the Sea, extending from *Caire* unto the *Mediterranean*, Northward, and is as *Strabo* ſaith, about 3000 ſtades in Circuit, that is 375 *Italian* Miles, and was named [*Delta*] from its triangular form, or reſemblance to the *Greek* letter ſo called. It's ſcituation is near the *Tropick* of *Cancer*, bending towards the Northern or Artick Circle, betwixt the ſeventh and tenth Parallell, eſpecially under the ſecond climate, whereby the longeſt day is thirteen hours and an half, nor in moſt Northern parts above fourteen. Some have affirmed there were two thouſand Cities and Towns, others 1020, in this Country; But *Ortelius* who was diligent in the ſearch, found but 300. yet the Wars with *Æthiopia*, *Syria*, and the *Romanes*, might ruine many Towns therein; But we will

will mention onely ſome of the chief of them; as 1. *Siena*, now called *Aſne*, the moſt Southern City thereof, and ſaid to be exactly under the Tropick of *Cancer*; for *Ptolemy* ſaith, they making a very great pit, there was no ſhadow of the Sun, when he entred into *Cancer*. 2. *Memphis* ſcituated beyond *Nile* Weſtward, where the *Ægyptian* Princes reſided; in whoſe place *Caire* ſucceeded, and was one aboad of the *Sultans*. *Caire* is a great City, diſtant from *Jeruſalem* about 240 of our miles, which a traveller thither, calls (for its admirableneſſe and greatneſſe) the little World, being, (ſaith he) thrice as large as *Conſtantinople*, and as populous, though not ſo well builded, being ſcituate in a pleaſant plain, and in the heart of *Ægypt*, kiſſing *Nilus* at ſome parts: It's divided into five parts. 1. New-*Cair*, the principall of the other, and lying in the midſt of them, and contains all the chief Merchandiſe and Market-places, it hath walls and Ports, and is in Circuit twenty two miles. 2. Old *Caire*, where *Memphis* anciently ſo called, ſtood, alſo named *Babylon* of the *Ægyptians*. This was the fartheſt place *Ulyſſes* viſited in his travells, which *Homer* ſo memorizeth, yet (ſaith *Lithgow*) they were not anſwerable to the fifth part of mine. 3. *Medin*, which joyns to the back ſide of Old *Caire*, towards the *Piramides* (which are not far from hence) 4. *Boulake* running a great length along the River ſide; which hath three Market places of no ſmall account. 5. *Caraſſar*, a great Town bending Southward in the way of the Red-Sea, for many miles. All which four, are (ſaith he) but as Suburbs to the New *Caire*, making up a Country rather than a City, yet all touch one with another either to the right or left hand, or to both, with a multitude of ſtreets: whoſe length in all, from the loweſt end of *Boulake*, to the Southmoſt part of *Caraſſar*, is 28 *Engliſh* miles, and 14 in breadth; for tryall whereof, he ſaith, he trod it one day on foot from Sun to Sun, being guided and guarded by a riding *Janizary*, which, for his bruiſed feet on the ſtreets, was one of the foreſt dayes journey that ever he had in his life. Here are three principall gates in New *Caire*; *Babeh Mamſtek*, looking towards the Wilderneſſe, and Red-Sea; *Bebzavillah* towards *Nilus*; and *Babell Eutuch*, toward the fields. The ſtreets are narrow, and all almoſt covered to ſave them from the parching heat, with open vents for light, and their buildings are commonly two ſtories high, made either of mud or brick, and plat-forms on the tops, whereon they ſleep uſually in the night, to receive the freſh and cooling Ayre. Here is a great Pallace where the *Beglerbeg* or *Turkiſh* Vice-gerent conſtantly reſides, and on a moderate height, from whence a full proſpect of the better part of the Town, Gardens and Villages, bordering on *Nile*, with a great part of the lower plains of *Ægypt*, may be taken. There is likewiſe ſaid to be in this City, a Tower, whereby (by obſerving how high *Nile* riſeth, for there are divers marks in it by which they judg) they know how fruitful it will be every year in *Ægypt*; for if the River ſwell unto the higheſt hole of the Tower, they have abundance of Corn. Another ſaith it was in a

Moſque, or *Turkiſh* Temple called *Eſchiall*, whereas they meaſured how much *Nile* roſe, by a Pillar there; But another in his Peregrination ſaith, they go into an Iſland nigh *Caire*, where they obſerve the height of this River. 3. *Alexandria*, ſo called from *Alexander* the Great, who built it, and now *Scanderia*; it's a Town of great traffique, and was formerly one of the chief Cities of the World, not yielding to *Rome* for inhabitants; and was in the time of the *Nicene* Councel, appointed (by them) one of the four Patriarchal Cities, *Antioch*, *Rome*, and *Conſtantinople* being the other three. It is divided into Old and New, and is ſeated in a ſandy Country on the Sea ſhore, more broad than long, and like a half Moon: The Old is three miles long, having within it (beſides other rare things) two Mountains of incloſed ſand. The antient Walls are yet ſtanding, but little inhabited within; four things more, among others, are here eminent; the Ciſterns bringing water from an Arme of *Nile* called *Calis*, and ſupported by Marble Pillars; two Spires near the Walls of the Port almoſt alike, Graven with *Hierogliphycall* letters, one whereof lyeth along, almoſt covered with earth; the other ſtanding ten fadome high without the ground, and is eleven foot ſquare: A little above which, is the place as by the ruines doth appear, where *Cleopatra's* Pallace of old ſtood, where ſhe had a Gallery advanced over the Sea; and laſtly, without the Town ſtands a Pillar which *Cæſar* erected in memory of *Pompey* his defeat; it is of Marble, eighty foot high, and twenty in Circuit. The New is ſeated ſomewhat more pleaſant, on the right hand of the Old Port, which hath a Caſtle of the Old Town for defence, but (through difficulty) they uſe it onely ſometimes to lodge their Foiſts and Galleys. The New Port is on its right hand, and is but an open road ſubject to the Northern Winds, but defended by two Caſtles (on both ſides) called *Farilos* one ſtanding on a little Peninſula; the other right againſt it; ſo that all Ships muſt needs paſſe within ſhot of theſe Caſtles; without which two Ports (through the Ayres badneſſe) the very Town (it is judged) would be ſoon abandoned. Two things are remarkable of this City. That the people were ſo licentious, that they would neither ſpare perſonally and verbally to abuſe their Governour; nor *Romane* Emperours, their Lords themſelves: for which cauſe *Caracalla* comming to the City, and impatient of the ſame, aſſembled the youths of the City, as if to chooſe ſome for attending on his perſon, and ſuddenly commanded his ſouldiers to put them all to the Sword; and that, one *Gautenus* reading Divinity and Philoſophy in this Town in 180. thence it is thought the ſetting up Univerſities firſt began in *Chriſtendome*. Right againſt *Alexandria* they place the little Iſle *Pharos*, in *Cæſar* and *Ptolemies* time, but now it joyns to the Continent; and whoſe *Pharus* or watch-Tower (built by *Ptolemy Philadelphus* for benefit of Sailers; too tedious here particularly to deſcribe) was accounted one of the World's ſeven Wonders. The *Mauſoleum*, which ſignifies a Sepulchre or Monument for the dead: *Babylon*, not of *Ægypt*, but that of

of *Aſſyria*, its Walls; *Diana's* Temple of *Epheſus*. The *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes*, and the ſtatue or Image of *Jupiter Olympicus*, and the *Piramides* of *Ægypt*, being the other ſix. It was called by *Oppius*, one of *Ægypts* two Cloyſters, or doors to ſhut it up, to wit by Sea; the other by land, being *Peluſium*. This ſeems to me to be the ſame which the Deſcriber of *Eſtates and Principalities*, &c. calls the Caſtle, which (ſaith he) is very incommodious, in that they muſt carry water thither from *Alexandria's* Ciſterns, upon Camells backs. 4. *Peluſium*, now called *Damiata*, and ſeated near the Mediterranean Sea, it was alſo named *Eliopolis*, of the Prince *Ely*, or *Aly*, who had environed it with three VValls; (but one thinks it to be that now called *Tenezc*) This key of *Ægypt*, (as *Suidas* calls it) was more then once beſieged by Chriſtian Armies, in the time of that called the *Holy war*; The moſt remarkable whereof was the eighteen Moneths ſiege of *John de Brenne* (the entituled King of *Jeruſalem*) with the *European* Princes in 1220, concerning the mortality of whoſe beſieged, through raging Plague and Famine, and the unexpected ſeizure thereof, (by two ventrous ſouldiers ſcaling the Walls, as admiring the peoples ſilence) ye may read at large in the Turkiſh Hiſtory. Beſides theſe Cities, are two others, ſaid to be almoſt as big as *Caire*; alſo *Thebes*, which the Tyrant *Buſiris* builded, 17 miles in compaſſe, and having a hundred Gates; *Arſinoe*, or the City of Crocodiles; now *Sues*, and almoſt abandoned, though in the *Ptolemies* time, a Haven Town of great commerce; yet the Turks building their Galleys at *Caire*, bring them, when taken in pieces, on Camells backs. Here is is alſo *Bubaſtis*, where *Diana* was worſhipped. *Nicopolis*, now called *Mania*. *Heliopolis*, now *Bethſamie*, and of which *Potipharah* was Prieſt, whoſe daughter *Aſenath*, *Pharaoh* gave to *Joſeph* in marriage, and *Canopus*, where was *Oſiris* his chief Temple; four of theſe Cities, to wit, *Alexandria*, *Peluſium*, *Bubaſtis*, and *Heliopolis*, are known by other names in *Ezechiel* the thirtieth, as *No*, *Phiſebeth*, *Shin*, and *Aven*. The antient *Ægyptians* were ſaid to be the firſt inventers of the Mathematicall Sciences; Great Magicians and Aſtrologers being yet of a dextrous wit, Merry, great Singers, and ſociable companions; but ſomewhat ſloathfull, and given to Riot and Luxury, neither do they live long in regard of the great heat (for they lye in the ſame climate with *Barbary*) ſeldome attayning 60 years; yet are they not black, but tawny and brown. Two of the chief Monuments of *Ægypt*, were firſt, the *Piramides*, in regard of whoſe wonderfull Maſſes of ſtone, the antient works of the *Romans* were of ſmall moment; they begin to be ſeen fourty miles off. They ſtand in a Deſart place, four miles from *Caire*, about three ſtones caſt from *Nile*, the biggeſt whereof, (built by *Cheops*) is three hundred paces ſquare (that is) 1200 round, at the foot, whoſe height may be 600 foot, though ſome have reported it was 1000. the ſtones are three foot long, and two foot broad, and of the ſame thickneſſe; and although the top ſeems to be ſharp, for ſo much the word *Pyramis* doth imply) yet is it there

21. foot ſquare. *Joſephus* reports the *Iſraelites* to make Bricks partly for ſuch *Pyramides*. Secondly, *Pſamniticus* his *Labarinth* which he built, containing 1000 houſes and twelve Palaces within one Wall, whoſe building was moſt under the Earth; no wood nor cement being imployed in that Marble Fabrick. The Chamber doors in opening ſounded as Thunder, and though there was but one paſſage into it, which was of white Marble, with ſtately Pillars, and moſt curious works of Imagery; yet having a multitude of turnings, and returnings within, it was even invious to one that was unacquainted. This ſtood on *Nile's* banks towards *Alexandria*. The *Ægyptians* alſo made Paper of the ſedgy weeds *Papyri*, which groweth on the banks of *NILE*, whereby *Ptolemy Philadelphus* the more eaſily made up his Library of 700000 Volumes at *Alexandria*, cauſing likewiſe the 72 Interpreters to tranſlate the Bible. The Prieſts alſo, who in time of ancient heatheniſm, were honoured as their Kings, expreſſed all their conceits by Hieroglyphicks; or the ſhapes of things in the Creation. For eternity painting the Sun and Moon; for a year, a Snake with his tayl in mouth: to ſhew an endleſſe circle of years. For integrity, fire and water, becauſe they are pure, and purifie other things, &c. The Red Sea is on the Eaſt of Egypt; ſo called from the red colour of the ſands: alſo *Sinus Arabicus*, or the *Arabian* gulph, being 1600 miles long: thorow which *India's* and *Arabia's* Spices were brought to *Alexandria*, and ſo diſperſed throughout all parts by the *Venetians*. It is alſo named the *Erythræan* Sea, as much as red, nigh which, the Sybill called *Erythræa*, dwelt: for there were 10 of them, of whom *Cumana* is affirmed to have written the 9 books of the Sybills: which being burned by one *Stilico*, thoſe Prophecies now extant, are onely drawn out of others writings wherein they were quoted: Now they manifeſtly foretold of Chriſt's Name, Birth, Death and Kingdom, and ſomewhat of Antichriſt's deſtruction. Before we come to the quality, riches, and Religion of this Country, we will make mention of *Cyrene*, anciently named *Pentapolitana*, from its five Cities; (for it is reckoned a part of Egypt, and ſeems to me, that which modern Writers call *Arabia Trogloditica*) which hath *Tunis* on the Weſt, and Ægypt on the Eaſt. Its chief Cities are now *Feſſan*, *Barca*, from whence the Country is called *Barca Marmorica*, and *Cyrene*, which once ſtriving with *Carthage* for greatneſſe and extent of bounds, two men of each ſide were appointed to end the Controverſie, by coming toward each other's City; for where they met, was to be the boundaries: But the *Phileni* of *Carthage* getting far into *Cyrenia* before the other met them, they (enraged) killed them becauſe they would not depart their Country: which occaſioned the *Carthaginians* (in honour of them) to raiſe the *Aræ Philenorum*, or Altars of the *Philenians* in *Cyrene's* Borders. Here ſtood alſo the Oracle of *Jupiter-Hammon*; whoſe Temple, when *Cambyſes* King of Perſia (in his Conqueſt of Egypt) would (by his Army) overthrow: they were (in the way) ſmothered

thered with the light ſands of this Country, although 500000 men. Although this people were rude and theeviſh, yet *Ariſtippus* the Philoſopher, *Eratoſthenes* the Mathematician, and *Callimachus* the Poet, were born here; as alſo *Simon* of *Cyrene*, who was forced to carry the Croſſe on which Chriſt ſuffered. Some call the chief Towns hereof by another name, as *Grondall* or *Corandall*, having an indifferent good Port. *Alcoſſer* or *Chozair*, which ſome take for *Berenice*, one of the five antient Cities; and where is (by the Mountain's opening) paſſage for fruits brought out of *Æthiopia* the Upper. *Suaquen* is the name of another, which *Ortelius* thinks to be the *Ptolemais* of *Mela*; near which, is a very good Port: and where is alſo commonly a Turkiſh Baſſa, who commands the Country. Even in the head of the *Arabian* gulph ſtands *Suez*, which ſome take for *Arſinoe* (one of the five ancient Cities of *Cyrene*); others for *Potidia*; and ſome for *Hero* or *Heros*, which in the *Ptolemies* and the *Romans* time, very much flouriſhed for *Indian* and *Arabian* Merchandize, tranſported thence into *Ægypt* by *Caire* and *Alexandria*; but although the Turk hath uſed all means to people it, yet is it not much inhabited, nor of any great traffique, by reaſon of the great difficulty of all things. *Ægypt* is an ancient Kingdom; for there is a Catalogue made of 300 Kings, ſave eight, who reigned before *Amaſis* in 17 *Dynaſties*; of whom *Oſiris* is onely to be mentioned, who with his ſucceſſours were called *Pharaohs*, and in whoſe time *Abraham* is thought to have gone down into Ægypt. But of the 18th Dynaſtie or Lordſhip of great power, there were 16 Kings; *Amaſis* being the firſt, and beginning his reign in the year of the World, 2242. *Menophis* or *Miris* being the laſt. Of the 19th *Dynaſtie* were onely five, who were called the *Latti*: *Zetus* was the firſt, in the year 2590; and *Thuoris* the laſt: two of which five, to wit, *Amenophis* and *Seſoſtris* or *Vexores*, are of fame. The 20th *Dynaſtie* remained 177 years under the *Diapolitane* Princes: and of the 21 *Dynaſtie* were 18 Kings, the firſt of whom was *Smendes*, beginning to reign in the year 2961, and called in Scripture *Seſac*: the 15th was *Pharaoh Neco*, who ſlew *Joſiah* at the battle of *Megiddo*: and *Pſamnenites* or *Pſamniticus* was the laſt, in whoſe dayes *Cambyſes* (as was ſaid in Perſia, ſubdued Egypt under his Empire: from which it revolted in *Darius Nothus* his time the 6th Perſian King, they chooſing one of their own called *Amertheus*, in 3558: the ſixth from whom, was *Nectanebos* the ſecond; in the 18th year of whoſe reign, *Ochus* the 8th Perſian Emperour recovered it again. But *Alexander* vanquiſhing *Darius*, he won Egypt without bloud; after whoſe death, *Ptolemy* the ſon of *Lagi* ſharing this Country, all the following Kings were named *Ptolemies*: of whom there were 12, *Lagi* being the firſt, and beginning his reign in the year of the World 3641, and called in *Daniel* the *King of the South*. *Cleopatra*, a woman exceeding beautifull being the laſt, who (being in love with *Marcus Antonius*, killed her ſelf to avoid leading thorow *Rome* in triumph: After whoſe death it

was

was made a Roman Province, and was as warily looked to, as highly prized: no Senatour but onely a Gentleman of *Rome* being Governour. The Roman Empire being divided, this Country was ſubject to the *Conſtantinopolitan* Emperour, till the Egyptians being overburthened, craved the *Saracen's* ayd who made them Tributaries unto *Haumer* the third Caliph or Saracenical Pope of *Babylon* or *Bagdet*; the Grecian Garriſons being firſt expelled: who afterwards chooſing a Caliph out of their own people, there were two, one at *Bagdet*, to whom the *Aſian*; and another at *Caire*, to whom the *European* and *African Saracens* ſubmitted. The firſt Egyptian Caliph was *Achmades*, beginning to rule in the year of Chriſt 870; the 15th and laſt being *Elphaiz*, (although there be one, who addeth ſeven others) who ſending to *Noradine* the Turkiſh King of *Damaſco* for ayd againſt *Almericus* King of Jeruſalem, he ſent him valiant *Sarracon*, who, after clearing Egypt of *Almericus* his forces, made himſelf King, and to confirm his eſtate, daſhed out *Elphaiz* his braines with his horſeman's mace, and rooting out all his kinn, as we read in the Turkiſh hiſtory. Of theſe Turkiſh Kings were five; *Sarracon* the firſt, beginning his unjuſt reign in 1153. *Melechſala* the laſt, who (going with *Lewis* the 9th of *France* towards *Damiata*, when he had vanquiſhed him) was ſlain by the *Mamalucks*, ſlaves whom he bought and bred up for Souldiers, to ſupply the deficiency of the ſoft Egyptians: they came from *Colchis* and *Georgia*, and were commonly called *Circuſſians*: they alſo ſet up *Turquimenus*, a *Mamaluck*, in *Melechſala's* room, of which *Mamaluck Sultans*, there were 12, *Turquimenus*, the firſt, beginning his rule in 1250, (who although he releaſed King *Lewis*, is ſaid not to have performed half his conditions of peace with him made) *Tonombeius*, the laſt, who being overcome by *Selimus* the firſt in 1517, Egypt was made a Turkiſh Province, as it ſtill remaineth. The Country is low, plain, and not mountainous; wherefore they have built their Villages (though far from *Nile*) in high places, to avoid *Nilus* his overflowing, which makes Egypt exceeding fruitful; and for want whereof, the dearth is very great; (for they have no rain, as is read in *Zech.* 14. v. 18; or if they chance to have any, it is ſaid to turn to divers inconveniences, as ſores, &c.) it beginning to ſwell about June 17, and continuing 40 dayes, (and falling the like time) which is ſaid to happen when *Æthiopia* hath moſt rain, eſpecially in the farther Mountains. The Greek letters of this river's name containing in them, all the dayes of the year; (for N ſtands for 50, H for 5, I for 10, Λ for 30, O for 70, Σ for 200, which make 365,) and the manner of whole inundation *Lithgow* undertakes to ſhew, becauſe he ſaith many learned men are meerly miſtaken about its flowing. He ſaith, there is a dry pond digged near the river's brink, called *Machaſh*, wherein ſtands a pillar as high as this ditch is deep, that is, 18 cubits: whereby they know the river's increaſing (and ſo the plenty or ſcarcity of things the year following) after this manner: between the river and this pond are ſix paſſages

paſſages digged thorow the bank, where when the river begins to ſwell, it falls down thorow the loweſt paſſage into the pond; (and then come forth certain Prieſts cal'd *Darviſhes*, accompanied with 100 Janizaries, pitching their Tents about this Quadrangled pit. In all which time of the inundation, they make great feaſting, rare ſolemnities, with dancing, ſinging, touching of Kettle-Drums, ſounding of Trumpets, and other oſtentations of joy. As the water grows in the river, ſo alſo (now) upon the Pillar, which is marked from bottom to top, with Braſes, handfuls, a foot, a ſpan, and an inch. If the water riſe but to 10 braſes, it prefageth, there will be great dearth, Peſtilence and famine: If to 12 Cubits, the year will be indifferent: if to 15 Braſes, then plenty and abundance: if to 18, then the whole Country is in danger to be drowned and deſtroyed. Alſo, from the body of *Nile*, there are (ſaith he) about 3000 channels drawn thorow the plain, on which paſſing Ditches are all the Boroughs and Towns builded; and through which channels, the river ſpreads it ſelf throughout all the Kingdome: which when ſcowred of filth and Worms, and the water become clear, every houſe opening their Ciſtern window, receiveth as much water as will ſuffice them till the next inundation: Neither doth ever the River flow any where above the banks; for if it ſhould, it would overwhelm the whole Kingdom. All which Channels here or there, do make intercourſe for their ſtreams again, to the body and branches of *Nilus*; ſo that he calls them Stoical fools, who hold, that it overfloweth the whole face of the Land; for then I pray you (ſaith he) what would become of their houſes, Beſtials, Corn, and Fruits; for the nature of violent ſtreams do ever deface, tranſplant, and deſtroy all that they deborde upon, leaving ſlime, mud, and ſand behind their breaches; and therefore ſuch inunding cannot be called cheriſhings. Yet *Ovid* ſang thus of *Nile*,

Namq; ubi deſeruit, &c.

For when the ſeven-mouth'd Nile *the fields forſakes,*
Whoſe Rivers to th'old belly them betakes:
The tillers many living creatures find,
I'th' turn'd up muddie clodds that's left behind.

Now here the Poet indeed affirms muddy clodds to be left behind, and (which is ſtrange) very many live creatures therein found: but this overflowing may ſeem by his words, to be the channel's watering the Country by a moderate overflowing, and not the main body or belly of *Nile* drowning all like a Sea: and whereas he calls it *Seven-mouth'd Nile*; although ſome will have ſeven mouthes therein, (and others nine) yet the Moderns aſſure there are but 3 or 4, two of whom, report what they have ſeen; for it divides it ſelf into 4 branches, four miles from *Caire*, two whereof make the two chief and Navigable mouthes of *Damietta* and

and *Roſetta*; yet when it overflowes, many brooks (or channels, into which it is divided) are Navigable. There are abundance of venomous creatures bred (alſo) in this river, as Crocodiles, Scorpions, Water-Snakes, grievous miſhapen worms, and other monſtrous things, who do oft annoy the Inhabitants, and thoſe who traffique on the water, yet it breeds likewiſe very excellent fiſh, and is wonderful fruitfull therein. It is alſo reported to be almoſt 3000 miles long, and ſaid to have its beginning under the Æquinoctial line from the Mountains of the Moon; but more truly from the *Zembrian* Lake in the more inward *Æthiopia*, and in a place of the outward *Æthiopian* Alps called *Catadupa*. *Nile's* water is ſaid to be marvellous ſweet above all others, the cauſe whereof is the extream force of the Sun beating alwayes on it, and making it the lighter, purer, and ſimpler; as alſo his long courſe arrouſing ſo many ſoiles. *Egypt* is not ſubject to Earthquakes, and is ſo fertile for all neceſſaries for man's life, that ſome Antients have called it, *The Store-houſe of the Earth*. It was likewiſe called when the Romans had it, *Horreum Romanum*, or the Roman Garnericor Barn. It abounds with all ſorts of grain and pulſes, good paſtures, and abundance of Olive-Trees, and with herbs good to eat, that they may the more eaſily forbear Corn; there is alſo in the Weſtern part of Lower Egypt ſtore of Cotton and Sugar. Some report, there is very good Wine in divers places, keeping very long, as near the Lake *Meotides*. But another ſairh, it produceth no Wines; for theſe Mahometanical Moors obſerving ſtrictly the law of their Alcoran, will neither plant, nor ſuffer Vines to be planted, accounting it a deadly ſin to drink Wine: But for Coffa, and Sherpe, which are compoſed Liquors, he ſaith, they drink enough. Palm-trees alſo wonderful high, do grow throughout all Egypt; 20 great Trees, having been ſaid to be ſeen coming out of one body. Their gardens are repleniſhed with Siccamores, Caſſia, Pomegranates, Oranges and Tamaris, the greateſt part whereof are exceeding high, and the Siccamores exceeding green. The garden of their *Balſamo* lyeth near the South ſide of *Caire*, ſix miles in compaſſe; the Tree being but of three foot high, alwayes green of colour, with a broad three-pointed leaf; and being cut into the body, and branches thrice a year, it yields a red water dropping into earthen veſſels, which is the natural Balſom: Not far from which Garden in a ſandy Deſart, is the place called *Mommeis*: which are a multitude of Caves cut out of a Rock, wherein moſt mens Corpſes of *Caire* are interred: which remain alwayes unputrified, nor yielding a ſtinking ſmell: experiments whereof are, by Merchants bringing whole bodies hands, &c. from thence, which makes the Apothecarie's Mummia, whoſe colour is very black, and the fleſh clung to the bones. Here is a ſhrub called *Alcana*, whoſe leaves being yellow when dryed, the women in the Turk's Country die their hands and feet, with a part of their hair. There is great ſtore of ſmelling flowrs; yet *Plinie* affirms, they do not commonly ſmell very well, through the

fogginеſſe of the ayr, from the river *Nile*. Beſides hurtful beaſts, it breeds alſo a great number of tame cattel, as Bugles, Oxen, Camels, Horſes, Aſſes, Goats, and Sheep: all which grow very great; but the ſheep are exceeding great and fat, whoſe Wooll is black, and their thick tails hanging unto the ground.

Here are many Fowl (for *Ægypt* is very Mooriſh in VVinter) eſpecially Storks; wherewith in ſome places the fields are even covered: and who devour the abundance of Frogs which are here bred. There are alſo many Camelions found among the ſhrubs, which (ſaith the Author) live not of the wind as many have written; yet will they continue a whole year without eating any ſuſtenance. Hens (are ſaid) not to hatch their Chickens here; but they do it by the heat of Furnaces. *Ægypt* hath alwayes abounded with Mettalls, chiefly near *Æthiopia*; there is likewiſe the *Amethyſt* with many other pretious ſtones, and ſuch ſtore of Ætites or the Eagle-ſtone is found near to *Alexandria*, that they load whole ſhips therewith. Their VVomen are very fruitful, having many times three or four children at a birth; neither, as it hath been obſerved, are the eight-Moneths Children in danger of death as in other places. There are alſo Lemons, Citrons, Cherries, Figs, and other fruits, as in our Countries. *Cyrene*, or *Arabia Troglodi-tica*, is ſick of *Numidia*, and *Lybia's* diſeaſe, being barren, both of fruits, and water, Sandy, Deſart, and little inhabited, for when *Alexander* travelled to the Oracle of *Jupiter Hammon*, he ſaw neither, Man, Beaſt, Bird, Tree, nor River. And as for *Suez*, there is no water within two miles about it; but two miles diſtant they dig it out of a pit, it being ſaltiſh and bitteriſh, and brought upon Camells backs. There is great commerce in *Ægypt*, and at *Caire*, with very many Nations; for the Country abounds ſo, as to ſell Silks, Corns, Fruits, VVax, Honey, and the Soveraign Balſome, beſides many other commodities of Cotton-wool, Cloath of Gold and Silver: and the beſt Sattins, Damask, Taffaties, and Grograins that are, are here made. Their King's revenues in the *Ptolemies* time were 12000 Talents. The Turk now (what through tyrannical Government, what through the diſcontinuance of the uſual traffique thorow the red Sea, receives onely three millions; one whereof his *Vizier Baſſa* hath to ſupport his charge: the other his garriſon-Souldiers, &c. the third he Coffers up, being guarded by land to *Conſtantinople*, he not daring to adventure it by Sea, for fear of the *Florentines*. *Egypt* (where at this day are but few of the right Egyptians remaining) is peopled by Mahometans, outward Chriſtians, and Jews in a ſmall number. Thoſe called Chriſtians, are ſtrangers or Natives. The ſtrangers come thither (eſpecially to *Alexandria* and *Caire*) by reaſon of traffique; for it is called, as it were, a ladder, by which the treaſures of the *Indies* and the Eaſt, do paſſe into *Aſia*, *Europe*, and *Africa*. Thoſe born in the Country which have remained ſince the inundation of *Barbarians* and cruelty of *Saracens*, *Mamalucks* and *Turks*, do not exceed 50000, which dwell diſperſed here and there, eſpecially in

Caire, *Meſſia*, &c. they are called *Coſites* or *Copties*, and Chriſtians of the girdle, for they are both baptized and circumciſed. They alſo following *Eutyches*'s opinion above this 1000 years, admitting but one Nature in Chriſt, ſeparate themſelves from union with others; which ſchiſm, the bad Councel of *Epheſus* (called, if I miſtake not, Λῃςικὸν, or a *Councel of Robbers*) occaſioned. Many of them live in *Mimma*'s Territories, wherein are divers Monaſteries; but three of their chiefeſt Monaſteries are, that of *Anthonie*, (which is in the *Troglodite*'s Country) *Paul*, and *Machaire*. They obey the Patriarch of *Alexandria*, ſaying, They have their faith from *Prete-Jean*. They ſay Maſſe in the *Chaldean* tongue; reading their Goſpel firſt in *Chaldee*, then in *Arabick*. When the Prieſt ſaith, *Peace be with*, or *given unto you*, the youngeſt of the aſſiſtants going, toucheth the hand of all the aſſiſtants at that Maſſe: and after the conſecration ſo called, they give to every one of the Aſſiſtants a little piece of bread.

But toward the New World turn (my Pen) thy ſtyle,
From th' Countries of Danube, Euphrate, *and* Nyle.

We have briefly viewed the *Old World*, (ſo called) let us alſo ſurvey the New; New I ſay, not according to the nature of things, but in reſpect of men's skillfullneſſe in diſcovery. That part of the Earth is called the New world, which almoſt by a middle ſpace, is extended between the ſhoars of *Spain*, and *Africa*, and the utmoſt part of *India* from the North thorough the Ocean, waſhing on it on both ſides, under the form of two *Peninſulaes*, which *Peninſulaes* or almoſt Iſlands, are conjoyned by a ſlender *Iſthmus*, or tract of land, in ſuch a manner, that in what part it lyeth under the Æquator, or is not ſo far from it, it is made narrow. Thence it is again dilated, untill (the figure of a *Pyramide* or *Spire* being ſtretched forth into the South) it contains the *Magellanick* Strait, or Narrow Sea, with other parts yet unknown. And although this continent, be not as yet altogether ſearched out, yet from thoſe parts which are already known, it may eaſily be concluded, that this part of the World is greater than the other parts. They ſail about it at this day, beſide that utmoſt tract, which looks to the North. Of this new World are alſo two queſtions raiſed; firſt, Whether it were known to the Antients, or not? But *Keckerman* repeating the probable arguments on both ſides, rather gives his judgment on the affirmative. Secondly, Whether it cleave to *Europe* and *Aſia*, or whether it be an Iſland ſeparated from them both? *Chyneus* ſaith, it is not certain whether it be an Iſland or a Continent; *Friſius* leaves it in doubt; Yet out of the Navigations of *Paulus Venetus*, he ſaith, it may probably be drawn that it is an Iſland. Moſt Geographers vote it to be an Iſland. But then whereas another difficult queſtion ariſeth from this, being granted, to wit, Seeing men were in the beginning created in *Aſia*, and living creatures alſo, were put into *Aſia* out of *Noahs* Ark, how ſhould

ſhould both men and other living creatures come into this New World? One *Joſeph* of *Coſta* diſputes thereof in the twentieth Chapter of his firſt book of the New VVorld; But this I ſay, that men loſe pretious time in diſputing, and not believing; and alſo that if this be now an Iſland, yet, it might not from the beginning be ſo, for it both ſeems to Croſſe the very Hiſtory of the Creation, and alſo we know, that many Iſlands have in length of time been made by the waſhing of the Sea. But why doth any raiſe a queſtion at all from a thing that is not in it ſelf certainly known? And as for the Weſt ſide of *America*, if it (ſaith one) be not a continent with *Tartary*, it is yet diſjoyned by a very ſmall ſtraight, as may be perceived in all our Maps and Cards, as alſo in the Deſcription of theſe Countries; ſo that there is into them a very quick and eaſy paſſage. Two things alſo are obſerved in the diſcovery hereof, that it was diſcovered about the very ſame time wherein Arts and Tongues began to flouriſh in *Europe*, and alſo ſome Doctrines of the *Romane* Church to be purged from their groſſe droſſineſſe; and that this New VVorld doth in many things profit, and in many things alſo hurt the Old VVorld, for from the time that it was found, both all things were dearer in the Old, and alſo greater allurements were afforded unto men, of Luxury and covetouſneſſe, but this latter muſt be imputed unto Man's Corruption. The time of its firſt deſcrying was by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, (born at *Nervi* in *Genoa* of *Italy*) in one thouſand four hundred ninety two, who conſidering the Suns motion, was perſwaded, there was another VVorld, which the Sun gave light unto, after its departure from us, and being rejected by the *Genowaies*, to whom he firſt opened his intent in 1486. he ſent his brother to motion the buſineſſe to our *Henry* the ſeventh, who being taken and deteined over-long by Pirats, *Columbus* made his deſires known to the *Spaniſh* Court, where, at length being furniſhed with two Ships onely, he is ſaid to have ſailed on the Ocean above ſixty dayes, and could deſcry no land; ſo that the *Spaniards* diſcontented, as deſirous to return, began to mutiny. The *Italian* wary, perceiving the Clouds ſomewhat clearer than before, thought ſome inhabited place was nigh. VVherefore, ſtaying their return for three dayes longer; at the end of them, one deſcryed fire, and ſtraightway after an apparent Country was diſcerned: which being an Iſland, *Columbus* in honour of the *Spaniards*, named *HISPANIOLA*, but the Natives called it *HAITIE*. Then diſcovering *CABA* alſo, he returned toward *SPAIN*, and after two eminent Navigations more, he died, and was buried at *SEVILL*, in *SPAIN*. But it is divided into *AMERICA*, and *MAGELLANICA*; the former being denominated from *Americus Veſputius*, who followed *Columbus* afterwards in theſe attempts, and whoſe ſhores have their Bounds and Borders (from the Eaſt indeed, whereas it looks towards *Europe*, and *Africa*) the *Atlantick* Ocean; from the Weſt, *Mare* or the Sea *Del Zur*; the

the latter (which is that part ſcituated to the South, and the Pole Antartick) being ſo named from *Ferdinand Magellane*, who firſt pierced into this part of the world in one thouſand five hundred and twenty. *America* is diſtinguiſhed into two generall parts, or *Peninſulaes*, one whereof is the more Northern tract, and called *Mexicana*; the other more the Southern, and called *Peruana*. They are two Peninſulaes joyned by an Iſthmus or tongue of land ſeven leagues long, betwixt *Nombre de Dios*, and *Panama*; for the 11 leagues commonly made betwixt theſe two places, is through their turnings to find out a more convenient paſſage. *Mexicana* is the Northern Peninſula or tract, whoſe circumference is reckoned 16000 miles, and 4000 in length from Eaſt to Weſt, the North bounds being not yet known, and contains 10 diſtinct Provinces or Countries; as, 1. *Florida*, bounded on the Eaſt with *Bahaman*, and the Iſles of *Lucayes*, or (as one) with the Sea, *Del Nort*, on the Weſt with *Mexico*, on the South with *Cuba* and *Jucatan*, and, as one ſaith, with *Virginia*: on the North with *New France*; and alſo as one affirmeth, with *Canada* and *Virginia*. It is 400 miles long, and 80 miles broad: and was diſcovered by the Engliſh under the Conduct of one *Sebaſtian Cabot* in 1467. But was called *Florida*, by *John Ponce* a *Spaniard*, who poſſeſſed it afterwards in 1527; either becauſe it was a flouriſhing Country; or for that he came thereunto on the *Spaniard's Paſcha Florida*, or Eaſter-day. It's under the ſame Parallel with *Mauritania*; (and though a great part of this New World lyeth under the ſame Parallell with *Æthiopia*, *Lybia*, and *Numidia*, yet are the Inhabitants of a reaſonable fair complexion; of which I ſee no true natural cauſe rendred, but God's particular will;) its coaſt is rough and rocky, chiefly againſt the point called the *Martires*. After *Ponce*, it fell to the *French* in 1562; But the *Spaniards* warred with them ſo long, till not a man being left, it was again abandoned in 1567. Here are three chief Towns, the one called *Arx Carolina*, or *Charls* his Tower, which the *French* building, the *Spaniard* ruined: and S. *Matthew's* and S. *Helen's*, which the *Spaniard* built: who hath three, and but three Forts in this Countrey: one whereof, called S. *Auguſtine*, being taken and burnt by *Drake* in 1586, was again repaired. It is reported, That when *Ferdinando Soto* (a *Spaniard*) would perſwade the Natives, that he was the Son of God, and came to teach them the Law: One of them anſwered, *Not ſo; for God never bid thee kill and ſlay us, and work all kind of miſchief againſt us.* This Province hath divers fruits, and many kinds of beaſts; it would alſo bear any grain and fruit, if manured; their Kine here alſo, have a bunch on their backs like a Camel, and hair like horſes. Many Hermophrodites are ſaid to be here, whom they put to all drudgery. It hath good quantity of gold and ſilver, which the Inhabitants gathering up in the water, by cutting rivers with little ditches, carry it to the Sea-ſide to ſell, which is alſo their chief Traffique; likewiſe Emeralds, Turquoyſies, and Pearls have been here found. They are groſſe and Pagan Idolaters;

ters, yet are ſaid to have a belief of the Soul's immortality: But naturally loving war and revenge.

Secondly, *Mexico*, which (denominating half *America*) extends from *Florida* unto the Sea of *California* or *Mare Vermiglio* on the Weſt, and having on the Eaſt *Jucatan*; and the Gulph of *Mexico*: on the South *Peruana*, or (as another ſaith) *Guatimala* and *Jucatan*: the Northern bounds being unknown, it is not certain, whether it be a Continent, or an Iſland ſeparated from the Old World, it is called New Spain, and was very populous, before the *Spaniards*, by tormenting deaths, ſlew (as they ſay) no leſſe than ſix millions in 17 years. It was ſubdued by *Ferdinand Cortez* in 1518; and contains four noted Regions: 1. *Gallicia Nova* (called formerly by the Inhabitants, *Xaliſque*) and where *Nugno de Guſman* built divers Cities; after that, by taking the City *Xaliſco*, he had ſubduced all the Province: which being watered by the River of *Piaſtle*; that part which is enclоſed by theſe rivers and S. *Sebaſtian*, is named *Couliacan*, whoſe chief City or Town being *Couliacan*: the *Spaniards* planting a Colonie there, it is called S. *Michael*: then coming to the red Sea, or of *California* by *Sibole* and *Grenado*, hitherto the *Spaniards* trade, and the Country is inhabited. One *Francis Coronado* came to *Sibole* in 1579, but returned with his Souldiers to *Mexico*, as finding little profit. This Province is moſtly rough and ſtonie; yet there is that, fit to bear of all fruits; and they do catch much fiſh in the Sea, having alſo many wild beaſts in their Forreſts: thoſe on the Sea-ſhoar living of the one; and the inland Savages, on fleſh, taken by hunting. Some ſay likewiſe, they do ſometimes eat mans fleſh. They go for the moſt part naked, and acknowledging no Ruler, till the *Spaniards* brought them under Dominion. 2. *Mechouachan* or *Mechuacan* about 50 leagues from the Province of *Mexico*, and having 240 miles in compaſſe, three of whoſe chief Towns are *Sinſonſe*, large and populous, where their Kings made their abode. *Paſcuar*, where the Biſhop (that is, I ſuppoſe, of the *Spaniards*) firſt remained; and *Valadolit* or *Valladolid*, where he is now ſaid to make his reſidence. The language of this people, is both copious, figurative, and artificial, and preferred by thoſe who underſtand it, before Latine: they are all tall, ſtrong, and active of body, and witty, as appears by divers things coming from thence: alſo of a good complexion, and long life. Here is a ſwift ſtream which alway turning as it goes, and receiving 12 rivers into it, enters into the Cephalique Sea of 150 miles about, from whence going, it falls ſuddenly into a very deep Valley, and continuing its winding courſe, enters with abundance of waters (ingendring Crocodiles) into the South Sea: and a little backward is *Sacatule*, within which is *Colima*, and a Town called the *Purification*: the three Ports of *James*, *Anthonie*, and of the *Nativity* or *Jago*, being upon the Sea-ſhoar. It is ſaid to be one of the beſt Countries of *New Spain*, bearing abundance of Cotton, Cutchaneel, Mulberry-Trees, Silk, ſtore of gold and ſilver, (though coorſe) much Wax, Honey, Amber

that

that is black, Salt, and Fiſh: whence (the name hereof implying a place of fiſhing) it was ſo called. Divers fruits are ſaid to ripen here twice a year: and one *Francis*, of 4 quarts of grain ſown, reaped 600. 3. *Mexico*, or the Province of *Tremiſtitan*, ſaid not onely to be both the greateſt and moſt pleaſing and fertile of theſe 4 Provinces; but (as *Acoſta* thinketh) one of the beſt in the World. It takes its name from the chief City *Mexico*, being an hundred degrees from the *Fortunate Iſlands*; and was taken by one *Cortez*, in 1521, leading to this enterpriſe 200000 or 100000 *Indians*. It contains about 6000 *Spaniſh* Families, but 60000 of Indians, dwelling in the Suburbs. It's ſeated in a great Plain about 7 miles in circuit, and encompaſſed with high Mountains, on which is Snow continually. There are alſo in the Plain two Lakes, one freſh, the other ſalt; on the banks whereof, not onely is *Mexico*, but there were almoſt 50 good Towns, *Teſcuto*, yielding little to *Mexico*: and on the bank of *Mexico's* Lake, which is 50 miles about, ſtand pleaſant Towns, and divers houſes, 50000 Wherries being ſtill (they ſay) plying in the Lake. This City is ſix miles in compaſſe, and is the ſeat of the *Spaniſh* Viceroy, and of an Arch-biſhop; They having therein both a Mint, Printing, and an Univerſity. Moreover there is *Anges*, a Town with a very fertile ſoil; *Tulle*, *Tuluca*, *Tavaſco*, a great Town, yet the houſes ſtand ſcattering for fear of fire; which had, ſay ſome, 25000 houſes, of Lime, and ſat Earth, *Zempoloan*, that is called the true; *Croſſe* by which places runs the River *Aluarada*, and entring into the Sea by three mouths. Laſtly, *Ulathan*, a great In-land-Town. The Gulf of *Mexico* is nigh the City ſo called, 900 miles about, of a heady and ſwift current, that ſhips cannot paſſe directly; and hath two Ports, one betweeen the fartheſt part of *Jucatan*, and the Iſle of *Cuba*, where the Tide violently entreth, the other betwixt *Cuba*, and the utmoſt point of *Florida*, where it forcibly goeth forth. The Sea hath but onely two ſafe Ports, *Havana*, on the North, *John de Lua* on the South, which the *Spaniards* have ſtrongly fortified; for the Seas are very tempeſtuous. The *Mexicans* are full of courage, alſo induſtrious, and witty, ſober, and given to traffick; feeding many Silk-Worms, and making many toyes of wood and feathers. The Country is likewiſe exceeding temperate, having many Mulberry Trees; and do now feed many Horſes, Aſſes, and Flocks of Sheep, having alſo ſome Mines. And victualls there doth ſo abound, that 28 pound of Beef is worth but three pence, and a Hog one ſhilling, or 1 s. & 6 d. Out of the freſh Lake, they draw an herb, cut every Moon, and worth to the Inhabitants 20000 Crowns yearly. New Spain alſo traffiques with *China*; it vents likewiſe in Woollen Cloath, Silks, Linnen Cloath, and Tables to *Peru*, for a million of crowns. Finally, if *Peru* (ſaith one) exceeds this Country in abundance of gold and ſilver, which is very fine: yet this is richer than *Peru* in fruits and Cattle, and exceeds it in Arts. The *Indians* pay to the King and feudetaries 6 s. for a head, and nothing elſe,

elſe. Their Kings ſucceeded not by right of bloud, but by election: whom they held lawful to kill, if they were reputed cowards: for they uſed ſlings and arrows in their wars. They were ſeven Tribes in all, ruling in an *Ariſtocracy* or Government of the Nobles and chief men, untill that the mightieſt Tribe choſe a King, to whom they all ſubmitted: of theſe Kings, we find ten mentioned, *Vizilovitli* being the firſt, *Quabutimoc* the laſt, yet they ſay *Izcoalk* the 4th King brought the ſix Tribes under the *Mexican* Kings. The two laſt were vanquiſhed by *Cortez* as aforeſaid, whoſe number of *Indians* (beſides his 900 *Spaniards*, &c.) which he imployed therein, were moſt of the City and Territory of *Tlaſcalan*, never good friends to the *Mexicans*: wherefore, the *Spaniards* have granted divers immunities to the ſaid City *Tlaſcalan*. And to conclude, the *Mexicans* ſince they received the *Spaniards* baptiſm, (and ſo their religion) they have accuſtomed themſelves for the moſt part, to the *Spaniſh* faſhions. 4. *Gaſtecan* or *Guaſtachan*, ſo called from the Captains of *Cortez*, and alſo the river of *Panuco*; but before theſe Captains ſubdued it, *Francis Garai* had 400 of his men ſlain by the barbarous people, who ſacrificing and eating ſome of them, hanged their dryed skins in their Idol-Temples. There is a place called *Zimatatao*, where, at the foot of a Mountain, are two fountains, one of black pitch, and the other of red, very hot; as alſo in the Iſle of *wolves* near *Lima* is a fountain of Bitumen or ſlime like Pitch: and another at S. *Helen's* point, (in which Province, although the *Spaniards* have a Fort at the Cape, yet the *French* have planted Colonies therein) wherewith they calk their ſhips exceeding well. (Alſo there is in the Country of *Mexico* (but whether in this Province I wiſt not) the Mountain *Propochampeche*, of the ſame burning nature with *Aetna* and *Veſuvius*). The two Cities here are, 1. *Tlaſcalan*, yielding precedencie onely to *Mexico* in all theſe parts; and is ſeated in the pleaſanteſt place of all the Country, (although *Guaſtachan* be ſaid to be very poor in the natural Commodities of the ſoyl) being alſo rich and populous, and governed under the King of *Spain's* protection in form of a Common-wealth. 2. *Villeriche*, or the Rich Town: ſo called, for that it is a Port through which all Traffique betwixt Old and New Spain doth paſſe; one *Don Anthonie* making alſo a good way from hence to *Mexico*, the more eaſily to conduct their merchandize. Yet was it afterwards tranſported to the Town of *True Croſſe* for more Commodity. The two Colonies which the *Spaniards* have here, are called *James of the Valley* and *Panuco*.

The third Province of Northern *America* is *Jucatan*, lying oppoſite to the Iſland of *Cuba*, called by the Inhabitanes, *Maiathan*, or *Maiapar*: but the *Spaniards* (*Francis Hernandes de Cordova* diſcovering it in 1517) named it *Jucutan*, that is, *What ſay you*; becauſe when they asked the Countrie's name, the people not underſtanding them, anſwered, *Jucutan*. It is a great Peninſula, being 900 miles about; and the more it advanceth into the Sea, the more

more it enlargeth it ſelf with two Capes; the *Red* being toward the North, and *Cotoque* toward the South: it is alſo diſtinguiſhed into, 1. *Jucatan*, having two noted Cities; one whereof for its beauty and greatneſſe they call *Caire*. 2. *Guatimala*, lying betwixt *Jucata* and *Nicaraqua*; beſides whoſe Town ſo called, or of *S. James*, are three others, Colonies of the *Spaniards*; the ayr of which Territory is ſweet and pleaſant, having Mountains and Valleys yielding ſtore of fruit: and whoſe Inhabitants (they ſay) have loſt 500000 of their friends by the *Spaniard's* cruel dealing. 3. *Acaſamil*, an Iſle oppoſite to *Guatimala*, whoſe chief Town is *Santa Cruza*, as the Iſland it ſelf is commonly called. There are many Deſarts in *Jucatan*, yet rich in many places in Corn, Fruits, Honey, Wax, Stags, Hares, Geeſe, and Poultry; it hath no rivers, yet remaining alway freſh, becauſe it being ſtony two or three foot under ground, little Springs and Brooks flow out. *Guatimala* (among other herbs and fruits) abounds in a Tree whoſe fruit is like an Almond, but not round, ſerving the *Indians* for meat, drink, and alſo for money; 20000 Cacaos being worth 120 Rialls or 3 l. in *Guatimala*, and 200 in *Mexico*. There is a Lake in this Country 100 miles long, and 20 broad, &c. The Town through the hills or a Vulcanoe's caſting forth flames of fire, at whoſe foot it was built, which happened in 1540, Decemb. 20. it was tranſported two miles off; But in 1581, there was ſuch an irruption of fire about two miles from the Town, as if all would have been conſumed: and the next day, filling the Valley with abundance of aſhes, it almoſt buried the Town. And the year following, this Vulcanoe's fire running downwards 24 hours ſpace, like a furious torrent, burned rocks and ſtones, and ſo heating five ſtreams, that they were not paſſable: and ſome write they were dryed up. And while this was doing beneath, they heard fearful thunders, ſeeing flames and lightnings in the ayr, wonderfully terrifying them. The *Jucatans* are generous and warlique, living longer than them of *New Spain*. They ſeemed to be more civill than other *Indians*; for they did not eat their enemies taken in war, though they ſacrificed them: yea, they abhorred the *Mexicans* for the ſame: Alſo the *Spaniards* found a great Town here artificially built of Stone and Lime, with fair Market-places; they had alſo laws, traffiquing by exchange, without money. And as to Religion, they had fair Temples, many of whom uſed circumciſion. In the much frequenting of whoſe Temples, and their great Idolatries, they are ſaid to have worſhipped the Croſſe to obtain rain. And ſome report, That they told the *Spaniards*, A beautifull man had left with them Croſſes for a remembrance, which they found amongſt them.

The fourth is *Nicaraqua*, lying next to *Mexico* or *New Spain*, toward the South-Eaſt; which hath many places well peopled, but they are ſmall. The two beſt Towns therein are eſteemed to be, *Leon*, where they have a Biſhop's See; and New *Granado*. They ſay, the *Spaniards* call this Province (for its pleaſantneſſe and fruitfulneſſe) *Mahomets*

Mahomet's Paradiſe; yet is it ſandy, and ſo burnt with heat in Summer, that a man can ſcarce travel by day, but by night. There are in ſome places, Trees ſo big, that ſix men can ſcarce fathom them: and ſome trees are of ſo delicate a nature, that its branches wither as ſoon as they are toucht. It is as much annoyed with Parrots, as our Countrie is with Crowes and Rooks. About 35 miles from *Leon*, there is a Vulcano or fiery hill, whoſe flames may both be ſeen far in the night; and alſo that the hole from whence the fire proceeds, is 250 yards deep, as ſome have written. Theſe *Nicaraguans* are more White than Olive of complexion, and of a good ſtature: yet their Country which thus aboundeth in all things, is not great. Before the Spaniards made them outwardly Chriſtians, they had a good way of puniſhment for theft; the thief to be ſlave to the robbed till he had made ſatisfaction. But for him that ſhould kill the Cacique or Prince, no puniſhment was by a law ordained; becauſe they ſaid, ſuch a thing could not happen: Even as *Solon* inſtituted no law for murderers of Parents; for they thought perſons were not ſo unnatural.

Fifthly, *Quivira*, whoſe bound from the reſt of *Mexicana*, is *Mare Vermigio*; and which being ſcituated on the Weſt of *America*, is divided into *Cibola*, the Eaſtern part, which takes its name from the chief City *Cibola* therein: and hath another, called *Totontoa*, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. *Vaſquez Dicoronado* ſubjecting this Province to the Spaniſh King in 1540. burned *Tinaquez* another Town or City thereof: and ſecondly, *Nova*, or *New Albion*, the Weſtern part, lying juſt over againſt *Tartarie*, whence it's thought, the Inhabitants came firſt into this New World. Sir *Francis Drake* diſcovering this Country in 1585, and the King thereof willingly ſubmitting himſelf to Queen *Elizabeth*, he called it, *New Albion*, a name of *Great Britain*; and whoſe chief Town is ſo called. Some of theſe people are ſaid to be Canibals; yet hath *Quivira* a temperate ayr, and plenty of paſture: wherefore they have ſtore of Kine, which are their chiefeſt riches; whoſe Hides (they ſay) cover their houſes, their fleſh yields meat; their bones, bodkins; their ſinews, ropes; their maws, bladders; and horns, veſſels; their hair, thred; their dung, fire; their bloud, drink: and the skins of their Calves, budgets or buckets to draw and keep water. *Vaſques* a *Spaniard*, when he conquered this Country, ſeeing ſome ſhips on the farther Sea, well made, and laden, they conjectured there was traffique from *Cathaia* and *China* hither. And as for *New Albion* in particular, it is ſaid to be pleaſant both to eye and palate, as abounding in Fruits. There is reported alſo, to be a ſtrange kind of Hare, like a Cat in his tail, a Want in his feet, with a bag under his chin, wherein, after his belly is full, he keeps the reſt of his proviſion. Theſe Inhabitants are ſaid to be hoſpitable; yet worſhipping devils, and ſo given to Witchcraft.

Sixthly, *Virginia*, which hath *Florida* on the South, *Norumbega*

on the North; the Sea *Del Noort* on the Eaſt; but the Weſtern limit is unknown. The Natives called this Country *Apalchen*; But the Engliſh diſcovering it through Sir *Walter Rawleigh*'s charges and directions in 1584, in honour of the Maiden-Queen, *Elizabeth*, it was named *Virginia*. There are two Capes on both ſides of it, that of *Charls* and *Henry*, and as it were fortified; but one onely entrance into it by Sea, at the mouth of a goodly Bay, two rivers water it; and there are three chief Towns therein, one being *James*-Town. Our Engliſh went over divers times to inhabit it; ſome returning, as not liking the Country, not ſo much for its barrenneſſe, as for unſuitableneſſe of the Climate: There were a pretty number; then were they not a little diminiſhed, for the barbarous Natives ſlew 300 by treachery in 1622; but it hath been even yearly inhabited ſince that, by the Engliſh, and divers plantations made, and houſes built; ſo that they have a Government, yet acknowledging *England*'s Common-wealth as Supream; and is very eminent for the Trade of Tobacco there planted: yet the Country affords other things, as Pitch, Tar, Rozen, Turpentine, Allom, ſtore of Cedar, Oyl, Grapes, plenty of ſweet Gums, Dies, Timber, Iron, and Copper-Mines: and for the land, (when tilled) it is ſaid, that two acres of ſome, hath brought forth 400 buſhels of Corn; they have alſo abundance of Maize, likewiſe Beaſts, Fowl, (whereof, as in *Marie-land*, joyning to *Virginia*, and planted alſo by Engliſh) their great and goodly Turkies have been commended) fiſh and fruit. The naturall Inhabitants have their cloathing in a mantle of Deer-skin, and before their privities, an apron of the ſame; and are reported uſually to paint their bodies with pictures of Serpents, and ugly beaſts; worſhipping all things, eſpecially things able to do them hurt, as fire, water, thunder, &c. *New-England*, which is accounted the North part of *Virginia*, comes here to be mentioned, which in a ſhort time (in compariſon) (though not without difficulties and dangers of Natives) grew up to a flouriſhing plantation, being now full of good Towns; and for the fruits of the earth, is fitly called another *England*. *Boſton* (the name of the chief Town in *Lincolnſhire*) being their Metropolis. Thoſe who went hence, thither, at the firſt, were chiefly ſuch as (both Miniſters and people) could not conform to our Biſhop's ceremonies; but were zealous both in preaching and hearing. I take their civill Government to be a Democracy, or men choſe out of the people to govern. And as for their Church-Government, it is a kind of a mixt, between Presbytery and Independency: whether term of time hath not made them colder, and leſſe conſcientious and tender, than at the beginning, I much queſtion; by God's light and truth, (more clearly breaking forth in this his day) he comes to try the children of men; for beſides the oppoſition which ſome among themſelves have found, for differing in points of Religion from the generality, ſome that have lately in Gods fear, and from a good intent gone over to them, have found but coorſe entertainement

tainment. But Old-*England* hath not ſo dealt with the Miniſters who have (though not from the neceſſity that we had here of them) come from thence hither of late years.

Seventhly, *Norumbega*, bounded on the South with *Virginia*, and on the North with *Nova Francia*, or *New France*; whoſe chief Town named *Norumbega*, the *French* poſſeſſe and inhabit. The people hereof are ſaid to be indifferently civill; yet painting their faces, both male and female, and dance much, ſometimes ſtark naked for agility ſake: alſo much affected to hunting: and whoſe Wives are loving and chaſte to their Husbands. The Ayr being alſo temperate, and the Countrie's ſoyl fruitful.

Eighthly, *New France*, diſcovered by one *Jaques Cartier*, a *Frenchman*, in 1534; where, beſides the Native Inhabitants, ſome few *French* remain: for the Province is ſaid to be but barren, and the people barbarous Pagans; yet it hath three chief Towns; two whereof being ſcituate on two rivers, *Canada* and *Sanguinai*, are ſo called themſelves; and *Hochelaga*, of a round form, and environed with three Timber rampiers within each other, two rods high, and ſharp at top, having but one gate, ſhut up with barrs and piles, and containing but about 50 great houſes. Thoſe who dwell not in the Towns, live in Boats, and lying under them, I ſuppoſe, when they ſleep. They are alſo reported to have a conceit of an earthly Paradiſe after death, thinking they ſhall firſt aſcend to the Stars, and thence be carried into green Fields, beautified with Trees and Flowers, &c.

Ninthly, *Terra*, or the Land *Corterialis*, ſo called from a *Portugall* named *Gaſper Corterialis*, who firſt found it in 1500, it is alſo called *Di Laborodora*, and is bounded on the South with the forementioned River *Canada*, and on the North with *Eſtotiland*. I find not any Towns this people have, but their principall Villages are three, *Sunta Maria*, *Breſte*, and *Cabo Marzo*. *Canada* is a great River 900 miles long, 800 whereof are Navigable, and He hath his riſe out of the Hill *Hombuedo*, being alſo, at higheſt overflowing, ſaid to be 105 miles broad. Some call it *Laurence* his River, and likewiſe the River of the three Brothers. The Natives are ſaid to be brown, ſwift, good Archers, but barbarous, living in low Cottages and Caves, (yet they wear Braſſe, and Silver Bracelets, as Ornaments) neither ſeems the Country to be fertile, for that they feed generally on fiſh.

Tenthly, And Laſtly, *Eſtotiland*, the moſt Northern tract of *America* as yet diſcovered, and called by us *New-found-Land*, on whoſe South-ſide, lyeth the Land *Croterialis*, and on a North part thereof, *Davis* his ſtraits, from one *John Davis*, who ſeeking to find a quicker paſſage (then before found) by the North of *America*, unto *Cathaia*, and *China*, performed it not with ſuch proſperous ſucceſſe as he began it. Yet two others, to wit, *Cabot*, and *Frobiſher*, were before him in that deſign, the one in 1497, the other in 1576, which laſt, making three Voyages, and bringing home a great deal of Ore, not worth his pains, and ſome of the Natives; he

called a great Promontory of this Country, Queen *Elizabeths* Foreland; and the adjoyning Sea, *Frobiſhers* Straits. But the ſhoar of this Region was (ſo far as I find) firſt deſcryed by two brothers, ſent by *Zichmi* a King of *Friezland* not far from *Groenland*; which lyeth on the other ſide of theſe Straits, in 1390. But there was ſince theſe, a re-diſcovery hereof, by ſome of our *Engliſh*, in 1527, ſince which, it hath been much viſited for Fiſh, called Newfound-land-Fiſh; wherewith the Seas thereof do ſo abound, that they will, in the Summer-Moneths of fiſhing for this is a cold Country) take two or three hundred of them in four hours time; whence in our *Engliſh* ſhips (called Sacks) they are carried into other parts, eſpecially into *Spain*; though preſent War with that Nation, may hinder that Trade. I have heard ſome common Seamen complain of the hardneſſe and barrenneſſe of this Voyage, as alſo the toilſomeneſſe thereof, and that if one fall ſick there, while they are at their work of fiſhing, he is little better reſpected then a Dog amongſt them, &c. For the Merchant and Maſter, carrying away the profit, the very common men are apt to be cruell to each other, as being earneſt to have their voyage made as much as they can. The Natives alſo fiſhing on the Ocean in ſmall Leathern Boats, carry home under their Arms what they have caught. This ſoil is ſaid to be naturally good enough; whoſe inhabitants ſome will have, more Witty, and alſo judicious then the other *Americans*.

The Southern *Peninſula*, called *Peruana*, extends from *Nombre de Dios*, and *Panama*, unto the Gulfs of *Uraba* and *Michael*; *Nombre de Dios*, ſtanding on the North Sea, and *Panama* on the South, which are the two chief Ports of *Peruana*, becauſe all traffique between *Spain* and *Peru*, muſt needs paſſe thereby; The ſtraight of Land, or *Iſthmus*, whereby it is tyed to *Mexicana*, is called that of *Darien* but 17 miles broad, and (as others) but twelve; wherefore ſome have moved to *Spains* Councell, that a Navigable Channell may be cut thorow it to ſhorten the common Voyages to *China*, and the *Molucco* Iſlands; but for ſome reaſons, it hath not yet been attempted. This part of *America* is 17000 miles in Circuit; containing five principall Provinces or Countries.

Firſt, *Caſtella Aurea*, or *Golden Caſtile*, comprehending the North part of *Peruana*, with part of the *Iſthmus*, and was ſo called from it's abundance of Gold. *Nombre de dios*, and *Panama*, but now mentioned, muſt have reference unto this Country, as alſo *Uraba's* and *Michaells* Gulfs: which are the extent thereof, and not of all *Peruana*. This is ſubdivided into four Provinces. 1. *Caſtella Del Oro*, ſeated in the very *Iſthmus*; whoſe two chief Cities built by one *Didacus Niqueſa*, are, *Theonyma*, according to the *Greek* language, or *Nombre de Dios*, after the *Spaniſh* (ſo named for that the ſaid *Didacus* having been divers times diſmally croſſed, bade his men go on ſhoar here, In the name of God, which theſe words do ſignify) and is on the Eaſt; and *Panama* ſcituate on the Weſt. Secondly, *Nova* or new *Andalazia*, bounded on the South with *Peru*,

Peru, on the North with *Caſtella del Oro*; two of whoſe beſt Cities are *Santa Eſpritta*, and Saint *Margarets*, once called *Tocoia*. Thirdly, *Nova*, or new *Granada*, lying on the South of *Cumana*, or *Cartagena*: whoſe chief Towns are Saint *Foye*, where is a Court of Juſtice, and the ſeat of an Arch-biſhop; here are alſo *Tungia*, *Palma*, *Veluz*, *Merida*, and Saint *Chriſtophers*, &c. here is a Sea-*Cape*, almoſt triangular; between whoſe Weſtern Angle called *Aranaes* point on the Eaſtern, called *Salines* point, is the Angle named the Three-points. Fourthly, *Cartagena*, which hath five Cities therein. *Cartagena*, which the Natives called *Calamur*, which Sir *Francis Drake* ſeizing on, took vaſte ſums of Money, and 240 Pieces of Ordinance in 1585. Alſo *Abvida*, Saint *Martha*, on the River *Abvida*, having alſo other names; New *Calet*, and *Venezuela*, They call theſe three laſt mentioned countries; *Terra Firma*, or the firm land. Neither *Panama*, nor *Nombre de Dios*, have a good Ayre; but the latter is found the worſe of the two, and is commonly called the *Spaniards* Sepulchre. Wherefore the King of *Spain* ordered (in 1584) *Nombre de Dios*, to be tranſported to a lower place, and to name it Saint *Philip*. *Panama's* Ayre is likewiſe unwholeſome, and it's heat ſaid to be inſupportable: Yea, the whole Country of Golden *Caſtile* is but little inhabited; and that, both for the Ayre's badneſſe, proceeding from many dead waters (perhaps like ſome lakes, that are in *Æthiopia* the upper, of whom *Ovid* ſpeaketh; that whoſoever drinketh of their waters, either grows mad, or is poſſeſſed with a wonderfull heavy drowſineſſe) or for the bad ordering or government of the firſt diſcoverers, who brought many to their ends, as in other places. And as for its fruitfullneſſe, Maize groweth abundantly, (although wheat doth not ripen there) they have alſo much Sea-fiſh, and fiſh of Rivers; wherein are Crocodiles, ſome being twenty five foot long. It is obſerved, that our ſeeds and plants, become leſſe and worſe at *Panama*, and *Nombre de dios*, (Coleworts and Lettices being thrice ſown, becomming nought worth, as even changing their kind) whereas they become better in many parts of New *Spain*, and *Peru*. New *Granada* is environed very ſtrongly with Rocky Mountains, yet is moſtly full of pleaſing Valleys which bear fruit. Near Turgia are Golden Mines, and Emeralds; and nigh the Cape of the three points, are found ſtore of Pearls, growing in the fiſh of Oyſters, and called Unions, becauſe two are ſeldome found alike, whoſe price is much fallen, through the great quantity ſent thence into *Europe*; and alſo of the Emeraulds, great ſtore of them being drawn not onely here, but alſo at *Portueil*, and about *Mante* in *Peru*.

Secondly, *Guiana*, or *Guinee*, ſcituated under the Æquinoctial line, or, as ſome have deſcribed it, to be five degrees from it, and that (as one ſuppoſeth) towards the South, it hath on the South and Eaſt the River *Maragnon*, (named alſo *Amazone*, from the *Amazones* fabulouſly reported to have lived here); and *Orellana*, from one ſo called, who firſt ſailed therein in 1543, it is ſaid to be

towards

towards the Sea 200 miles broad, and Navigable 6000 miles) on the Weſt, the Mountains of *Peru*, and on the North, the River *Orenoque*, alſo called *Raliana*, from Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, who in 1595, made a full ſurvey of this Country; Ships of Burthen will Sail here one thouſand miles, and Pinnaſes and Boats almoſt two thouſand. The chief Cities and Towns are *Manao*, called by the *Spaniards Eldorada*, that is, the guilded City, from the abundance of Gold that *Deigo Ordas* ſaw therein; this City is ſo large, that the ſaid *Deigo* is reported to have travelled from Noon that he entred it, all that day, and the next day till night before he could come to the Kings Pallace; it is ſeated on a Salt Lake 600 miles long. *Winicapora*, *Morequito*, which is a ſafe Harbour, and Saint *Thome*, built with dirt and ſticks, and which occaſioned the undoing of Sir *Walter Rawleigh*. The Natives uſe to dwell in Trees in Winter time for fear of inundations, on which they do Artificially make ranks of building; (they ſay alſo it is ſo in Golden *Caſtile*, and *Braſile*) for there is ſtore of River, and Freſh waters in every part thereof, ſo that this Country is reported to be exceeding fruitfull, and as green and pleaſant to the eye as any in the World. Experience hath and doth find it to be ſtored with Golden Mines. Whence not onely good Gold, but Elephants Teeth are brought. The People being it ſeems Black of Colour, whom *ENGLISH* Merchants buy, and ſell again as ſlaves to Work in other Plantations. The Voyage alſo hither being accounted ſickly.

Thirdly, *Braſile*, (ſo called, from a red wood abundantly there growing) was diſcovered accidentally, by *Peter Alvares Cabral*, in 1501, and hath on the Eaſt the *Vergivian* Sea, on the Weſt the *Andes* or Mountains of *Peru*, (which are unto *Peruana*, as *Taurus* is to *Aſia*) it begins at the river *Maragnon*, and extends to that of *Plata* or of ſilver. Among the chief places of *Braſile* are, *Pariba*, on this ſide of *Auguſtine's* Cape, called alſo, *The City of Snow*. *Parnabuco*, or *Pernanambuck*, a good Town; whence the Braſile wood uſed in *Europe* in dying cloathes, is with us called *Fernanbuck*. Here are alſo the Towns *Aſtenſio*, and *Anna Equitum*; and *The Bay of all Saints*; which Town is ſeated on a gulph 9 miles broad at the mouth, and 30 in compaſſe, where Whales do enter and ſport themſelves; where is alſo the Governour of the Province, and the Biſhop. *Auguſtine's Cape* hath 8 degrees and a half of height of the South Pole, and is the neareſt to *Africk* of any in the New World, not being held above 1000 miles therefrom. The people are moſt exceeding brutiſh and barbarous; the greateſt part living without law, learning, or religion, nor acknowledging any Prince; they alſo go generally naked. They are much given to Sooth-ſaying, and are accounted very great Sorcerers: not loving labour; but affecting idleneſſe, ſports, feaſts, and dancing; yet they undertake not war to extend their bounds, but for honour, when they think themſelves wronged, and follow him therein, whom they hold the moſt valiant; and eating with ſolemn feaſts, thoſe

thoſe they take in war: They ſeem however, to have a pretty underſtanding, who blaming the *Spaniard's* covetouſneſſe in coming from the other World to dig for gold, held up a wedge of it, and cryed out, *Behold the God of the Chriſtians*. They ſound not L. F. nor R. in their language: one of them declaring the reaſon of that to be, becauſe they had neither Law, Faith, nor Rulers among them. The Ayr of this Country is delicate, and the Country it ſelf pleaſant, being full of Mountains, Rivers, and Forreſts, and is diſtinguiſhed into Plains and Hills alway green, with many plants and various creatures unknown to us of *Europe*: And beſides their huge Braſile Trees, there is the Plant *Copiba*, whoſe bark being cut, ſends forth Balm; unto which remedy, the very beaſts when they are bitten with Serpents and other beaſts, (for the hills are high, craggy, and very barren, and full of ravenous beaſts, and poyſonſome Serpents) have recourſe; ſo that, many of theſe plants are almoſt without barque. The Cedar alſo is an ordinary tree there. The people feed on all kinds of beaſts, Apes, Lizards, Serpents, and Rats; and make their bread of the root of an herb as big as Purſlain, by firſt preſſing out its deadly juice; then drying it in the Sun, and making meal thereof; alſo drink of the ſame meal, like unto Beer. But the greateſt riches drawn out of *Braſile*, are very fine Cotton, and excellent Sugars; unto which traffique, the *Portugals* are much given, having built divers places to boyl and refine their Sugar, and entertaining many ſlaves from *Guinee* and *Congo*. Wonderful rich Mines are alſo ſaid to be ſome of the ſinews of this Region.

Fourthly, *Chile*, (ſo called, of a prineipall Valley, and which word ſignifyeth nipping cold) hath for bounds on the North, *Peru*; on the South, the *Magellane* ſtraights. In the 30th degree, (for *Chile* extends unto the 27th from the height of 25 and an half, from the South toward the North) is the famous Valley of *Arauco*, whoſe Inhabitants furiouſly defended themſelves, and maintained their freedom many years. The Metropolitan Town is St. *James*, built on the river *Parais*, in the valley of *Mapoco*, built by the Spaniards; who have divers Colonies here: among which, that of the Imperial is one of the beſt, which before the war of the *Aranques*, had 300000 men of ſervice, as *Valdivia* had 100000. *Arepigna* was one of their faireſt Towns, alſo, which (by a ſtrange earthquake in 1562, overthrowing Mountains, and ſtopping rivers paſſages) was much defaced, if not ruined; and was ſaid to ruine 300 leagues along the Sea coaſt; and renewing again in 1575, it overthrew the Town of *Valdivia*. This Countrey was diſcovered by one *Almagrus*, but ſubdued by *Baldivia*; whom the *Chilois* taking priſoner, they as enraged choaked him with melted gold. They are very warlique, and of a great ſtature, yet I cannot ſay (as one) 11 foot high. This Province hath a river (and ſome ſay its rivers are ſuch) running violently by day; but in the night hath no water: for it is fed by ſnow melting from the mountains, which through night's coldneſſe, congealeth: for the Ayr's piercing

piercing cold (they ſay) hath cauſed ſome unſenſibly to loſe their members in the Deſarts, or elſe to fall down dead. *Chile* being without the burning Zone is like to *European* Countries, yielding ſtore of Corn, very good Wines, and all ſorts of Fruits that are to be ſeen in Spain. They have alſo good paſtures, many Oxen & Sheep, and horſes: their Summer being our Winter: But the wars with them of *Arauco* (the *Spaniards* deadly enemies) hath made it not to be well peopled; whoſe Inhabitants that are, are attired in wild beaſt's and Seals skins, and armed with Bows and Arrows.

Fifthly, *Peru* is bounded on the South with *Chile*, and on the North with Golden *Caſtile*, and is divided into three parts, Mountains, Plains, and Andes: along the Sea it's plain and low, with many Valleys, and is 1500 miles long, and but 30 or 45 broad. Toward the Eaſt are the Andes or two chains of Mountains in view of each other, and are ſaid to run from the *Magellan* ſtrait, where they begin, between *Nombre de Dios* and *Panama*, unto the firm land; called alſo *Cordeliere*: Weſtward is *Sierra* or the Mountain, their breadth being not above 60 miles; ſo that *Peru* is not above 120 miles broad in all: and hath about 50 Valleys, the chief being *Xauxa*, (42 miles long, and 15 broad) with 3 others. This Country taketh its name from the river *Peru*, with which it is likewiſe bounded on the North ſide; but the principal Rivers are *Maragnon Guaiachil*, & *Rio de la Plate*; which laſt is ſaid to be 2000 miles in length, and 150 broad at the mouth. All the Natives are diſtinguiſhed chiefly by three ſorts, whoſe languages are diſtinct: and every one contains many other people under them, differing in names. They uſed to war againſt each other, till by the victory of *Ginacave*, (whom I take to be *Guaimacapa*, the 5th King of *Peru*, that we have knowledg of) the cauſe of that contention was taken away: eight Kings we find mentioned, *Ingoraia* being the firſt, *Amare* the laſt; which election of a King among them is conjectured, by their own computation, to be in 1280, or ſomewhat thereabouts: and that, before, their Government was Ariſtocratical. *Franciſco Pizarro* ſeized on this Kingdom for the Spaniſh King, ſo ending the Controverſie between *Guaſcar* and *Atabalipa*, *Guaimacapa*'s ſons, who ſtrove for Empire, killing *Guaſcar*, and vanquiſhing *Atabalipa* nigh the City *Caximaca*: who after a vaſt ſlaughter of his men, continued a priſoner, & treacherouſly ſlew him, after they had received from him a houſe full of pure gold and ſilver, worth about 10 millions, for the ranſom of his life; this was in 1533. *Peru*'s principal Towns or Cities are 8. *Cuſco*, being the ſeat of the Kings of the Nation; beautified (by their command) with Noblemens reſiding Palaces, and in which is a fair Market-place; in which, two high-wayes, ſtraight and levell, and croſſing the Country, being 2000 miles long, do thwart one another. Here is S. *Michaels*, which was the firſt Colonie the *Spaniards* planted here: alſo *Arequipa*, which being ſcituated on the river *Plata*, is the Haven-Town to *Cuſco*: likewiſe *Portovelo*, where (if it may be credited) the grave-diggers light many times on mens teeth, which are three fingers broad: Then *Lima*, the ſeat of the Vice-Roy, and the See of an Archbiſhop: the Town is artificially built, neither is there ſcarce a private houſe whereinto water is not conveyed from the River. To ſpeak here of their manners, I ſhall forbear; onely this, when they conquered any Country, they allotted the firſt part to the ſervice of their gods, the ſecond to their King's revenues; and the third to the poors relief and maintenance: But as for the Countrie's quality, one thing is even to be admired, that in ſo ſmall a diſtance as in the breadth of *Peru*, it neither rains, ſnows, nor thunders in the plains: and on the *Sierra*, the ſeaſons have their courſe, as in *Europe*, and on the Andes it rains almoſt all the Winter. The tillage of the Valleys is but a league on either ſide diſtant from the rivers; and though it rain not on theſe plains in Winter; yet the Skie is full of thin miſts, whence falls a thin humour, which although it ſcarce wet the duſt, yet makes much for the bringing that to perfection which is ſowen: alſo nigh *Lima* theſe miſts do without other water, cauſe ſome places to flouriſh, and to be full of good paſtures. There are alſo ſome parts of the plains where no rivers being, abundance of Corn groweth, and all kinds of fruit; which muſt be either from moiſture from the Sea, or which rivers put forth, or from their being loſt in the ſand. *Sierra* abounds in Paſtures and Forreſts, where do feed a multitude of *Vicugnes*, like Goats, and *Guanacos*, and *Pacos*, which is a kind of *Indian* ſheep, who uſe to bear their burthens. The Andes have great ſtore of divers ſorts of Apes and Monkeys, alſo Parrots. But their herb *Coca* (much eſteemed) yields them yearly, at *Potoſi*, whither it is ſent, 500000 Crowns: in ſumme, the ſoyl, ſaith one, is luxuriant in all manner of grain, whoſe Inhabitants are civill, their Cities frequent, and their ayr wholſome: they have alſo great ſtore of Tobacco, which our *Gerard* the Herbaliſt calls (I take it) Henbane of *Peru*: But as for gold and ſilver, it hath more than any Province in *America*: whoſe Mines (one ſaith) in ſome places yield more of theſe metals, than earth: and beſides other Merchandiſe, they do draw abundance of theſe metals; yet New *Spain* hath the other richer merchandizes. Yet *Peru*'s riches does commonly furniſh two third parts of all, which come from *America*: and among *Peru*'s treaſures, two are moſt eminent: the one is, the exceeding quantity of ſilver Mine of *Potoſi*: the other, the Mines of *Guancavelque*, where is found much Quick-ſilver; the one being diſcovered in 1545, the other in 1567.

CAPUT VICTORIÆ, or the *Cape of Victory*, is accounted the very Pyris or Spear of the *American* Pyramis; and was ſo called, from the Ship called the *Victory*; in which, ſome of *Magellanus* his Souldiers did paſſe, when they firſt compaſſed the World. For *Magellanus*, a *Spaniard*, addreſſed himſelf to a Voyage in 1520, to find, if it were poſſible, a nearer cut to the *Moluccoes*;

coes; who paſſing along by this Cape, and ſo thorow narrow Seas, called, from him, *Magellan's Straights*, arrived at thoſe Moluccoes; but was ſlain in a battle againſt the Iſlanders: yet the Ship named the *Victory*, is ſaid to have returned ſafely into *Spain*. So that although Sir *Francis Drake* is ſaid uſually, and by *John Lyrius*, to be the firſt who ſailed round the World, when he paſſed thorow theſe Straights, and thence to the *Molucco* Iſlands; and then homeward from the Eaſt by *Africk*: (wherefore, he gave the Globe of the Earth with this Motto, *Tu primus circumdediſti me*, that is, *Thou firſt haſt encompaſſed me*): Yet it muſt not ſimply be underſtood, that none had gone round before him; but that never any of fame; becauſe *Magellane* was killed as aforeſaid. It is alſo obſervable, That *Drake's* Navigation was finiſhed in two years and a halfs time, with great fortune, being begun in 1577. But to come to *Magellanica*, the ſecond general part of the New World: All that ſcituated to the South and Pole Antarctique is ſo called from theſe *Magellan Straights*, which by one, that ſaith he knew every Creek therein, are ſaid to be three. The firſt lying 14 leagues within S. *Marie's* Cape, three leagues in length, ebbing both violently and ſwiftly; and whoſe firſt fall (for it is not fully half a mile broad) is very dangerous: then after, a Sea eight miles both in breadth and length, is the ſecond ſtrait, a dangerous and unpleaſing paſſage, three leagues long, a mile broad: which opening it ſelf into another Sea, reacheth even to the Cape of *Victory*. The third, properly called *Magellan's Strait*, enters, whoſe length is 40 leagues, two leagues broad in ſome, but in other places not half a mile; which way ſoever a man turn, here, the wind will be ſurely againſt him; for on both ſides are high Mountains alway covered with ſnow; whence thoſe counter-winds, beating on all ſides, do iſſue forth. The waters courſe is here, likewiſe, full of turnings and changings: nor any anchorage to be expected, the channel being on the ſhoar ſide 200 fathom. But *Magellanica* is ſcituated beyond the 53d degree from the Æquinoctial; ſo that, that place of *Magellanica* unto which *Magellane* pierced, doth agree to the Elevation of our Pole, ſaith *Keckerman*; for on the further ſide of the Straights to the South of *Peru*, *Magellane* found a huge land towards the South Pole, and touched on it again before he came to the *Moluccoes*: ſince whom, the *Portugals* trading towards *Calecute* and the *Eaſt-Indies*, ſome of them have been driven by tempeſt ſo far, as to that now called the South Continent: divers alſo of ſundry Nations have upon occaſion touched on it: it is certainly diſcovered in ſome places to come up towards the North, to the Tropick of Capricorn: and is conjectured to go Southward as far as to the Pole: the reaſon is, becauſe none ever perceived the Sea to paſs thorow any part thereof: neither hath ſo much as any great River been diſcryed to come out of it into the Ocean: ſo that, if this be ſo, this lump of earth is as big as *Aſia*, *Europe*, *Africa*, and *America* put all together. There are yet reported very few memorable things hereof; ſome write

write there be very vaſt Countries and Wilderneſſes over againſt the *Moluccoes*; (but no mention of any Inhabitants). *James Chynæus* ſaith, there are five parts numbred (by ſome) of *Magellanica*, who have followed rather conjectures, than ſure experience: theſe are, 1. *Terra*, or the Land, *Del Fuogo*, or *Feuga*, lying on the South of theſe Straits, and, ſaith one, here to fore-thought to be a part of the South unknown Continent; but is now diſcovered to be an Iſland, by two *Hollanders*, who Jan. 25. 1615, entred the Strait, which ſeparated it from the South Continent: they called it *Fretum le Mayre* or *Mayre's* Strait, the name of one of the diſcoverers. It is 28 Engliſh miles long, of a fair and equal breadth, where is plenty of good fiſh, eſpecially Whales and Sea-calves. 2. *Regio Patalis*, or the *Patalian* Country. The third is, *Regio Pſittacorum*, or the Parrets Country, from the abundance there found. Fourthly, *Regio*, or the Country of *Locah*. Fifthly, *Zenzibar*; however *Keckerman* layes it down for one of his theoremes, that this part of the World is nothing as yet ſearched out, beſides the ſhoars which are waſhed with the Magellanick ſtrait, that is, ſaith he, beſides the Seaey-parts; which notwithſtanding, may be thoſe five particular places mentioned. And whereas a great Mathematician hath found fault with ſome Map-makers, becauſe in deſcribing this Continent, they mention not Cities, Kingdomes, nor Commonwealths here ſeated, whereof he ſeemed in words confidently to avouch, that there are many; and that it is as good a Country as almoſt any in the World, yet he delivered not his grounds, why he gathered it ſo to be; yet we may think (the premiſes being granted to be true) that the Creator framed not ſo huge a Maſſe, but that he appointed likewiſe ſome of mankind to inhabite the ſame.

But before we mention the *American* Iſlands, we will take notice of three or four places in South *America*, which although the *Spaniards* poſſeſſe; yet their names ſeem not to be ſo frequent among us; as firſt the Province of *Quito*, 200 miles long, and 100 broad, more cold then hot, though ſcituated under the Æquator; It's chief Town is called Saint *Francis*, built in 1534, ſeated in a Valley among Mountains, and is 80 leagues, both from Saint *James's* Town, and Saint Michael, they have Summer here from Aprill to November. The Natives are mean of ſtature, yet are ſaid to be both good for Tillage, and ordering of Cattell, and their Goats have three, and ſometimes five Kids at a time, they have found one Mine of Quickſilver, beſides the ordinary Mines, which is yellow, and ſmelling like Brimſtone, when put into the fire. On the Eaſt of Saint *Francis* Town, is a country called *Canelle* of the Cinnamon, which differs from the ordinary ſort, and whoſe Tree we ſhall not here deſcribe; but fruits and beaſts of *Europe* (eſpecially fruits, Sugars, and Oranges) do profit in no part of *Peru*, better then in *Quito*; which in 1587, was much ruined by an Earthquake, and amongſt others, there is one place which thruſts forth ſo much fire as it exceeds the noiſe of Thunder; and

is ſeen above three hundred miles, whoſe abundance of Aſhes are ſaid ſometimes to cover the Country 200 miles about. Secondly, *S. Croix* of the Mount, on a ſmall Mountain, a Town held by the *Spaniards*, and by them built, 400 miles from *Plata*, towards the North of a Country, where there is not a ſtone ſo big as a Nut, either on the Land, or within the Water; But before they deſcend hereinto, they paſſe a Mountain betwixt the Rivers *Orillagno*, and *Plata*, which being a branch of the *Andes*, extends to the *Magellane* ſtrait, whoſe top is alway covered with Snow and Ice, and ſeems to be the abode of the *Cerigans*. Here is a River called the River of *Vapai*, riſing and falling like *Nile*, (but running ſlow) whereby the plain Country is ſubject to inundations. VVherefore the Ants to defend their Harveſt (chiefly at *Vapai*) do make many ſmall rampires, about one Cubit high, and twelve or fifteen in Circuit: whither paſſengers do retire, when the waters ſurprize them. The Country yields abundance of Rice, Maize, divers fruits and Cotton; but neither VVheat, nor VVine. They have alſo many beaſts different from ours, but Vipers, very great, long, and ſtrange of condition; and many Oſtriches. Their Lakes are full of Fiſh alſo; and at Saint *Croix*; (which is ſtrange) is a ſmall River, but two fadome broad, and very ſhallow, not running above a League (for it is ſuddenly loſt in the ſand) furniſhing the Town both with water, and all ſorts of good Fiſh, ſo that they can take them with their hands, or a pail; and it laſteth from February to May, but afterwards there is but little ſeen. Amongſt the divers barbarous people here, are the *Cerigans* and *Vayracans*, who either alway war with each other, or fight againſt the *Spaniards*, ſeeking to their utmoſt to hinder their paſſage; they eat mans fleſh as we do Mutton. To ſpeak of all their manners, would be here too tyreſome; onely I obſerve that the *Varayes* language extends it ſelf both to *Braſile*, and *Paraguay* unto the *Garayes*, and their Neighbours Countrey. So that, as one may in a manner travell thorow the World with the *Latine*, *Arabian*, and *Sclavonian* Tongues; ſo with the *Varayes* Tongue, that of *Cuſco* and *Mexico*, they may in a manner paſſe over all the New World. Alſo, that theſe *Varayes*, although they ſay, they are all equall among themſelves; yet greater than their neighbours, whom they ſo deſpiſe, that they demanded of a Prieſt, whether they would baptize them with the ſame water they did others, if ſo be they became Chriſtians. Thirdly, *Tucuma*, which is a Realm extending 600 miles betwixt *Braſile*, *Chile*, St. *Croix*, and *Paragua*, where the *Spaniards* planted five Colonies. 1. *Salta*, the laſt place of *Peru*, ſtanding in a Valley eighty four miles long, and thirty broad; near which is the Valley *Calchioqui*, ninety miles long from North to South, full of Rivers, and couragious people, who fighting divers years with the *Spaniards*, at length, the Prince was (by friendſhip) made obedient to the *Spaniard*, making himſelf a Chriſtian, but through bad uſage he revolted, till after twenty ſeven years, one with three hundred *Peruan* Archers, five hundred Horſe, and

100 *Spaniſh* foot, ended that enterpriſe. 2. *Steco*. 3. Saint *James*, 150 miles from *Steco*, where the Governour and Biſhop reſide. Fourthly, *Cordova* in *Spains* ſcituation, though colder in winter, and more temperate in Summer; it is 180 miles from *Chile*. Fifthly, St. *Michael*. The Country is generally plain, it rains much, the Rivers eaſily overflowing, and the Winds very violent, *Salta's* Valleys abounds with fiſh; a good ſoyl feeding much Cattle, the Ayre is very temperate, and it wants therein nothing but people, *Stecoes* Territory hath ſtore of Cotton, Corn, Cattle, and Fruit. 4. *Paragua*, whoſe Inhabitants dwell on the Confines of *Tucuma*, and take their name from the river along which they dwell. This river is very ſpatious, over which they paſſe in boats made hollow of a Tree fitly growing for that purpoſe, called *Zaine*. Here are 6 Towns, the chief whereof is called *Vray Foy*, or the true faith. The Country was firſt diſcovered by the North Sea, by *Sebaſtian Cabot*, and divers Spaniſh Captains; then by *Diego Roias* and others, by the way of *Peru*.

Coaſt we a little the *American* Iſlands, and ſo draw to a Concluſion. Theſe are either thoſe lying in *Mare del Zur*, or the *Pacifique* Sea, or in the *Vergivian* Ocean, or *Mare del Noorte*, ſo called, from one *Noorte* a Dutch-man, who firſt thorowly ſearched it. Thoſe lying in the former Sea, are either the *Inſulæ Latronum*, or the Iſlands of Robbers, and commonly called *Latrones*, they are two in number, a good diſtance from the *Moluccoes*; which name, *Magellane*, who diſcovered them, is ſaid to give them, becauſe the Native Iſlanders ſtole away his Cockboat. But ſaith one, when the *Spaniards* had once found out an ordinary paſſage from the South Sea, towards the *Moluccoes*, they never ceaſed to travail that way, and diſcover more and more, whereby they found out divers Iſlands not formerly known; as two, a good diſtance from the *Moluccoes*; which, becauſe they be inhabited by men who not onely ſteal from each other, but pilfer away all they can from ſtrangers landing thereabouts; they are called *Inſulæ Latronum*, or the Iſlands of Robbers. Or the *Inſulæ Salomonis*, *Salomon's Iſles*; which are nearer to the *Eaſt-Indies*: theſe are ſaid to be many in number, 18 whereof are worth the minding: and of thoſe, S. *Thome*, S. *Iſabella*, and *Gaudalcanall* are the three biggeſt. *Lope Garcia* diſcovered theſe in 1567, and miſtaking them for the the Land of *Ophir*, whither *Solomon* ſent for gold, he ſo named them: yet (it ſeems) he found ſtore of gold to be in them, or elſe he could not have had a pretence for the ſame. The Inhabitants are ſaid to go naked, and to be yellowiſh in colour. Some other Iſlands alſo, *Magellane* himſelf deſcryed: at which, he landing, as thinking to furniſh himſelf with Victuals and freſh water, in his paſſage to the *Moluccoes*, found the places wholly barren and uninhabited; wherefore he called the *Inſulas*, *Infortunatas*, or Unhappy Iſlands, as being contrary in quality to the Canaries, which are termed, The Fortunate or Happy Iſlands. Thoſe in the *Vergivian* Sea, which is ſo called, *à Vergendo*, from bending, are

reckoned

reckoned 9 in number: as, 1. *Hiſpaniola*, called by the Natives *Haitie* and *Quiſquaia*; and by the *Spaniards*, *Hiſpaniola*, and S. *Dominico*, from the chief Town they have built there. It was (as aforeſaid) the firſt place of the New World that was deſcryed, and is 500 miles long; the breadth being divers, in the largeſt place, about 300 miles. Here at *Dominico*, is a Preſident, an Archbiſhop, and a Court and Seat of Juſtice, with 5 Monaſteries. The *Spaniards* are ſaid to have murdered 3 millions of her Inhabitants. There are other Towns, as *S. John*, *Port-Royal*, *Port of Plata*, *Cavana*, *Xaragua*, with ſome others which the *Spaniards* builded not. The late Voyage and deſign of our Engliſh thither, is too too freſh in memory amongſt us, by reaſon of the bad ſucceſſe, and repulſe there received. The ayr of this Iſland is ſaid to be temperate; for, all plants brought out of *Spain*, do wonderfully grow and increaſe there; but Wheat comes better in hilly places: and they report, that roots as well as herbs will ripen and be fit to eat in 16 dayes. It hath many Havens, and Rivers, eſpecially 4 great rivers coming from the tops of Mountains, which being about the midſt of the Iſland, they run ſeverall wayes. They draw abundance of ſalt out of the Mountains like Cryſtal. In the midſt of the great Lake *Haquey Gabon*, whoſe water is ſalt, is the Iſland *Guarizanta*, very fit for fiſhing. The Iſland alſo yields gold, and in the *Cabanien* Mountains are ſaid to be Mines exceeding full. There is likewiſe great abundance of Sugar, Caſſia, Ginger, Maſtick the wood Aloes, and Cinamon; alſo they have Azure. Now alſo they have ſo many tame beaſts, that they tranſport a multitude of Hides from thence into Spain; whereas before the comming of the *Spaniards* thither, there was but three kinds of four-footed beaſts. The Natives go naked, are ſloathfull, living onely of their fiſhing: But the Inhabitants have now great traffique, growing rich, ſince Sugar-canes have been brought thither, whereby they have made Mills and ſhops. 2. *Cuba*, called alſo *Ferdinand*, which lyeth on the Weſt of *Hiſpaniola*: it is 300 leagues long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 65 broad, but in many places not 20. Here are ſix Towns, the principal being that of *S. James*, where a Biſhop reſides: alſo there is *Havana*, moſt frequented of all the Iſland, it being a ſafe rode for ſhipping, and the Staple Town for Merchandiſe; the other are held not to be very well peopled; But at *Havana* rideth the King of *Spain*'s Fleet, till the ſeaſon and the wind do joyn to waſte them homeward. *S. James* or *Jago*, was ſo named of *James de Valaſco* who built it; both theſe Towns being alſo ſeated on the Northern ſhoar of the Iſland. There are many dangerous ſhelves about it: it is likewiſe hilly and full of Forreſts and Rivers, having many Lakes both freſh and ſalt. The Natives, before it was diſcovered, lived all in common, as content with what nature brought forth, delighting alſo to tame Serpents, (of which there are many here) and went naked as them in *Hiſpaniola*. The ayr here is ſaid to be temperate: having fine braſſe and Mines of gold in the Mountains,

tains, and the gravel of rivers almoſt all gold, which is yet ſaid to be ſomewhat droſſie. It is reported to abound with Ginger, Caſſia, Maſtick, the wood Aloes, Cinamon, and Sugar; 15 miles from Saint *James* Town, is a Valley covered naturally with great bowls of ſtone, which ſeem as if ſet for pleaſure; and nigh the Princes Port, is a Spring caſting forth Pitch continually. Thirdly *Jamaica*, or Saint *James* his Iſland, which hath *Cuba* on the North, *Hiſpaniola* on the Eaſt. It is fifty Leagues, or as one ſaith, two hundred and eighty miles long, and about twenty five leagues or as another, 70 miles broad. Whether *Columbus* himſelf diſcovered it, I will not diſpute; but *Didaque* his ſon ſubdued it to *Spain* in 1509. Its two Towns of note being *Oriſtagne*, and *Sevill*; in which is a Temple called an Abbey. The Natives were either like, or more cruel then them of *Hiſpaniola*, and *Cuba*, in their manners. The Ayre is ſaid to be good, the Country fruitfull in great numbers of Cattle, by reaſon of their waters, and paſtures. Mines of Gold are ſaid alſo to be there; their Rivers and Lakes abounding in Fiſh, and having much Sugar and Cotton. This place is known to have been a retreat for our repulſed and diminiſhed men at *Hiſpaniola*, who are now in poſſeſſion thereof; yet many men have died ſince their landing there, but the Country may prove (through time and cuſtome) propitious enough unto our Country men, for many go over, and the Iſland hath in it ſelf (for fertility) a good commendation. Fourthly, The *Cannibalis*, or *Caribe* Iſlands which are all thoſe ſtretching out in a double rank from the Eaſt, to the South of *Hiſpaniola*, in view of the main or firm land. Moſt of them are not inhabited; but of thoſe which are, Saint *Johns* Iſland is the chief, and is called by the Natives *Boriquen*, lying near *Hiſpaniola* on the Eaſt, and ſcituated North from *Guiana*, of whoſe length and breadth, I find great difference in relating; ſome, that it is 300 miles long, and ſeventy broad; others that it is but fifty miles long, and eighteen broad. It is alſo ſaid to be divided into two parts; whereof the North hath moſt plenty of Gold, and the South part of Corn, Fruit, and Cattle; it abounds alſo in Fiſh, and they find very good *Gayac*. *John Ponce* the *Spaniard* firſt ſet foot hereon in 1527. The chief Town is Saint *Johns* where is a very good Haven; then Port *Rico*, which the Earl of *Cumberland* ruined in 1597. Fifthly *Cubagna*: and ſixthly *Margarita*; the firſt lying next to Saint *Johns*, and both ſcituated near Golden *Caſtile*, and are wanting in Graſſe, Trees, Corn, and Water. But if it be true, that this people ſometimes gladly Exchange a Tunne of Wine for a Tun of Water, I think they have great ſtore of that; but they abound in Pearls; whence one is called *Margarita*, that is, a Pearl; It yields eſpecially the Gems called Unions, becauſe they alwayes grow in Couples. The Natives of all the *Caribes* are brown coloured, having little Hair, cruell, eating mans flesh, their Arrows are poyſoned, and uſing to go to Sea in little Skiffs of one piece, which they call *Canoes*. Seventhly, *Trinidado*;

Trinidado, not far diſtant from theſe, which is ſtored with good Tobacco, called by *Gerard* Tobacco of *Trinidado*. *Columbus* diſcovered it in his laſt Voyage, in the year 1497. This Iſland I take to be about a hundred or two hundred leagues from *Barbadoes*, and whither, about the beginning of our late Wars, ſome went for liberty of Conſcience ſake, as thinking here would not be liberty granted; but the Voyage proved not anſwerable to their expectation, moſt of whom I think returned to *England*. Eighthly, The *Bacalaos*, which are ſome Iſles ſeated nigh the land *Corterialis*. Theſe people have a King, whom they are ſaid to reverence by ſtroaking their foreheads, and rubbing their Noſes; whom if the King meaneth to grace, as accepting of them, he turneth his head to his left ſhoulder, as a token of ſpeciall favour. *Sebaſtian Cabot* firſt deſcried theſe in 1447. Ninthly, The *Bermudas*, called *Summer* Iſlands, from one Sir *Thomas Summers*, who gave the moſt exact deſcription of them; But he that gave the firſt cognizance thereof, was *John Bermudas*: they are in all 400; the biggeſt whereof is planted with an *Engliſh* Colony, and is in form like a half Moon, It is reported to be agreeable to the nature of *Engliſhmen*, and a very fruitfull place. We muſt not forget two other known Iſlands, to wit, Saint *Chriſtophers*, and the *Barbadoes*; the former being inhabited by *French*, and *Engliſh*, and though of no vaſt greatneſſe yet indifferently good, where is Cotton, and Tobacco, though ſomewhat heady; they have likewiſe other fruits, as Orenges, &c. The latter the *Engliſh* are ſole Maſters of, which was taken from the *Spaniard* within this thirty years, and through induſtry become (according to the bigneſſe of the place) an eminent Plantation, for Cotton and Brown Sugar: they have alſo Tobacco, but it is of the worſt ſort, wherefore they ſcarce now plant it; alſo Ginger in good quantity. The chief Town is called *Indian*-bridge, whither Veſſels for traffique and otherwiſe do come; and wherein are ſhops and handicrafts men, but their houſes are built low, by reaſon of winds called *Hirricanes*; amongſt other food, they have much of the fiſh called Tortle; which is a good meat, and being dreſſed, eats like Veal.

The *Indians* have a convincement (though barbarous) of a God, lifting up their eyes to Heaven in adverſity, &c. But their fooliſh minds being darkned, they had many fooliſh cuſtomes towards the deceaſed; for thoſe of *Peru*, and the neighbour Countries, holding that men uſe to eat, drink, and wantonize with women after buriall, did commonly either kill, or bury quick ſome of the deceaſed, his beſt beloved wife and ſervants, to wait on him in the other world: they alſo under the figure of Idols of ſtone, and wood of terrible ſhapes, worſhipped Devills for fear of harm they did, or might do them. The Devill being ſaid to ſpeak in divers of theſe Images, and give anſwer to their Prieſts. But the *Mexicans* (beſides their Images) would ſometimes worſhip living Idols; as a Priſoner, whom they attiring, and trimming like an Idol, would

would ſacrifice, &c. unto him: at length, when the Comedy was ended, and he grown fat in a Cage, they ſlaying him for ſacrifice, made a Feaſt among themſelves. They of *Peru* had ſome Guacoes or Temples common to the whole Realm, and others private to every Province; But the *Mexicans* exceeded them of *Peru* much in greatneſſe of Temples and ceremonies: whoſe Prieſts were divided into the little, greater, greateſt of all, which were called Popes: they ſacrificed in their Temples, every one according to his degree; whoſe continual exerciſe was to caſt incenſe on their Idols; at Sun-riſing, or Sun-ſetting, at noon, or at midnight. And beſides Prieſts, there were Monaſteries of women: in *Peru* one in every Province, in which were two ſorts of women, ſome young Virgins, others called *Mamacones*, of ripe age, who commanded and inſtructed the others. The *Mexicans* had alſo a ſort of religious, called the daughters of Pennance, not above 13 years of age, and whoſe profeſſion laſted but a year: who were ſhut up in chaſtity, ſwept the Temple, prepared meat ſet before the Idol, which his Miniſters did eat. The *Peruans* ſacrificed whatſoever they had good or goodly to their gods: But the *Mexicans* did not ſacrifice any men-children or Virgins, but what they took in war: wherefore, that they might have a great number, they ſubdued the Town *Tlaſcala*, moſt paganly intreating them. Thoſe of *Cuſco* counterfeited Supper, as a Sacrament of confederation and union with the Sun, and the Ingua or Prince. The *Mexicans* (moſt remarkably) made an Idol of roaſted Maize and Blite ſeed, mixt with honey, which they carried in proceſſion with merry ceremonies; then ſtripping the Idol, diſtributed pieces of the paſte to the people, who received them with great reverence, ſaying, They did eat the fleſh and bones of their god. They in *Peru* counterfeited confeſſion, having Prieſts to hear it, holding it alſo a great offence to conceal any ſin in confeſſion; they went to it in adverſity, and when the Ingua was ſick: But the Ingua confeſſed not his ſins to a Prieſt, but to the Sun, that he might tell them to *Vira coca*; then entring into a running brook, he ſaid, *I have confeſſed my ſins unto the Sun; thou river carry them into the Sea, where they may remain for ever drowned.* They worſhipped alſo three Images of the Sun: naming one the Father, another the Son, the third, the Brother: and of their god of thunder, named *Chuchille*, they had three Statues, unto whom they attributed the ſame names. Likewiſe as to marriage, thoſe of S. *Croix* of the Mount, hinder marriages in ſome cauſes, and diſſolve that which is contracted; and in ſome cauſes, the joyned, cannot be ſeparated, though it be unlawfull. But as for the Government of the New World; ſince the *Spaniard's* maſterdome: there are in all two Vice-royes; the one at *Mexico* in *New Spain*; the other of *Peru*, reſiding at *Lima*: this laſt having the greateſt authority. There are likewiſe 5 Soveraign Courts both in New Spain, and *Peru*, at 5 ſeverall Towns, unto which both *Spaniards* and *In-*

dians have equall recourse, and from which none may appeal. Here are likewise four Archbishopricks: one at St. *Dominico*, another at *Mexico*, a third at *Lima*, the fourth at S. *Foy* in the New Realm: the first having three Bishops under him; the second, 10; the third, 9; the fourth also 3. Five sorts of Popish Orders they have also in the New World, of *Francis*, *Dominick*, *Augustine*, *De la Merced*, and *Jesuits*. There are moreover two Inquisitions; the one at *Lima*, the other at *Mexico*. Also two Universities in the same Towns. And it is also observed, that the *Indians* are not admitted to their communion, but after long proof; and with more difficulty at *Peru*, than at *Mexico*: neither do they suffer them commonly to study either Divinity or Philosophy: and seldom admitting them to any Orders, because of their inclination to drunkenness.

FINIS.

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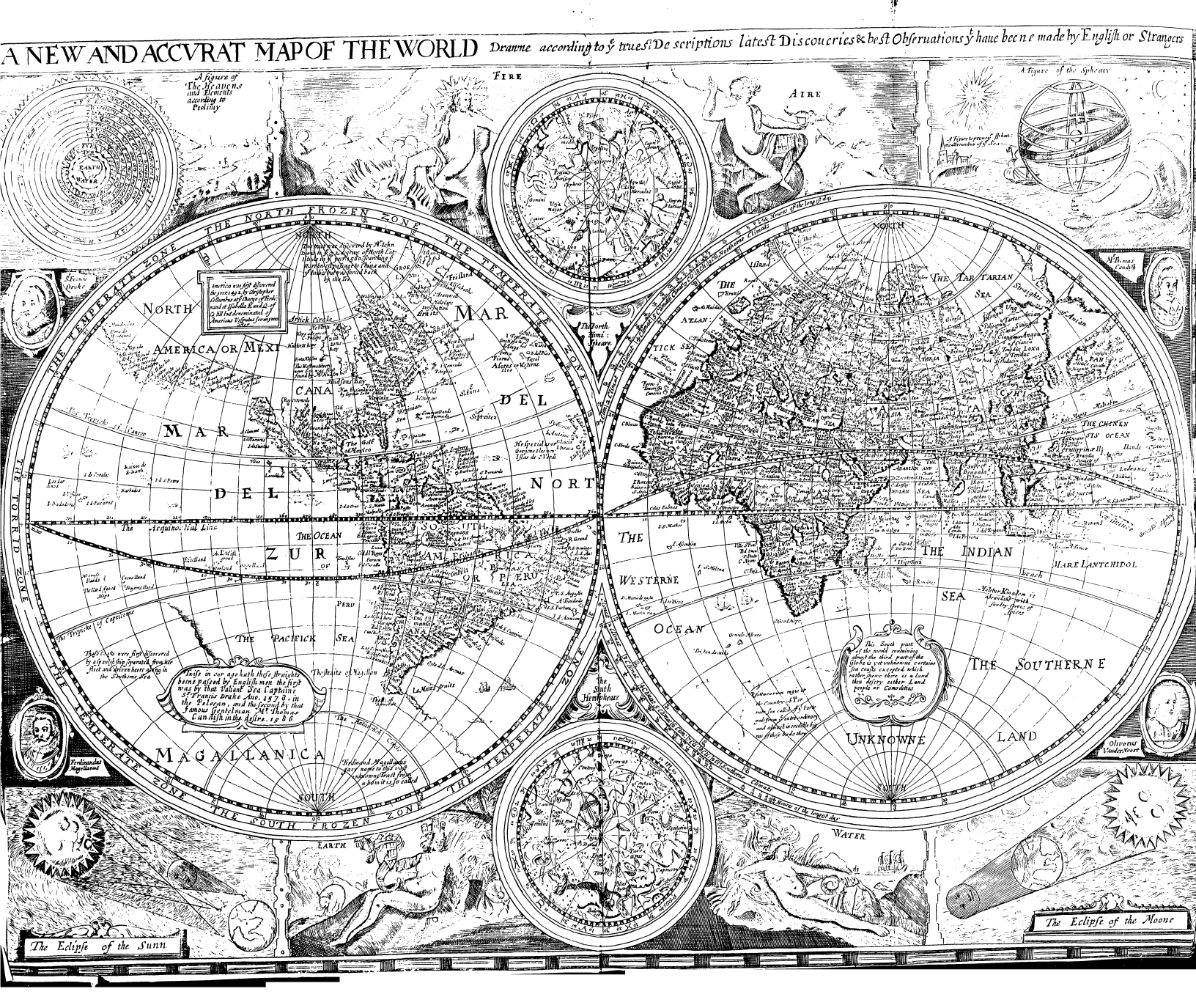
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